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BY THE

REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.,

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Curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Author of the History of that Church.

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TO

THOSE BELOVED PARENTS,

TO WHOM AN ACT OF LOVE WILL SPEAK MORE PLAINLY THAN MANY WORDS,

This Essay

TO DESCRIBE THE CLASSIC GROUND OF ENGLAND

IS OFFERED

BY

AN EVER GRATEFUL AND

AFFECTIONATE SON.

St. Agatha,
A.D. 1840.

PREFACE.

"I live not in myself, but I become
Portion of that around me."

THE Streets constantly traversed, and the Registers continually referred to, by the Clergyman of a large Metropolitan Parish, in the course of his daily avocations, suggest in themselves subjects of great and permanent interest; affording at the same time a pleasant source of relaxation in an inquiry into the histories connected with them. In the case of a Parish like that attached to the Church of St. Margaret, which owes its foundation to King Edward the Confessor, the records which it possesses, all that it contains and has embraced within its ample circuit—the kingly Palaces, the ancient College, the Courts of Law, the Royal Parks, the sites in a City instinct with rich memories of eight centuries, and dwelling-places of Worthies memorable in Church and State—afford "ample scope and verge enough" for the most enterprising pen, patient research, and the keen spirit which revivifies the Past.

"High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
Large streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchres,
Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries,
Wrought with fair pillars and fine imageries."

SPENSER.

Communion, sought with enlarged generous sentiments and love of our kind (not cramped into a barren study of mere antiquarianism), with the earlier times of our country is indeed as a golden thread of History linking us with the Past, will go far to repress that spirit of pedantic bigotry which stands self-lauding aloof, and ignores all virtue, knowlege, and beauty but that found in our own days. It will open our eyes to the fact that we cannot selfishly isolate ourselves in this world, but are responsible to the Future, and by our children shall be impartially judged, according as we withhold or transmit those legacies of good, which we may embody in every book, institution, and public working of our generation.

The Antiquities and History of Westminster require to be disentangled from a mass of voluminous materials, to select what would prove generally interesting, if not always practically useful. "Here was the labour, here was the work." The principal authorities consulted are—*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi.; Brayley's *Londiniana;* Britton and Brayley's *Houses of Parliament;* Howell's *Londinopolis;* Lambarde's *Topographical Dictionary;* Maitland's and Entick's *History, &c.;* Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum;* Neale's *Westminster Abbey;* Newcourt's *Repertorium Londinense;* Norden's *Speculum; Report of the Trial, Burrell* v. *Nicholson;* Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster;* Stow's *Surveys, &c.*, and *Annals.*

Our endeavour has been to collect information, now made easily accessible,—ecclesiastical as well as civil, historical and national as well as municipal and parochial, amusing as may be, but not without a higher purpose; both of present interest, and at the same time as preserving the memory of many local traditions and customs. We shall be indeed content, if we afford an hour of innocent recreation to the kindly reader, and, as we hope, more fully engage the hearts

of those, among whom it is our happiness to dwell, to regard with a just pride and a hearty love, the Churches wherein they pray, and the Parishes in which they live.

The History of the Abbey Church has been now left untouched; because, besides being without our province, it would demand artistic illustrations, which would have swollen this little book into a costly volume,—and the devotion of an amount of valuable time, which we could by no means at present spare.

> "Since Zion's desolation, when that HE
> Forsook HIS former city, what could be
> Of earthly structures in HIS honour piled
> Of a sublimer aspect? Majesty,
> Power, glory, strength, and beauty, all are aisled
> In this eternal Ark of worship undefiled."

For several courteous communications (further aid we would invite); for the liberality and confidence with which the Churchwardens and Members of the Vestry of St. Margaret's have permitted us to search their Books and Accounts; and for the loan of valuable original documents, and for other important assistance rendered by JAMES ROGERS, Esq., —we must personally express our sincere thanks and gratification.

M. W.

7, GREAT COLLEGE-STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

General History of Westminster from the Earliest to the Present Time . . . . . Page 1

CHAPTER II.

Whitehall and its Historical Associations—Privy Gardens—Horse-Guards—Ancient Gates—Dover House—Government Offices—St. James's Park 26

CHAPTER III.

Downing-street, Fludyer-street, Crown-street, Gardener's-lane, King-street, Queen-square, Canon-row, the Woolstaple—The Sanctuary, its Recollections—The Central Schools of the National Society—Westminster Hospital—Dean's-yard 63

CHAPTER IV.

The Church of St. Margaret; its Memories, Clergy, Monumental Remains, and Parochial Records 92

CHAPTER V.

The College of St. Peter; its History and Worthies . . . 169

CHAPTER VI.

New Palace-yard—the Clock-tower, Gates, and Fountain—Old Palace—the Painted, Star, and Prince's Chambers—Old Palace-yard . . 195

CHAPTER VII.

Westminster Hall; its Royal Festivities, Courts of Law, and State Trials . . . . . Page 239

CHAPTER VIII.

The Almonry — Gate-house and Illustrious Prisoners — Tothill and Neighbouring Streets—The Broadway—Christ Church—Hospitals, Schools, and Benefactions—York-street—St. James's-street—Knightsbridge—Kensington Palace 272

CHAPTER IX.

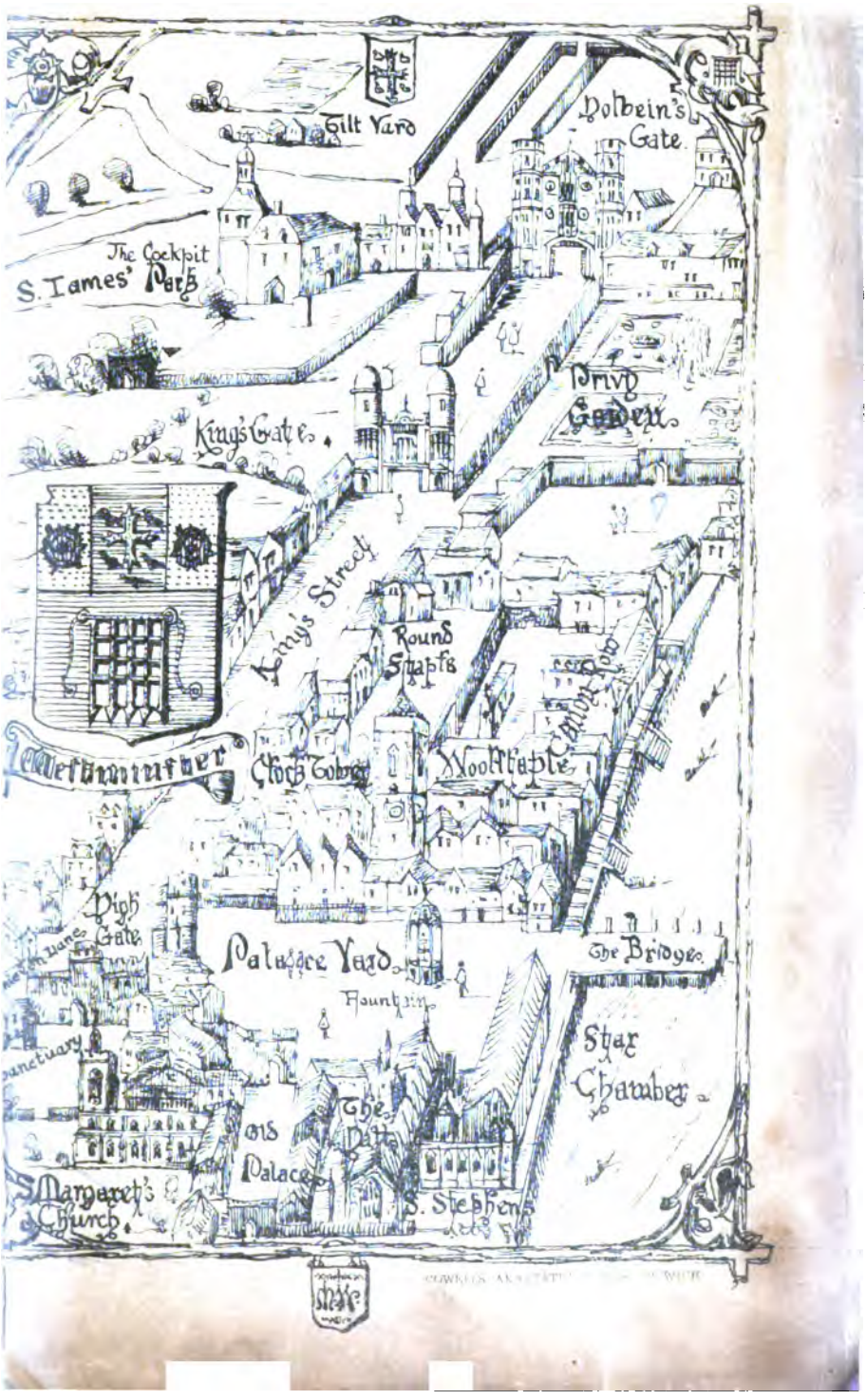
St. John's Church—College and the Neighbouring Streets—St. Anne's-lane—Tothill Fields—Bridewell—Horseferry-road—St. Mary's, Vincent-square—St. Stephen's Church—Market-street—Millbank—Penitentiary—Westminster Bridge 306

ILLUSTRATIONS.

St. Margaret's Church . . . . . *To front Title.*
Westminster in the Olden Time . . . . . Page 1
Whitehall and its Gates 30
St. Margaret, from Henry VII.'s Chapel 111
Great Window of St. Margaret's Church 136
Entrance of Westminster School 194
New Palace-yard 196
The Gate-house 273
Church of St. John Evangelist 310

The Initial Letters are drawn from Cardinal Mazarin's Bible.

For Walcott's Memorials of Westminster.



MEMORIALS OF WESTMINSTER.

CHAPTER I.

"The things to be seen and observed are the courts of princes; the courts of justice, where they sit and hear causes; the churches, with the monuments which are therein extant; the walls and fortifications of cities and towns; and so antiquities and ruins, libraries, colleges, houses and gardens of state and pleasure near great cities, treasuries of jewels and robes, cabinets and rarities; and, to conclude, whatsoever is memorable in the place. As for triumphs, feasts, weddings, funerals, capital executions, and such shows, they are not to be neglected."

LORD BACON'S ESSAYS—ON TRAVEL.

TEN centuries ago, and Westminster — now ennobled with many a stirring memory of an eventful past, with royal parks and palaces, and the sessions of powerful parliaments,— and more by association with the names, that can never die, of worthies whom all England venerates,—might we but recal it in some magic glass, would again appear a dangerous waste, extending round a small convent newly built upon its highest elevation, a sandy gravelly soil overrun with briars and thorns, at the eastern extremity of a low marshy tract frequently inundated by the swollen Thames. Its fittest emblem is the oak of our native land, upon whose rind the successive rings of a thousand years denote its gradual growth from the tiny acorn into the kingliest forest-tree; for by the slowly outspreading landmarks we can trace each change of the isolated hamlet, as it dilated into the crowning city of the most powerful empire of the world. Strange changes have indeed been

here,—the notes of the progress of a whole nation through good and ill, reverse and wealth. Here the rude Briton laved his painted limbs in waters, that were as an untravelled sea to his frail coracle; here the Roman knelt to the Apollo, whose idol temple has given place to the Church of the true GOD erected on its site; here the Saxon watched, fearful to behold each tide bear with it the galley of the Dane, until the pirate Northman came and drave him forth. The lone hut of the barbarian, and the fire-wasted timbered house of the middle ages, are supplanted by the long vistas of the stout stone and brick of modern days; each eloquent spot is big with memories of the great and good. Here is planted the throne to which three kingdoms bow; and its obedient vassals are the colonies, on which the sun sets not, in the teeming islands of the West, and the spicy provinces of the golden East.

The Abbey Church of the Convent we have mentioned was called West Minster, in order to distinguish it from St. Paul's Cathedral, the Metropolitan Church of the East Saxons, and which lay to the eastward in London. The town, which soon grew up around it, took its origin and name from the monastery; for the opulence of the latter drew numbers of persons gradually together, and houses were built from time to time in its immediate neighbourhood, to accommodate those who were connected with the Abbey, or pursued those different trades and callings which the increase of buildings or the demands of the Benedictines supported and rendered necessary.

A considerable portion of Westminster is only slightly raised above the level of high tide; much lies below it. In King-street and Great George-street the ground is 5 feet 6 inches above the high-water mark, and is the highest spot round the Abbey. Millbank-street is 4 feet 4½ inches, the west of Tothill-street and the Broadway 9 inches, the New Way 6½ inches, Old Pye-street 5½ inches above high-water mark; New Tothill-street is 3½ inches, the road by Mr. Elliot's brewery 11½ inches, and Palmer's Village 12½ inches below high-water mark.

The ancient town stood upon an island formed by the rude

channel worn by the river tides, which, owing to its growth of brambles, received the apt name of Thorney from Sulcardus, the earliest historian of the Abbey Church; and in a charter of King Offa, A. D. 785, yet more explicitly, is called "Torneia in loco terribili, quod dicitur æt Westmunster."

Thorney Island was about 470 yards long and 370 yards broad: on the east it was washed by the Thames, a branch of which entered at Canon-row, or as it was probably called from this cause Channel-row, almost close to the south wall of the Privy Gardens; and at the east end of Manchester-court, then running westward, it intersected King-street, and flowed down Gardener's-lane, from the west end of which its course ran to the south by a moat called Long Ditch, by the present line of Princes and Delahay Streets. The stream crossed Tothill-street to the west of the Gate-house, and, sweeping to the east, continued its way under the south wall of the Infirmary Garden in College-street, and so fell again into the main stream.

This island comprised the precinct of the Abbey and Palace, which were further defended by lofty stone walls; those on the east and south of the College gardens being the last remains of such defences of a later date. They were pierced with four gateways: the first in King-street; the second near New Palace-yard, the foundations of which were seen in December, A. D. 1838, in excavating for a sewer; the third opening into Tothill-street; and the fourth near the mill in College-street. The precinct was entered by two bridges: one crossed the water of Long Ditch at the east end of Gardener's-lane, having been built by Queen Matilda, the consort of King Henry I., for foot-passengers; the other still exists at the east end of College-street, underneath the pavement,—it connected Mill-bank with Dirty-lane.

In Domesday Book there is the following account of Westminster: "Land of St. Peter of Westminster, Hundred of Osulestane [bounded on the north by Edmonton and Herts, on the east by Essex, on the south by the Thames, on the west by Gore and Elthorn Hundreds], County of Middlesex. In the village where the Church of St. Peter

is situated, the Abbat of the same place holds xiij½ hides [here, perhaps, containing each about 70 acres]. There is land to xj ploughs; viiij hides and j virgate [varying from 15 to 30 acres] belong to the demesne, and there are iiij ploughs therein. The villeins [tenants of the land] have vj ploughs, and j plough more may be made. There are viiij villeins of ½ virgate each, and j cottar of v acres, and xlj cottagers who pay xl*s.* a year for their gardens. Meadow for xj ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Pannage [the run and feeding usually in woods] for c hogs; and xxv houses of the knights of the Abbat and of other vassals, who pay viij*s.* a year. The whole value is x£, the same when received. In King Edward's time xij£. The manor was and is in the demesne of the Church of St. Peter of Westminster."

Westminster was nothing more than a rural manor belonging to the Abbey, until its ecclesiastical lords constituted the whole to be one parish, that of St. Margaret; of the boundaries of which the earliest notice we possess is in a charter of King Offa, A. D. 785, whereby that monarch conferred upon the Abbey "quandam partem terræ, i. e. x Cassatorum, ubi solicoli clamare suescunt æt Aldenham, cum omnibus aptis usibus, pratis, pascuis, piscariis, sylvis, sylvarum densitatibus, cunctisque necessariis utilitatibus; accepto ab Ecclesiæ ejusdem Abbate Ordbrihto placabili pretio c mancusas auri obrizi in unâ armillâ." (We may observe in passing that Mr. J. Y. Akerman, considering that the Mancus, as the European equivalent of the "Dinar," would be now worth in actual metal about half-a-sovereign, estimates this "armlet of red gold" at the value of £50. sterling.) This land was confirmed to the Abbey by King Edgar, at the intercession of Archbishop Dunstan, who brought thither twelve Benedictine monks in A. D. 960. He at the same time gave "ruris quandam particulam, quinis ab accolis æstimatam mansiunculis. Empta est hæc donatio cxx aureis solidis in unâ armillâ."

Attached to King Edgar's charter, preserved in the British Museum, is a Saxon description of this piece of country. "First up from the Thames [at London] along Merflete [a marshy stream near Whitehall] to Pollen Stock [probably on

the high ground near the river]; so to Bulinga Fen [apparently the ancient marsh of Tothill Fields]; afterwards from the fen, along the old ditch, to Cowford [in or near the front court of Buckingham Palace]; from Cowford up along Tybourne [which empties itself into the Thames a little above Vauxhall Bridge] to the broad Military Way [the line of which is occupied by Oxford-street]; following the Military Road to the old stock of St. Andrew's Church [thus forming, with the Old Bourne or rivulet, the Holborn line]; then within London Fen [afterwards probably Flete Dyke] proceeding south on Thames to mid-stream, and along the stream by land and Strand to Merflete." Thus in King Edgar's reign the limit ran, on the east, along the middle of the present Bridge-street and Farringdon-street; on the north, along High Holborn, High-street (St. Giles's), and Oxford-street; on the west, down South Molton-street-lane, crossing Bruton-street Mews, the south end of Berkeley-square, Bolton-row, Whitehorse-street, across the Green Park, Buckingham House Court-yard, Mr. Elliot's brewery on the west side of Tothill Fields; and southwards down to Besborough-street, about a furlong to the west of Vauxhall-bridge-road. The watercourse defined in the charter is still continued under the name of King's Scholars' Pond Sewer, with little variation of its ancient line from the west side of Stratford-place—the site of the banqueting-house connected with the City conduits, adjoining the ancient village of Tyburn, about the end of St. Marylebone-lane, where the line abuts on the north side of Oxford-street.

Owing to the constant jealousy with which the kings regarded the immunities and privileges claimed by the citizens of London, Westminster attracted their favour, and rose gradually into populousness and wealth. In 1174 Fitzstephen, having described London, adds that further westward, about the distance of two miles, on the banks of the Thames, was the Royal Palace, "an incomparable structure, guarded by a wall and bulwarks. Between this and the City was a continued suburb, mingled with large and beautiful gardens and orchards belonging to the citizens, who were themselves everywhere known, and respected above all others for their civil

demeanour, their goodly apparel, their table, their discourse." The occasional sojourn of the princes in the Old Palace during successive centuries, from an early period, induced the courtiers and nobility to fix their town-residences in the neighbourhood; and a yet more decided and powerful impulse was given to forward the prosperity of the growing town by the establishment of the Wool-staple, for Westminster soon became the resort of merchants. It remained, however, still a distinct town from London; and the road which led to it, bordered at intervals by noble mansions, skirted the river-strand, and passed through the little midway hamlet of Charing. The increase of traffic lay westwards. The heavily-laden wains, the carts and horses conveying the staple wares and provisions, broke up the highway where it was paved, and wore it into deep miry hollows dangerous to all passengers. Nor could the injury be repaired without a royal order, which in 1353, 27 Edw. III., imposed certain dues on all packs of wool and other merchandise coming by land or water to the Staple, in order to repair the road from Temple Bar to the Abbey gates, and directing all persons living in the vicinity of the Staple, where the rents had become greatly improved, to pave to a certain distance in front of their houses, —the rest of the way to be paved out of the dues or tolls levied on the goods sold in the Staple, to be so applied for three years. Forty years before this pavement had been renewed by royal orders. In the fifth year of his reign, King John had directed the Sheriffs of London to repair the road from London to Westminster. Again, in 1385 Richard II., and in 1446 King Henry VI., directed the way to be paved from Temple Bar to the Savoy; and in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's time, Sir Robert Cecil, having built a house at Ivy Bridge, levelled the adjoining highway and paved it. Lastly, the Law Courts, which had hitherto been held wherever the King was at the time resident, by stat. 9 Hen. III., A. D. 1225, were permanently fixed in Westminster, and Parliament also more frequently assembled there; persons, therefore, who had suits pending, and the Members for shires and boroughs, would desire accommodation in the neighbourhood.

In A. D. 1222, 6 Hen. III., the limits of the parish were

definitely fixed in a decree of the Cardinal Archbishop Stephen Langton, the Bishops of Winchester and Sarum, and the Priors of Dunstable and Merton, the arbitrators in a case respecting the extent of the jurisdiction of the Abbat as independent of the Bishop of London.

"Ne verò super limitibus dictæ Parochiæ S. Margaretæ quæstio possit suboriri, limites ejusdem Parochiæ præsenti scripto duximus declarandos. Incipit igitur Parochia S. Margaretæ ab aquâ de Tyburne decurrente in Thamisiam ex unâ parte, et ex alterâ sicut Strata Regia se extendit versùs Londiniam usque ad gardinum Hospitalis S. Ægidii; [this King's road passed from Oxford-street, bordering the Hospital wall, to the division of the Meresland, in the line of Crown, West, and Castle Streets;] et exindè secundum quod via extra idem gardinum protenditur usque ad metas dividentes Meresland et Parochiam S. Ægidii. Et sic exindè secundum divisionem gardinorum Tholi et Monachorum Westmonasteriensium et hortorum usque ad domum Simonis textoris, salvâ quæstione Monachorum Westmonasteriensium super terrâ à domo illius Simonis usque ad Capellam juxtà Ecclesiam Innocentium [which stood on the site of the former St. Mary-le-Strand, where the east wing of Somerset House now is], et à domo ejusdem Simonis [which was in Drury-lane], usquè secundum quod Strata Regia se extendit versùs Westmonasterium, usque ad rivulum de Ulebrig [Ivy Bridge, at the end of Cecil-street,] decurrentem in Thamisiam. [The piece of ground thus included between Simon's house and the chapel was at the end of White Hart-street, and adjoining Somerset House; and from Simon's house to Ivy Bridge the line would pass along White Hart-yard and Exeter-street.] Et sic quicquid Thamisiâ ex unâ parte et dictis terminis continetur, ad Parochiam S. Margaretæ pertinet, exceptâ Ecclesiâ et Cæmeterio S. Martini. Extra verò scriptas metas, villæ de Knyghtebrigge, Westburn, Padyngtoun, cum Capellâ et cum earum pertinentiis, pertinent ad Parochiam S. Margaretæ memoratam."

This decree entirely excluded from the Westminster franchise, towards the east, all the precinct of the Savoy, and the entire parishes of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement Danes,

with those portions of St. Giles's and St. Andrew's Holborn which were included within the boundary of A. D. 951. It also confined Westminster to the single parish of St. Margaret, which then comprised the present parishes of St. Paul, Covent-garden; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. James; St. Anne, Soho; St. George, Hanover-square; and St. John the Evangelist.

On the north-west, in addition to the boundaries given in A. D. 951, three manors are added. The old ditch (which continued its course to the east of James-street, where the ornamental water in the Park at present is, and in A. D. 951 was fordable,) had become filled up in that part near the road which led from the north towards the river, by the line of the present front of Buckingham House; so that the south portion, receiving the stream of the Tyburne, became in A. D. 1222 a distinct watercourse flowing from Tyburne springs to the Thames.

Lord Geoffrey de Mandeville, so distinguished at the eventful battle of Hastings, gave to Westminster the manor of Eia, between the Abbey and Chelsea, containing 10 hides of 89 acres each. With his wife Athelais, he was probably interred in the cloisters of St. Peter's, which would be a reason for this large bequest. Eia, after the date of Domesday, was divided into the manors of Neyt, Eubery, and Hyde. In A. D. 1342, 15 Edw. III., Neyt is mentioned in a Special Commission of Sewers. An attempt to include the manor of Eia in the franchise of Westminster was resisted by the Crown in A. D. 1545, when certain lands within its circuit had been seized by the Abbat, having belonged to Edmund Barber, who was condemned to be hanged for the murder of his brother. They probably were made parts of St. Martin's when constituted a parish, before A. D. 1361: King Richard II. included it within the franchise by charter A. D. 1393. They so continued until, A. D. 1725, they were included within the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

In A. D. 1362, Abbat Nicholas Littlington greatly improved the conventual property at Hyde, which was not enclosed as a park until it was conveyed to King Henry VIII. in A. D. 1536.

This great benefactor of his Abbey died on November 29, A. D. 1386, at the manor-house of Neyte, which was then considered a goodly residence; for the Duke of Lancaster, who was styled King of Castile, asked leave of this Abbat to reside there while the Parliament was sitting at Westminster. On July 1, 1537, the King obtained the conveyance of an exchange of lands made with the Convent (confirmed by Act of Parliament, 28 Hen. VIII., c. 49,) of "Nete, within the towne and paryshes of Westmynster and Seynt Martyn's-in-the-Felde," and the manors of Hyde and Eubery. In the statement of the dispute, which in A. D. 1592 was laid before Lord Burleigh as High Steward, concerning "Neate and Eubery Farm, toward Chelsea," being claimed by the inhabitants of Westminster as Lammas grounds, 108 acres are said to lie in Neate, and 430 in Eubery Farm.

Paddington was an appendage of Westminster, mentioned as such in a charter of King Edgar, and was confirmed by King Stephen and King Henry II. to the Abbey. The manor of Westbourne was called that of Westbourne and Knightsbridge; it was retained when Paddington was given by King Edward VI. to the Bishops of London for ever.

In A. D. 1393, 17 King Richard II., a charter was obtained declaring the Abbat to be "seised of the manor of Westminster," in the town of Westminster, and in the parishes of St. Martin, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Clement Danes, which were thereby "declared, granted, and confirmed, with all fines," &c. By letters patent, 2 James I., Aug. 3, 1604, the limits of the Westminster franchise were defined to be within the manor and City of Westminster, and within the parishes of St. Margaret, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Clement Danes, the Liberty and Duchy of Lancaster always excepted.

Owing to the regular constitution of St. Martin-in-the-Fields to be a parish between A. D. 1353-1361, the northern boundary of St. Margaret's Parish was confined to a line passing through the present ornamental water in St. James's Park to the Tyburne on its way to Tothill Fields.

It was not until the reign of King Henry VIII. that the

precise line of division between the parishes, as well as what strictly constituted St. Martin's, appears to have been fixed; for in a letter dated November 11, 26 Hen. VIII., A. D. 1534, the King writes to the Abbat, "Our manor at Westminster ys nowe scite and sytuat as in the myddes of two paryshes; that ys to saye of St. Margaret, where ye have jurydixon ordynary, and of St. Martyn-in-the-Felde, where ye be possessions and proprietaries." In 1542 the King granted letters patent decreeing that the portion of St. Margaret's between Charing Cross and Whitehall should be annexed to St. Martin's, as he found it inconvenient that the funerals of parishioners, late inhabitants of that part, should pass on in front of his newly-acquired palace to the churchyard of St. Margaret's.

At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, a piece of ground, given originally by the Rev. John Mugge, rector of St. Clement Danes, to St. Giles's Hospital, came to the Crown; and King Henry VIII. granted the right of commoning upon it to the parishioners of St. Margaret's and St. Martin's, who held such right until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This large commoning, always open by custom from August 1 (Lammas-day), was in Queen Elizabeth's reign enclosed; so that in A. D. 1592 Lord Burleigh, the High Steward, to whom the inhabitants appealed, directed his under-steward to impannel an inquest for inquiry, which seemed to favour them: so they at once, with bailiffs and constables, broke down the gates and fences, to the dismay and indignation of the farmers.

The Abbey received some compensation for an exchange of lands made A. D. 1531 between the King and the Convent. King Henry VIII. detained about 100 acres of ground, part of which was converted into St. James's Park, a great ornament to Westminster, and lying in a convenient position for the use of the Court at Whitehall. In return the King, among other grants, gave the "Priory of St. Margaret of Powgley," Berks, held by Augustinian canons, which had been dissolved with others in order that Cardinal Wolsey might endow

"Those twins of learning that he raised in you—
Ipswich and Oxford."

In A.D. 1536 there were further exchanges of lands made, and confirmed by Acts of Parliament; they included the manors of Hyde, Neyte, Eybury, and Toddington, the advowson of the Rectory at Chelsea, some lands at Greenwich, and some meadows and closes of ground near the Horse-ferry. For this property the Abbey received the site of the dissolved Priory of Hurley, Berks.

It is from the reign of King Henry VIII. that we must date the commencement of a prosperous era in the history of Westminster, although about the time of King Henry III. the Court had begun to reside more frequently in it; and the Court of Common Pleas, held hitherto wherever the King was, by statute of Magna Charter, in A. D. 1225, 9 Hen. III., was permanently held here; Westminster also being the customary place for the assembly of Parliament. To King Henry VIII.'s protection and favour Westminster owed its advances in fame and prosperity, wealth and importance. In the thirty-seventh year of King Henry VIII. an Act of Parliament was made to authorize that monarch, by letters patent or proclamation, to make Westminster an Honour.

Upon the dissolution of monasteries, the Abbey was converted into a Cathedral Church; the last Abbat, William Boston, being made Dean, with twelve prebendaries: a diocese embracing all Middlesex, except Fulham, the Bishop of London's peculiar, was attached to Westminster.

On March 29, A. D. 1550, Thomas Thurleby, one of the compilers of the Prayer Book, and Dean of the King's Chapel, who had been consecrated Bishop of Westminster by Edmund Bishop of London, Nicholas of Rochester, and John of Bedford, on December 17, A. D. 1540, in King Henry VII.'s Chapel, surrendered that title, being translated to Norwich. Dean Benson, who died from his apprehension of the suppression of his office, only staved off the evil day by granting long leases to the Protector and Lord Seymour; and the Bishop likewise greatly impoverished the Abbey, and wasted the patrimony of the new See of St. Peter's by following the same pernicious example. The lands of the Bishopric were exchanged in part with Bishop Nicholas Ridley for some property belonging to

the See of London. That prelate received the Convicts' prison, next to the Gate-house; the Bishop's palace, formerly the Abbat's house, was given to Lord Wentworth; and several lands were granted to Sir Thomas Wroth; and the produce of the sale of others was applied to repair St. Paul's Cathedral,—hence came the over-true proverb "to rob Peter to pay Paul."

Since the first year of King Edward VI. Westminster has returned two Members to Parliament.

EDWARD VI.

1 Parlm.—Sir G. Blaze; J. Rede.
6. Sir R. Southwell; (*the name is torn.*)

MARY.

1. R. Smallwoode; W. Guys.
1. (At Oxford.) W. Guys; R. Hodges.

PHILIP & MARY.

1 & 2. W. Jennings; W. Guys.
2 & 3. A. Shelton; R. Hodges.
4 & 5. R. Newdigate; J. Best.

ELIZABETH.

1. R. Newdigate; J. Best.
5. R. Nowell; W. Bowyer.
13. Sir W. Cordell; W. Staunton.
14. T. Willbraham; J. Dodington.
27 & 28. R. Cecil; T. Knevitt.
31. T. Knevitt; P. Osborne.
35. R. Cecil; T. Cole.
39. T. Knevitt; T. Cole.
43. Sir T. Knevitt; W. Cooke.

JAMES I.

1 & 12. T. Knevitt; Sir W. Cope.
18 & 21. Sir E. Villiers; W. Mann.

CHARLES I.

1. Sir E. Villiers; W. Mann.
1. Sir R. Pye; P. Heywood.
3. J. Bradshaw; T. Morris.
15 & 16. J. Glyn; W. Bent.

CHARLES II.

12. G. Gerrard; T. Clayes.
13. Sir P. Warwick; Sir R. Everard.
31. Sir S. Fox; Sir W. Poultney.
31. Sir W. Poultney; Sir F. Wiltrins.
32. (At Oxford.) Sir W. Poultney; Sir W. Waller.

JAMES II.

1. C. Broughton; M. Arnold.

WILLIAM & MARY.

1. Sir W. Poultney; P. Howard.
2. Sir W. Poultney; W. Clarges.

WILLIAM III.

7. Rt. Hon. C. Montague; Sir S. Fox.
10. Rt. Hon. C. Montague; Hon. J. Vernon.
12. Rt. Hon. J. Vernon; T. Crosse.
13. Rt. Hon. J. Vernon; Sir Henry Dutton Colt.

ANNE.

1. Sir W. Clarges; Sir T. Crosse.
4. Rt. Hon. H. Boyle; Sir H. Dutton Colt.
7. Rt. Hon. H. Boyle; T. Medlicott.
9. T. Medlicott; T. Crosse.
12. Sir T. Crosse; T. Medlicott.

GEORGE I.

1715. Sir T. Cross; Hon. E. W. Montague.
1722. A. Hutchinson; J. Cotton.
Lord Carpenter; C. Mahon.

GEORGE II.

1728. Lord C. Cavendish; W. Clayton.
1735, 1741. Sir C. Wager; Lord Sundon.
1747. Sir P. Warren; E. Cornwallis.
1754. E. Cornwallis; Sir J. Crosse.

GEORGE III.

1761. E. Cornwallis; Hon. E. Sandys.
Visc. Pulteney; Lord Warkworth.
1768. Hon. E. Sandys; Sir P. Bernard.
Earl Percy.
1774. Lord T. P. Clinton; Earl Percy.
Visc. Petersham; Visc. Maldon.
1780. C. J. Fox; Sir G. B. Rodney.
1784. C. J. Fox; Lord Hood.
Lord J. Townsend.
1790. C. J. Fox; Lord Hood.
1796, 1802. C. J. Fox; Sir A. Gardner.
1806. Sir S. Hood; R. B. Sheridan.
Sir F. Burdett.
1807, 1812. Sir F. Burdett; Lord Cochrane.
1818. Sir F. Burdett; Hon. G. Lamb.

GEORGE IV.
1820, 1826. Sir F. Burdett; J. C. Hobhouse.
WILLIAM IV.
1830, 1831, 1833. Sir F. Burdett; J. C. Hobhouse.
1835. Sir F. Burdett; Col. De L. Evans.
VICTORIA.
1837. Colonel De L. Evans; J. T. Leader.
1841. J. T. Leader; Hon. Capt. H. C. Rous.
1847. Maj.-General Sir De L. Evans; C. Lushington.

Having once been the residence and see of a bishop, Westminster has ever since retained the title of City, as Lord Chief Justice Coke and Judge Blackstone define the condition of that appellation to be. Now the term is considered to apply only to the parish of St. Margaret, including the ecclesiastical district of St. John the Evangelist: the other parishes constitute the liberties of Westminster.

After the Reformation, the municipal government of Westminster likewise underwent an important change, being taken out of the hands of the Abbat and Convent, passed over to the Bishop, and subsequently to the Dean and Chapter.

However, by Act of Parliament, 27 Eliz., A. D. 1585, appointing twelve wards, and twelve burgesses and assistants, the civil rule is now entrusted to laymen, although the Dean still exercises his authority in the following manner. He and the Chapter appoint a High Steward, usually a nobleman of the highest rank, who holds his office for life, except in case of malversation: he resembles the Chancellor of either University. The High Steward appoints a deputy, like a Sheriff, who is confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, and presides at the Court Leet.

The first High Steward was Lord Burleigh. The following are the names of his successors for the last century and a half.

—— His Grace James Duke of Ormond.
1734. The Right Hon. the Earl of Arran.
1759. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln.
1770. His Grace Thomas Duke of Newcastle.
1795. The Most Noble George Marquess of Buckingham, K. G.
1813. The Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth.
1845. His Grace Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch.

The Dean likewise has the appointment of a High Bailiff, who is confirmed in his office by the High Steward. He is

returning-officer at the election of Members of Parliament summons the juries, and sits next to the Deputy Steward in Court. Sixteen burgesses, and as many assistants, are nominated by the High Steward or his deputy, from the householders of the several districts into which the City has been divided; but their duties are principally confined to an attendance at the Court Leet. Quarter Sessions are held at the Westminster Guildhall, near the Abbey, by Justices of the Peace: a Court Leet was formerly held here for the election of the High Constable, preventing or removing nuisances, &c.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth there were eight wards in St. Margaret's Parish, over each of which presided a burgess, like an alderman, elected on Easter Thursday: the 1st extended from St. Stephen's Abbey to the Sanctuary-gate; the 2nd, from the Clochard to the Sanctuary; the 3rd, from Westminster-gate to the Clochard and St. Stephen's-alley; the 4th included Thieving-lane and Long Ditch; the 5th included the New Palace and the Long Staple; the 6th contained the Old Palace, the Bowling Alley, and the Round Staple; the 7th was composed of Tothill-street and Petty France; the 8th was the Sanctuary. For St. Margaret's Parish there are now four burgesses and three assistants: for the parish of St. John the Evangelist, one burgess and two assistants.

The City received the honour of a Governor conferred upon it by Parliament A. D. 1585. Arms were granted A. D. 1601, 43 Eliz., under both the seals of office of the Kings-at-Arms,—William Dethick, Garter Principal King-of-Arms; and William Camden, Clarencieux King-of-Arms: *azure*, a portcullis *or*, on a chief of the first, the arms of King Edward the Confessor, a cross *patoncée*, between five martlets, four in the cantons of the cross, and one in base, *or*, between two roses seeded *or*, barbed *vert*. The portcullis was assumed by the children of John of Gaunt, who were born in the Castle of Beaufort in Anjou; and therefore became the favourite device of King Henry VII., as it imported a descent from the House of Lancaster. An allusion to the cognizance of the Lancastrian damask rose and the pale rose of York is made frequently by Shakspeare. The origin of the bearing, from the quarrel in

he Temple Gardens, is immortalized in the First Part of Henry VI.," act iv., sc. 1.

The state of the parish appears to have been most disastrous nd wretched in this reign. Certain orders were taken on Oc- ober 8, 25 Eliz., by Lord Burleigh, Sir William Cecil, K.G., nd Dean Goodman, that "no butcher should kill in the ommon street, nor kill a bull unless it had been first baited and hased presently before the killing, upon pain of paying 3*s.* 4*d.*"

A wise proclamation however was issued,—a model for hese, as we fondly deem, enlightened times, when mendi- ancy too often is a better craft than honest labour, and out- hrives it through mistaken benevolence; for it was ordered n 1554, "the xvij day of September, that all vacabonds and otherus, boyth Englys men and all manor of strangers, that ave no master, should avoyd the Cete and Suburbs upon rett payn;" and in 1567 we find that the Churchwardens paied for a certifycate made of all the straungers within the aryshe, vj*d.*"

The people in the courts and alleys, 27 Eliz., were tated to "be for the most part of no trade or mystery, and ecome poor, and many of them wholly given to vice and lleness, living in contempt of all manner of officers."

In 1585, during the spring, Fleetwood, Recorder of London, nd other magistrates, making a general search, found in ondon seven, in the suburbs three, in Southwark two, and n Westminster six houses kept by receivers of felons, master- ss men and cutpurses, forty-five of whom were known by ame, whose practice was to rob the chambers of gentlemen nd artificers' shops. These haunts of crime were soon after ppressed.

By Act of Parliament, in the reign of Edward VI., made r the general regulation of taverns and public-houses, it as directed that there should be only three suffered in West- minster; while the proportion for London was fixed at forty. mong other ordinances of Queen Elizabeth for the regulation f Westminster made A. D. 1585, the eleventh order limits the umber of ale-houses to sixty in the parish, which in houses nd inhabitants exceeded those of the whole liberty by a fifth.

(There are now 150, besides beer-shops, in St. Margare Parish only.) Yet, in her successor's time, it is said, in cotemporaneous publication, "almoste every fourthe house an ale-house, harbouring all sorts of lewde and badde peopl King James I., probably to amend the evil, in 1620 gr permission to his groom-porter, Clement Cottrell, to licen within the limits of London and Westminster, the suburs and the villages within two miles thereof, forty taverns ordinaries, "for the honest and reasonable recreation of g and civil people," who might use "the games of bowlin tennis, dice, and cards," &c.

Early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about A. D. 15 as appears by a map republished by Vertue in 1737, We minster had greatly extended itself, and Charing Cross w in the midst of an unbroken line of houses reaching fr Whitehall to London. But though near Westminster Hall a the Abbey, which like tutelary guardians rose gigantic ab the low grey towers of the Palace-close and old Whiteha forming the nucleus of the City, new buildings had star up, and formed a close town of many streets, still for ma years green leas, winding lanes, and a breezy country, dot with wayside inns and quiet homesteads peeping through partings of the trees, spread round its furthest dwellin stretching up in far distance beyond them, until they fad away beneath the blue misty heights of Highgate and Ham stead.

In 1580 Queen Elizabeth prohibited the erection of a new buildings within three miles of the City-gates, a suffered only one family to inhabit each house. In Ju A. D. 1583, no fresh building was to be suffered to proce within three miles of the gates of London and Westminst no single dwelling-house was to be divided into two or m parts, and the commons within three miles of London were be left unenclosed. In June 1602 the order was repeated.

When King James I. first arrived, the streets were so n row that "opposite neighbours might shake hands out of windows." In 1607 he enjoined the use of stone and br in building houses, in order to save the woods from utter wa

and he threw other obstacles as ineffectual in the way of those who persevered in enlarging the Capital. With the nobles he remonstrated. "Sirs," said he to them, "you do ill to come hither. At London you are like big ships at sea, which show like nothing; in your country villages you are like the ships in a river, which look great things." Against his other subjects of lesser degree he fulminated his angry proclamations in 1618. How he addressed his fellow-countrymen we know not; perhaps as strongly. Be that as it may, Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, gravely assures us that, owing to the vast Scotch migration to "merrie England" which followed this King's accession to the throne, the "deserted village" of Westminster was at length hopelessly and irretrievably connected with its gigantic neighbour,—a circumstance which in after-years elicited the ill-boding laments of Vicesimus Knox upon that which has been called "the nuptials of the Exchange and Court." We must not forget the introduction of one luxury in this reign: in 1616 the sides of the principal streets were paved with broad stones instead of pebbles. The disastrous times of the Revolution, and the unsettled state of the Metropolis, for awhile stayed further addition or improvement.

Hackney-coaches first plied in the streets in 1635. With this exception, for many years the only circumstance which particularly affected Westminster was that of the enactment of a Parliamentary Ordinance, in 1643, directing all the inhabitants of Westminster to retrench one meal in the day, and pay the value of it to the "Public Cause." If it was obeyed, it is a marvel in the records of English gastronomy.

Although during the time of Queen Elizabeth, as appears from a map by Speed published A. D. 1610, the City underwent but little change, this was not the case in the interval between the publication of this plan and the close of the reign of King Charles II.; for by that period it had stretched along the south of St. James's Park, and still more directly to the southward by Mill-bank to the Horse-ferry opposite Lambeth Palace.

In 1656 all houses built since the year 1620 within ten miles of London were taxed, and fines were levied on all who

built within that limit, and £100. on those who did not assign four acres of ground to each new house. In 1674 once more an Order in Council prohibited further building. In 1708 there were 3,079 houses in St. Margaret's Parish. In 1728 the Church of St. John the Evangelist was built, and a parish attached to it.

One of the causes which, in despite of royal edicts, had been tending to the growth of Westminster was the increase in the number of the coaches of the wealthy, — cumbrous leathern vehicles introduced by "William Boone, the Hollander," for which the narrow streets of the dingy City were ill adapted. The state of the crooked lanes in London, densely built, and cooped up with a close atmosphere, and gloomy from the many obstructions to light, induced the gentry to remove into broader streets, not subject to such inconveniences, and lying nearer to the Court; while the tradespeople of course readily followed in the track of their best customers. Not altogether from intrinsic advantages, but by bare contrast to "the Town," or from its bordering on the open country, "the West" could then have won the preference; for those who now traverse the spacious way from Whitehall through Parliament-street to the Abbey will smile to read the earnest language which King Charles II., in 1661, addressed to the Houses of Parliament: "The mention of my wife's arrival puts me in mind to desire you to put that compliment upon her that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be; and to that purpose I pray you would quickly pass such laws as are before you, in order to the mending these ways, and that she may not find Whitehall surrounded by water." Even a century later Goldsmith says, "In the midst of the pavements a great lazy puddle moves muddily along;" and on February 24, A. D. 1740, Lord Tyrconnel, in his place in Parliament, declared that "the passenger is everywhere surprised or endangered by unexpected chasms, or offended or obstructed by mountains of filth . . . . . such as a savage would look on with amazement," —words almost similar to the graphic language of an Act passed in 1532, which describes the thoroughfares as "very

foul, and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noyous as well for all the King's subjects, on horseback as on foot, with carriages."

The antiquary and the poet may regret that in Westminster have long disappeared the ancient houses, with their twisted chimneys, quaint gables, high-pitched picturesque roofs, and overhanging stories. Romance and fancy have cast a charm about them. But to appreciate the luxury of modern improvement, we must just glance at their inconveniences and their times. The luckless passenger, stumbling along the rough pavement of the ill-lighted highway, deluged by pitiless water-spouts and over-filled kennel, often rued that, as the case was in the low Wynds of Edinburgh, his cry "hold your hand" came too late to avert the downward rush of the unsavoury stream from pails emptied by heedless hands out of garret windows; or walked at dusk in peril of insult or harm from the gangs of robbers that boldly infested the streets, or prowling "Mohocks" and other dissolute young brawlers who exerted a nightly "reign of terror," in defiance of the patrol, "few and far between," and the sleepy-headed watch, ever in tavern or on doze, or anywhere rather than in the place of need. It is only within the last twenty years that the present efficient police force was organized.

A century ago the sign-boards, grotesquely coloured, readily appealed to the popular eye. The dreary creaking of those which were suspended was often no trifling source of annoyance, through the long night-hours, to the nervous ear of the invalid. Assumed as the fancy of the owner dictated, they were not only advertisements,—stationary, not perambulatory as now,—but also denoted the position of the shops, at a time when numbers would have been unintelligible hieroglyphics to most other passengers than those of the upper rank. The Three Balls of the pawnbroker (the Arms of Lombardy), the barber's Pole and Riband, the Golden Fleece of the haberdasher, the Boot gigantic as that of the Castle of Otranto, the gilded Grape-bunch, the snuff-taking Highlander, and the Bible and Crown of the Messrs. Rivington, still survive—the last of a nearly extinct race. "The houses," says Goldsmith's

Chinese Philosopher, "have few ornaments from architecture; their chief decoration seems to be a paltry piece of painting hung out at their doors and windows. Could you believe it? I have seen five black lions and three blue boars in less than a circuit of half a mile; and yet you know that animals of these colours are nowhere to be found, except in the wild imaginations of Europe."

In 1661 the streets were directed to be lighted with candles or lanterns, by every householder or occupier fronting the main road, from nightfall to nine P.M., the hour of retiring to bed. In the last year of King Charles II.'s reign, one Edward Heming obtained the right of lighting the streets with lanterns placed over every tenth door, from six on moonless evenings until midnight, between Michaelmas and Lady-day. During the reign of Queen Anne, in July 1708, Mr. Michael Coke introduced globular glass lamps with oil burners, instead of the former glimmering lanterns.

In 1716 an Act was passed which enjoined every householder to furnish a light before his door from six to eleven o'clock at night, except on evenings between the seventh night each new moon, and the third after it reached the full. In a few years a company was formed to light the street from six o'clock until midnight, each householder who paid poor-rates being required to contribute for this purpose six shillings a year. Gas at its introduction, in the beginning of the present century, (now paled by Bude and Electric Lights,) presented such a novel spectacle to the eyes of the Foreign Ambassadors, that they were vain enough to imagine that the brilliant lamps were only a part of a general illumination to celebrate their arrival.

In 1722 the Chelsea Water-works were established,—the ponds of which are now converted into the Grosvenor Canal, with a basin and wharves. In 1842 separate works were formed to supply the Serpentine, the basin in Kensington Gardens, and the lake in St. James's Park: thus, through what might otherwise have been little better than stagnant and unhealthy pools, a constant circulation of fresh water is maintained.

In 1762, by Act of Parliament, all sign-boards of trades and water-spouts were to be removed, and the names of streets

to be written up on the corners; the footpaths were widened, and paved with broad flat stones to distinguish them from the roads used by vehicles. Six years afterwards Commissioners were appointed by Parliament for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, and regulating coach-stands. In 1774, by another Act, fire-cocks were placed in the water-pipes, with conspicuous notices of their distances and situations, and orders were made for keeping fire-engines and ladders in every parish.

Many floods and hurricanes, which caused considerable alarm at the time of their occurrence, are recorded in the pages of the old annalists. A few instances of modern date are all, we believe, which would interest the reader. In 1703, on November 26th, about midnight, a visitation, full of terror while it lasted, fell upon Westminster,—a storm of wind which threw the whole Metropolis into consternation. It swept the river in its fury, wrecking many ships and boats. Upon the shore it was no less destructive, shaking the houses to their very foundations, and lifting off the tiles like the leaves in autumn; many fell, and buried the helpless inmates in their ruins. The water rose to a great height in Westminster, and the total loss sustained in property was estimated at a million of money. To this awful tempest Addison alluded in his poem of the "Campaign:"

> "So when an angel, by Divine command,
> With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
> Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past," &c.

Hone mentions a singular fact. Eighty years after King Charles I. died upon the scaffold at Whitehall, a very sickly season occurred. Many persons died of headache and a fever, especially between Tuesday the 23rd and Tuesday the 30th of January: the deaths in Westminster and London amounted to upwards of 1,500 in number. On Tuesday, January 23, 1649, the King declined the authority of the Court, and Bradshaw ordered his contempt to be recorded: on the 30th he suffered beheadal.

On February 8, 1750, between twelve and one P.M., a

shock of an earthquake was felt all over Westminster. Stacks of heavy chimneys were dislodged, and the Thames became greatly agitated. The barristers were in great alarm, for they thought that Westminster Hall was falling down. But on March the 8th, at half-past five in the morning, the whole city was alarmed by another shock, more severe than the former, accompanied by a hollow rumbling noise, and numbers of people were awakened in amazement and fear from their sleep. Great stones were thrown from the "new spire" of Westminster Abbey, and fish jumped half a yard above the water, and in several steeples the bells were struck by the chime-hammers. An impostor pretended to foretel an earthquake, on a particular day, which would lay Westminster in ruins; and when the appointed time arrived, the people ran out in crowds into the country to escape such a terrible catastrophe. The churches could scarcely contain the throngs of worshippers. The pulpits and public prints were employed in deprecating GOD'S wrath, and calling a degenerate people to repentance. But, unhappily, it was a devotion as short-lived only as their fear.

In 1774 there was a great overflow of the Thames; and again on February 2, 1791, considerable damage was done to the wharves on either side of the river. Westminster suffered most from the inundation, and boats plied instead of hackney-coaches in Palace-yard, and Privy Gardens was "like another Egypt inundated by a slimy river."

On the 10th of January, 1812, Westminster was involved in palpable darkness for several hours. The sky, where any light appeared, was as the appearance of bronze, and the murky cloud was visible at a distance of forty miles. On Tuesday, February 1, 1813, the Thames was completely frozen over, and a large fair held upon it, until the 5th, when a thaw broke up its merriment.

In 1816, Mr. Alderman Wood, on the first day of his second mayoralty, on the occasion of his taking the customary oaths, deviated from the usual procession by water (as within the jurisdiction of the Chief Magistrate of the City) from Westminster Hall to London, and returned, attended by the Corpora-

tion, along Parliament-street, Whitehall, Charing Cross, &c., to Guildhall; whereon Lord Sidmouth, then High Steward of Westminster, officially protested against the Lord Mayor's conduct, "in order that the same cause might not be drawn into precedent, and adopted on any future occasion." Yet in ancient times the procession to and from Westminster was by land; until, in 1453, Sir John Norman built a sumptuous barge, at his own expense, for the purpose of going by water, whereupon the watermen made a song in his praise, beginning "Row thy boat, Norman."

In 1820, at Bow-street, there was an appeal made before the magistrates, against certain intruders upon their rights, by one of the ancient Society of Waits, who were regularly sworn in like constables, and licensed by the authority of the Court Burgesses, being a limited number, with separate districts annexed to each party. This privilege cost £20, and enabled them to wear a silver badge of the Arms of Westminster, and practise their craft from November the 29th until the end of Christmas-tide. The Society had existed from the time when Westminster was a mere village, and the warrants were issued to the members originally by authority of the High Steward. King Charles I. and his son gave a charter to a Society of Musicians in Westminster, which held their meetings at Durham-place in the Strand.

For the future of Westminster, we trust that ere long not only the great streets will present a fair and pleasing aspect to the eye of the benevolent passer-by, but that even in the retired alleys and distant courts—seen by few except the sickly inhabitants—trodden by few save the clergyman, and those who thread their melancholy windings on missions of kindness and relief—there may be a wholesome improvement made within the dwellings of the poor, and a wise precaution observed in rendering the outward atmosphere as pure and unimpregnated with disease, in the midst of a crowded city, as the continual advances in science more and more develop the appliances and means. During one hundred years, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, the good work of widening confined streets, and building houses of a superior

class, has been steadily proceeding. By Act of Parliament, 23 Geo. II., A.D. 1750, Bridge-street, Great George-street, and Parliament-street (the last the approach for Members to the House, instead of the narrow King and Union Streets, and St. Margaret's-lane,) were formed upon the site of many small and wretched lanes and courts,—a tract hitherto known by the ominous name of the "desert of Westminster." The space in front of St. Margaret's Church was increased by pulling down about sixty feet of the Tudor buildings; the small buildings Heaven and Purgatory in Old Palace-yard, and Lindsay House, were removed; and in place of Dirty-lane—no inapt designation—was built the present broad Abingdon-street. By other Acts in the early part of this century, 41 Geo. III., c. 13; 44 Geo. III., c. 61; 45 Geo. III., c. 115, and 46 Geo. III., c. 89, Commissioners, being empowered to improve the approaches to the Houses of Parliament, and other offices of state, cleared away several taverns and low buildings from the north of Westminster Hall, the houses which stood on either side of St. Margaret's Church, and others which extended southward to the Lady Chapel of the Abbey, and northward as far as Bridge-street; part of Long Ditch or Princes-street, Bridge-street; Little George-street, and King-street; the whole of the Broad and Little Sanctuary, Union-street, Love-lane, Bow-street or Thieving-lane, with numerous alleys. A portion of this ground was then enclosed with iron railings, and planted with trees, and laid out with grass-plats. Upon the site of the former Westminster Market, the Guildhall was about the same time erected. The cost of these improvements amounted to about £230,000.

At the present time, the august towers and splendid portions of the New Palace, even yet scarcely finished, give presages of a structure striking and imposing in one massive whole, superb and elegant in each delicate detail, which will at length exceed in size and grandeur every other Gothic secular edifice in the world. From the western towers of the Abbey, and opposite to the principal entrance of the Hospital,—that house of the Church appropriately near,—the welcome addition of later years, wherein the poor of Westminster are received and con-

soled in their hours of sorrow and bodily ailment,—a broad street, intended to bear the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, is about to be made, in almost a semi-circular form, to the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. This, when complete, and adorned with handsome residences, we trust, will not be built merely upon the ruins of the melancholy homes of squalid misery and bygone haunts of sin, or to serve as the mask of a dreary background, but become the centre of the improved houses and wider by-streets of an industrious and happy poor.

CHAPTER II.

"I can repeople with the Past; and of
The Present there is still, for eye and thought,
And meditation chasten'd down, enough."—CHILDE HAROLD.

WESTMINSTER, unlike the sister cities eminent in mediæval or ancient history, "Niobes of nations," contains no streets of tombs, no decayed churches and desolate buildings, silent but expressive witnesses of a gradual decline and ultimate impoverishment, the solitary relics and landmarks of a splendid but vanished past. Beneath the ancestral shadows of her old grey Abbey has sprung up a younger city, attesting by a daily growth in size and affluence that—now in her prime—it is in the future we yet must look for the zenith of her greatness. In narrating, therefore, the chief incidents connected with ancient and modern Westminster, our object will be to avoid a dry and meagre outline of facts, as well as a tediousness and minuteness of detail, while, in fancy rebuilding once more the picturesque homes in their pomp of old, and repeopling them with mimic life, we map out—as for a holiday walk amid the hum of their busy crowds—the streets and houses which were the scenes of events, or places of resort for men, recorded in the annals of the chronicler or the pages of later history.

The boundary line of St. Margaret's Parish commences at Whitehall-stairs, takes a western course on the north side of the Banqueting House, through the carriage entrance of the Horse Guards, across the Park to the vicinity of Cumberland-gate; thence on the west side of Stafford-place, by Mr. Elliot's

brewery, along the common sewer behind Bedford-place, Trelleck-terrace, Pembroke-place, and Vauxhall-bridge-road, to a point near the turnpike, where it turns to the north-east, behind the Military Hospital and Rochester-row, to the east side of St. Margaret's Hospital, down Artillery-place and Old Pye-street, up New Pye-street, along Orchard-street and part of Great Smith-street, to the south side of Dean's-yard, along College-street, up Abingdon-street, and then finally along the east side of the same street to Parliament-stairs.

At Whitehall is the northern boundary of the parish of St. Margaret. Upon the site of the present buildings was the residence of Hugo or Hubert de Burgh, Prime Minister of King Henry III., the Earl of Kent, Chief Justiciary of England, and a very celebrated soldier as well as lawyer. For the consideration of 140 marks of silver, he purchased from the monks of Westminster the inheritance of several houses,—once inhabited by William of Ely, Treasurer to King John,—with a Court and Free Chapel, wherein to celebrate mass for himself and family, paying yearly to them and their successors a wax taper upon the Festival of St. Edward. His only child married an ancestor of Sir John Guise of Gloucestershire, who adopted the Burgh Arms. At one time he made a vow to go to the wars in Holy Land, and recover from the unbeliever the precious tomb wherein the LORD lay, unless he had some lawful impediment. He found it more pleasant far to bask in courtly favour, and live in his splendid home, than to do battle with the Saracen under the burning sun of Galilee, in the sandy desert or plague-stricken citadel. In order, therefore, to satisfy his conscience for forsaking the Crusade, he conveyed his property to trustees for the use of the Black or Dominican Friars of Holborn, in Chancery-lane. Within their Conventual Church he was buried, A. D. 1242.

These trustees sold the Palace, in 1248, for 400 marks to Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, for his own private and individual right; and he conveyed the property, 29 Hen. III., for the benefit of his successors in the see for ever after his death, which occurred A. D. 1255: they retained and inhabited the mansion until the attainder of Wolsey, primate of that

province. At Easter 1360 the King and his Parliament assembled here; and twice York-place was the lodging of King Edward I. and his Queen.

The princely Cardinal appears to have indulged here all his love of display and power "in great wealth, joie, triumph, and glorie." Here, as Minister of England, Legates and Cardinals held their councils with him often upon that fatal subject—"the Divorce" of Katharine of Arragon. As he was possessed of unbounded influence with his King, who often repaired hither for his recreation, crowds of courtiers, ambassadors, and nobles waited in his vestibules and ante-chambers. As a generous patron of learning, foreign scholars were invited over hither to be supported by his bounty. Eight hundred servants, lords, and knights swelled his lordly train. "Banquets were set forth with maskes and mummeries, in so gorgeous a sort and costly maner that it was an heaven to behold. There wanted no dames or damosels meete or apte to daunce with the maskers, or to garnish the place for the time. Then was there all kinde of musicke and harmony, with fine voices both of men and children. One time the King came sodainely thither in a maske, with a dozen maskers all in garments like sheepeheardes .... having sixteene torch-bearers. ..... Before his entering into the hall, he came by water to the water-gate, without anie noise, where were laid divers chambers, and guns charged with shot, and at his landing they were shot off; ... it made all the noblemen, gentlemen, ladies, and gentlewomen to muse what it should meane. ... Then the Great Chamberlaine and the Comptroller, looking out of the windowes into the Thames, returned again, and shewed the Cardinall that it seemed they were noblemen and straungers, arrived at his bridge, comming as ambassadors from some foreine prince. With that quothe the Cardinall, 'I desire you, because you can speake French, to conduct them to this chamber, where they shall see us, and all these noble personages, being merrie at our banquet.' Then went he incontinent downe into the hall, whereat they receyved them with twentie newe torches, and conveyed them uppe into the chamber, with such a noise of drummes and flutes as seldom had been hearde

the like." The sequel is well known, from the story having been dramatized by Shakspeare, in his "King Henry VIII.," in order to introduce "Bluff Hal" to Anna Boleyn. The royal masquer soon after discovers himself, the Cardinal having mistaken (probably the good knight had a finer figure than his Majesty) Sir Edward Neville for the King. "Thus passed they forth the night with banqueting, dauncing, and other triumphs, to the great comfort of the King, and pleasant regarde of the nobility there assembled."

The hour of unexpected reverse came. Here, on October 18, 1529, the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk announced his downfall to the aged and broken-hearted prelate. Having delivered up the Great Seal, he called together the members of his household, and desired them to lay out in the galleries and rooms all the stuffs, plate, ("in number almost incredible,") arras hangings, with full inventories of all his goods, and departed simply on the morrow, "taking with him nothing but certain provision for his house at Esher." Memorable were his dying words, when he had come to "lay his bones" among the monks of Leicester, saved perchance by the broken heart and worn-out frame from a ruder death: "Had I but served my GOD as faithfully as I have served the King, He would not thus have forsaken me in my grey hairs." The very name of his mansion was to suffer change.

> "Sir, you
> Must no more call it York-place, that is past:
> For, since the Cardinal fell, that title's lost;
> 'Tis now the King's, and called Whitehall."
>
> KING HENRY VIII., act iv., sc. 1.

Whitehall, although not generally adopted until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was, it would seem, the traditionary name which, at that and an earlier period, denoted a royal residence. In 1530 the King had the property conveyed to him, with the consent of the Chapter of York, by way of recovery, on February 12th, 21 Hen. VIII., described as "one messuage, two gardens, and three acres of ground, with the appurtenances." In the time of King Edward III. a Parliament had been held within its walls, but Henry found it insufficient

for his excessive pomp: he therefore obtained a grant from John Islip, Abbat of Westminster, of some large possessions in 1532, viz. all the houses in King-street between Lamb-alley and the south of York-place, all the land from the chapel of "Our Lady Rouncyval" at Charing Cross to Scotland-yard, all the property which now forms the Green and St. James's Parks, and the site of Buckingham House and Gardens. The Palace was seven years in building; and he then obtained an Act of Parliament, 28 Hen. VIII., declaring its limits, as the Old Palace of Edward the Confessor was in "utter ruin and decay" since a fatal fire in 1512. He at once proceeded to erect a noble stone gallery, brought from Esher, (on the site in later years occupied by the residence of the Duke of Dorset, and more recently of Lord Whitworth,) that his court and nobility might witness from it the frequent jousts and tournaments held in the spacious tilt-yard beneath,—amid whose mimic war the stalwart frame of Henry, when still in his prime, might often be discerned foremost among the gallant challengers. A tennis-court, a bowling-green, cock-pit, and stately gates connecting them with the Palace, and leading into the Park, completed "the many and distinct mansions, beautiful and costly lodgings and buildings, edified for his Grace's singular pleasure, comfort, and commodity." Hans Holbein, introduced to the King by Sir Thomas More, had here (until the arrival of Philip of Spain, when they were occupied by part of his train,) a suite of apartments, and received annually 200 florins as his guerdon for painting the interior of the Palace.

It was in the royal closet, about midnight, at Whitehall that Henry was clandestinely married to Anna Boleyn, on January 25, 1533, by Doctor Rowland Lee, the King's Chaplain, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Chester, and President of Wales. On December 30, A. D. 1546, he signed his will, and on the 28th of January expired. Before the last, he at times muttered the name of Anna Boleyn; then in darker intervals of agony, with fixed and horror-stricken eyes, shrieked "Monks, monks, monks." A few hours, and with the words "All is lost" his spirit past from earth. "Thursday," says

GATES OF OLD WHITEHALL.

Aubrey, "was a fatal day to Henry VIII., and so also to his posterity. He died on Thursday, Jan. 28. King Edward VI. on Thursday, July 6. Queen Mary on Thursday, Nov. 17. Queen Elizabeth on Thursday, March 24."

How many—wife, courtier, noble, and knight—had there rued his savage caprice, yet were attracted to his fatal and fascinating presence! We seem once more to see Lord Percy; Thomas Cromwell, ill-fated successor of the fallen Cardinal; the learned Erasmus; Hans Holbein, prince of painters; the lofty Sir Thomas More, great in integrity; the more fortunate Cranmer, reserved for martyrdom; the inflexible Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; Sir Thomas Wyatt, poet, and friend of the gallant Surrey—warrior without fear and without reproach—the bard of Geraldine. Then pass by Katharine of Arragon, indignant and divorced; Anna Boleyn, carried to the untimely scaffold; Jane Seymour, rescued by the kindly hand of death from the sure effect of the palled passion of her tyrant husband; Anne of Cleves, abandoned and scorned; the guilty sad Katharine Howard; and his shrewd survivor, Katharine Parr.

Yet, what a fair and sunny outside did Whitehall wear, glittering with brilliant armour, waving with gorgeous dresses, echoing to the shouts at tournament and the music of masques,—a spectacle of chivalry and beauty! One of the most brilliant and interesting sights occurred in 1532, when, out of a general muster of all men within the City and Liberties between the ages of 16 and 60, those were chosen who had "white harness and white caps and feathers." The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs appeared in "gorgeous attire," and attended by gaily-dressed pages and stout halberdiers. Most of the citizens "of any quality or office" were clad in white silk or satin coats, with chains of gold, and some with rich jewels. They mustered in Mile End Fields, and in excellent order marched down to Westminster, where the Court stood to view them as they passed; and then marched through the Sanctuary, and round about St. James's Park, afterwards returning through Holborn to the City. On May 8, 1539, the King from his gallery reviewed 15,000 armed citizens, when England was threatened with a foreign invasion.

An amusing anecdote is told about a parrot belonging to the King, which happened to fall out of the window of the yard into the river, but there, seasonably remembering the cry which it must often have heard, screamed out, "A boat, a boat, twenty pounds for a boat." It screamed to good purpose, for a wherry-man from the stairs made for the spot, and picked it up. Taking the bird back to the King, he claimed a reward. The King referred the matter to the parrot as to what the amount should be, when the ungrateful creature, mocking the language of contemptuous courtiers, immediately cried out, "Give the knave a groat, a groat!"

In the brief reign of Edward VI., who once held a Parliament here, we hear only of Bishop Latimer preaching before him and the Court in the Privy Gardens, while multitudes crowded to hear the sermons, and the King sat at one of the Palace windows. John Knox was appointed Chaplain to this Prince in 1552, and preached before him in Westminster. It was well that the living of All-Hallows, according to the King's desire expressed to Archbishop Cranmer, was not given to the intemperate reformer.

For three hundred years, near the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, had stood the Monastery of the Grey Friars of St. Francis. Three Queens had been its patrons, nobles had reared its splendid church, and the famous Sir Richard Whittington bestowed upon it a library. Happily King Henry VIII. devoted it, with other ecclesiastical foundations, not to maintain the luxury of court favourites, but for the holy purpose of relieving the poor, who had long known its inmates as kind almoners in their need. But this good work was left incomplete until Ridley, Bishop of London, in one of his stirring sermons at Westminster, enlarged before the young King upon the duties of the rich towards the poor of CHRIST'S flock. Edward would not suffer the preacher to depart, but alone in the great gallery he sought his counsel in this weighty matter. The good Bishop, amazed at his zeal, prayed leave to advise with the Lord Mayor ere he should make answer. Without delay, the mandate being sealed before he departed, Ridley that night brought it to the Mayor.

With all speed the report of the Bishop, and other Counsellors chosen from the City, was returned to the King, who at once granted the Charter of Incorporation for the Hospitals of Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle, and that noble institution Christ's Hospital in London. As he filled up the last void, "LORD," said he, "I yield Thee most hearty thanks, that Thou hast given me life thus long to finish this work to the glory of Thy name." The praise of man was never heard by his living ear. Two days, and he was at rest; and those houses of charity were his memorial.

Whitehall was assaulted by some of the adherents of Sir Thomas Wyatt in the succeeding reign; for "a certeyne Captaine of the saied rebels," according to Proctor's Tract, "with divers of hys souldyeours, returned from Chairinge Cross down to the Court gate at Whytehalhe, and gave alarume before the gate, and shotte divers arrowes into the seyde Courte, the gate beying open; in so muche that one Mr. Nicholas Rockewood, being a gentleman of Leyncoln's Inne, and in armour at the saide Court gate, was shotte through hys nose with an arrow by the rebels. For the comyng of the said rebels was not looked for that way, but thotyht that the Queene's army should have joyned battle with them in the feld, according to promise made by Wyatt in his behalf." On February 22, 1553-4, "all the Kent men went to the Court with halters about their necks, and bound with cords two-and-two together, through London to Westmynster, and between the two Tilts the poor prisoners kneeled down in the mire; and there the Queen's grace looked out over the gate, and gave them all pardon, and they cried out 'GOD save Queen Mary.'"

At Whitehall, on the 13th of November, A. D. 1555, died Dr. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor of England, at midnight, with the solemn words—"I have sinned, I have not wept with Peter." On April 24, 1557, Osep Napea, Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia, was present here at a celebration of "the solemnitie of the Noble Order of the Garter," and was placed in a stately seat during Divine Service in the Chapel. On May 1, Thomas

Percy was created here Earl of Northumberland, "and the Queene gave him all the lands which had bene his ancestors' remaining in hir hands." On January 18, 1558, Edward Hastings, K.G., and Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, was also here created Baron Hastings of Loughborough. On June 30, Lord Philip Howard, only son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was baptized in the Queen's Chapel in a font of gold; Philip King of Spain, Archbishop Heath, and Lady Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk being his sponsors "in proper person."

The first memories of Whitehall for Queen Elizabeth were those of pain, since from it she was taken to the Tower, on Palm Sunday 1554. As soon as she became its mistress, in her was revived the extravagant love of her father for shows. "The great triumph of jousting," held in 1540, pales into utter insignificance when compared with the gorgeous exhibitions doted on by the admiring eyes of Holinshed and other chroniclers of the coquettish Maiden Queen. For the three first days of May, A.D. 1571, the Earl of Oxford, Lord Charles Howard, Sir Henry Lee, and the dancing Chancellor (Sir Christopher Hatton) were the challengers against all comers. In the same month, A.D. 1581, a magnificent tournament was held in honour of the Commissioners sent by the Duke of Anjou with proposals of marriage to Queen Elizabeth, then in her forty-eighth year. A banqueting-house was built at a cost of £1,750,—a large wooden structure on the south-west side of the Palace, quaintly adorned with "canvass, works of ivy and holly, pendants of wicker rods, and all manner of strange flowers and fruits, spangled with gold and most richly hanged." The Gallery was not without reason called "the Fortress or Castell of perfect Beautie." The challengers were the Earl of Arundel (memorable as having in 1580 first introduced coaches from Germany into England), Sir Philip Sydney, and Sir Fulke Greville: Sir Harry Lee was the Queen's Champion. In January 1581 several scaffolds fell, broken down by the weight of the crowds of spectators assembled at one of such jousts, and killed many persons. The Queen indulged in similar or less dignified amusements until her sixty-seventh year. At one time she made a

cascade play in her gardens, which, when touched by a distant spring, sprinkled all who were so imprudent as to approach it. On another occasion she appointed a French mountebank "to do feats upon a rope in the Conduit-garden;" and on the next day commanded the bear, bull, ape to be baited in the Tilt-yard; and on Wednesday had "solemn dauncing."

In 1561 Sackville and Norton's tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex" was acted at Whitehall by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple. Imagine present at these scenes the staid Lord Burleigh, engaged in schemes of State and anxious policy; his wily and intriguing son, Sir Robert Cecil; and philosophic Bacon, with commanding genius, scarcely known until the accession of King James I. Here the poets Spenser and Shakspeare were seen, the stately Cavendish (ancestor of the ducal house of Devonshire), the fiery Essex, the intriguing Leicester, the enterprising Sir Francis Drake, the subtle Sir Francis Walsingham, the courtly and adventurous Sir Walter Raleigh. Some outlived their Mistress, and were found awhile the favourites of the "royal pedant" in the days of Coke and Steenie and famous Ben Jonson, and the grave but enthusiastic Sir Kenelm Digby.

In 1559 "the Speaker and Common House resorted unto her Grace's Pallace; and, in the great gallery there, her Grace most honorably shewed herselfe ready to heare their motion and petition, when the Speaker eloquently and solemnly set foorth the message, the speciall matter whereof was to moove her Grace to marriage." "This shall be for mee sufficient," said her Majesty, "that a marble-stone shall declare that a Queene, having raigned such a time, lived and died a virgine."

On April 22, 1565, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Lennox, and mother of the King of Scotland, was commanded to keep her chamber at Whitehall, and on June 22nd was removed to the Tower. Here, on Midsummer-day, O'Donnell McCarthy More, "chief captaine of that name in Ireland," was created Baron of Valency and "Earle of Elanker." On December 26, 1561, Lord Ambrose Dudley was created Earl of Warwick and Baron Lisle.

On March 24, 1603, (a fatal Tudor Thursday,) Queen

Elizabeth had her unwilling wish accomplished; for she "then deceased, and her corps was privily conveyed to Whitehall, and there remained till the 28th of Aprill." Taylor, bargeman to King Charles I., called "the water-poet," thus celebrated the event:—

> "The Queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
> At every stroke the oars did tears let fall!
> More clung about the barge: fish under water
> Wept out their eyne of pearl, and swam blind after.
> I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
> Have rowed her hither in her people's eyes;
> For, howsoeen, thus much my thoughts have scann'd,
> She had come by water had she come by land."

The Lords in Council met in the Orchard of Whitehall, and at once invited King James to his long-desired throne. His first act, on May 22, 1603, was to confer knighthood in the garden upon all "the judges, serjeants, doctors-at-law, and many others of divers qualities, 300 or 400." He proposed to erect a palace here, more extensive than that of Diocletian, according to the designs of Inigo Jones, with four fronts, having square towers at the angles, to be in length towards the north and south 1,152 feet, and towards the east and west 720 feet in depth, containing one large central quadrangle of an oblong shape, and six smaller courts. The central of the three side courts on the west, lying towards the river, was to have two corridors surrounding it; and the Persian court or circus on the east, in diameter 210 feet, in the plan consisted of an arcade with figures of Persians between the arches, and an upper story, the entablature of which were supported by Caryatides. Fountains, statues of marble and bronze, a broad water-terrace, and flower-gardens were designed to fill up the whole magnificent composition.

The present Banqueting House, which was intended to be one of four similar pavilions, is 115 feet long, 60 feet in breadth, and 55 feet high, and was the only portion which the King lived to complete. It was commenced in 1619, upon the site of a building erected in 1606, where Queen Elizabeth's Pavilion had stood, but was immediately after destroyed by fire:

in two years it was finished, at a cost of £17,000,—the stone-work being executed by Nicholas Stone, the master-mason of the King. The great architect employed received 8*s.* 4*d.* a day, and £46. a year for lodging and other expenses. Dr. Clarke, of All-Souls' College, bequeathed the original designs to Worcester College, Oxford. Views have been published in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, A. D. 1717; Kent's Jones' Designs, vol. i., 1727; and by Lord Burlington in 1749. How happy would it be for artists and the nation, if even some part of these imposing designs was continued southward along Privy Gardens, in order to form a fitting gallery for the reception of the Vernon (a name ever to be remembered with respect) and National Collections! The superb range, thus auspiciously commenced, could be rendered complete by the erection of a residence for the Premier and other great officers of state, and new Foreign and Colonial Offices (which might well be removed from their present position in the undignified and unsuitable common dwelling-houses of Downing-street), and of those other offices of Government which were mentioned in the recommendations of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Westminster in 1806, a College of Arms, a State-Paper Office, offices for the Commission of Woods and Forests, and that for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the Board of First-Fruits, and chambers for the Members of Parliament. Then the spacious area before Whitehall would be the noblest avenue in Europe, —a very street of palaces.

When the good young Prince Henry was in his sixteenth year, the Principality of Wales and the Duchy of Cornwall were granted to him by Parliament; and on June 12, 1610, in the evening, "Barriers" were held at Whitehall in the presence of the King and Queen, the Ambassadors of Spain and Venice, and the Court assembled in the Banqueting House. These ceremonies were continued through three days; and the speeches made upon the occasion were written by Ben Jonson, the Laureate.

Different indeed had been the aspect of the Court some seven years before, when one evening Lord Monteagle "repaired to Whitehall to the Earl of Salisbury, his Majesty's

principal Secretary, whom he founed in the company of the Lo: Admirall, the Erle of Suffolke, Erle of Worcester, and Erle of Northampton, ready to go to supper, and there drewe the Erle of Salisb: asyde into another chamber, and imparted to him the letter." This letter was no less than the celebrated warning of the Gunpowder Plot. Upon the apprehension of Guy Fawkes, all the Lords of the Council, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Admiral were summoned to the King's bedchamber, where, "after order given to the Lord of Dirlton to make all doors fast," the traitor was examined, though bound and helpless, unquailing before the trembling King and his courtiers, and upon his bold confession of guilt was carried hence to the Tower. One of the Scotch nobles inquired, during the interview, why he had prepared so many barrels of gunpowder.—"One purpose," returned Guy scornfully, "was to blow Scotchmen back to Scotland."

The Chapel of Whitehall was situated close to the stairs, and is described in 1672 as occupying an entire face of the Great Court, and looking towards the gate through which one enters. "In it, on St. John Evangelist's Day 1605, Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery, married the Lady Susan Vere, daughter of Edward Earl of Oxford." The espousals were followed by a Masque. On the succeeding Feast of Epiphany, Prince Charles was created Duke of York; and the "Masque of Blackness," which followed, written by Ben Jonson, cost £3,000: the Queen herself bore a part in it. On December 26, 1613, the wicked Frances Howard, Countess of Essex, attired like a maiden bride, was married by Bishop Montague to the King's favourite, Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester and Earl of Somerset, in presence of the Court; "the glorious day being seconded by glorious nights, where masques and dancings had a continual motion." The students of Gray's Inn played the "Masque of Flowers" on the following Twelfth Night.

While King James visited Scotland, in 1617, Lord Bacon was entrusted with extraordinary powers, most unhappily for himself, since he offended many, and made some implacable enemies while resident in Whitehall.

The most interesting event which occurred in this reign

was the nuptials of the amiable Lady Elizabeth, the King's only daughter (afterwards, as babbling tongues told, won by his romantic attachment to become the brave Lord Craven's bride), with Frederic Prince Palatine of Bohemia, on St. Valentine's Day, A. D. 1613, solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Montague, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, preached the sermon, and £100. in Jacobus' were given to the Gentlemen of the Chapel and the Officers of the Vestry. So brilliant was the appearance of the bridemaids and attendant nobles, in white robes and pearls and diamonds, that the bride was said to have passed along by "the Milky Way." The students of the Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn entertained the Court within, at a cost of £1,800, with a Masque (the poetry by Chapman, the machinery by Jones); while those of Gray's Inn and the Middle Temple in barges conducted "the device of the marriage of Thames and the Rhine" upon the water. The fireworks and tournaments on the river cost £9,000.

At the coronation of King Charles, Queen Henrietta, as a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was not crowned, and refused to be present. Her Majesty stood watching the procession, on February 2, 1626, as it went and came, from a window over the Palace-gate, while the French maids of honour skipped and danced about the apartment. This King, whose fourth daughter (Katharine) was born here, built the Boarded Masque House, which was pulled down by order of Parliament in 1645. A building running westwards from the Thames to the Banqueting House contained some pictures bequeathed to him by his brother Henry, the cabinet of the Duke of Mantua, valued at £18,000, and other valuable productions from the studios of Raphael, Julio Romano, Correggio, Titian, Guido, Parmegiano, Rubens, and Vandyke; the two latter rival favourites of the romantic Court.

The ceiling of the Banqueting House was sketched out upon canvass by Rubens in 1630, when he appeared in the capacity of an ambassador sent from Flanders by the Infanta Isabella, but was painted at Antwerp. The work is divided into nine compartments. The large oval contains the Apotheosis

of King James I. On the two long sides of it are great friezes with Genii nine feet in height, who load with sheaves of corn and fruits carriages drawn by lions, bears, and rams. The other two pictures, in the centre range, represent King James as Protector of Peace enthroned, and appointing King Charles I. his successor. Four pictures at the sides contain allegorical representations of Regal Power and Virtue.

Prince Rupert had apartments in the Palace. That he was too impetuous as a general the shameful siege of Bristol and the lost standards of Edgehill and Marston-moor were the fatal proofs; but here he might be seen peacefully employed in his laboratory and workshop, adept alike in mechanism and chemistry, seated at the easel, or perfecting his experiments in the new art of mezzotinto. Laud and Strafford often passed through the vestibules, in their deaths anticipating their Patron's doom; and Lucius Lord Falkland, who fell at Newbury, with his royal master, according to the old tradition of the Bodleian, pondering deeply on the mysterious lines of the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, the prophecy of evil days to come.

Of haughty Buckingham the following story is told. The Marshal Bassompierre warmly remonstrated with the King upon the expulsion of the French attendants of the Queen. Charles impatiently cried out, "Why not declare at once war with me?" "I come not as an herald to declare war," was the ready-witted adroit reply, "but as a marshal to conduct war when declared." The Duke, with his hat on, in his eager ill-timed curiosity ran in, saying, "I must keep the peace between you." The dignified ambassador would neither cover his head nor speak further on the matter, as if present at a conversation, and not at an audience with Majesty.

Royal entertainments made Whitehall brilliant and gay. The most splendid Masque ever performed within it was "The Triumph of Peace," written by Shirley, and acted on Candlemas-day 1634, at an expense of £2,000. by the Societies of Law, in order to show their dislike of Prynne's *Histrio-Mastrix*, the Player's Scourge. The music was written by Lawes, and the scenery was designed by Inigo Jones.

Shadows of ill were passing upon the home of the doomed

King. "The Psalms," says Aubrey, "for the xjth day of the month are lvj., lvij., lviij. On the xjth day of one of the months in the summer time, the citizens came tumultuously in great numbers in boats and barges over against Whitehall, to show they would take the Parliament's part. The Psalms aforesaid, both for Morning and Evening Service, are as prophecies of the troubles that did ensue." This really occurred on January 11, 1640. The seamen and watermen came with field-pieces in barges upon the water, while the Sheriff and train-bands escorted the "Five Members" by land to Westminster. On November 3, A. D. 1640, the King, broken-spirited, opened the Long Parliament, going in his barge privately to King's-stairs, "through the Hall to the Church, and so to the House."

On January 30, 1649, King Charles was brought from St. James's to be the chief personage in the hideous tragedy ready to be acted before the Banqueting House, which his father had built for the royal festivities of Whitehall. Having received the Holy Sacrament, the King came between Bishop Juxon and Colonel Tomlinson with halberdiers, and his own gentlemen walking bareheaded, up the great staircase, through the long gallery to his cabinet-chamber, and, after a short delay, through an opening broken in the outer wall between the upper and lower windows in the centre of the Banqueting House, to the scaffold of martyrdom, hung round with black, which was erected in front of the street. From the leads of Wallingford House, now the Admiralty, the venerable Primate Usher of Armagh watched, with glistening eyes and 'bated breath, in company with the Countess of Peterborough, "that meek suffering of all barbarous indignities, and patient resisting unto blood," until he fainted. Death was not terrible to Charles, for he was prepared for it, and looked to the incorruptible crown and the place of rest. The very Guards, awed into respect by his princely dignity on the scaffold, as by his meekness in his durance, kept dejected silence, while many a prayer reached his ear; and, with high Christian heroism, his last word, addressed to the prelate who accompanied him, was "Remember,"—the secret message, we are told, to bid his

son forgive his father's murderers. Even the strain (raised by no friendly voice, and addressed to the ear of Cromwell himself,) was such that the most ardent loyalty could not desire more,—

> "He nothing common did nor mean
> After that memorable scene,
> But with his keener eye
> The axe's edge did try;
> Nor called the gods, with vulgar spite,
> To vindicate his helpless right,
> But bow'd his comely head
> Down as upon a bed."—WALLER.

The thraldom of usurpation now began, and the fanatic rebels occupied the Royal Palace. On July 10, A. D. 1653, Barebones' (the leather-seller's) Parliament held its mimic council here. On April 4, A.D. 1656, Cromwell, "the sagest of usurpers," went through the unwelcome farce of refusing the crown proffered by the submissive Speaker and the House. Upon another occasion, A. D. 1657, when Richard Cromwell and some Members came to visit him, the Banqueting House stairs gave way, and the Usurper almost saw his child dashed to pieces before his eyes. Here, at this time, at the Protector's table, Andrew Marvel, Dryden, John Wilkins, (the founder of the Royal Society, and husband of his sister,) Waller (his kinsman), and Milton (his Secretary), were often entertained.

In the chambers of Whitehall were held those wise and vigorous councils, which made the flag of England once more respected from the shores of the Baltic to the rock of Gibraltar,—alike on the seas around the tropic islands of the West, as by the pirates of the Mediterranean, or in the wily cabinet of Versailles. Nor must we forget that here were preserved the Cartoons of Raphael, which Cromwell bought for £300, and hid in deal cases; for so they were found at the Restoration. But for himself, the restless shifting from room to room—the faint rustle of secret armour—the suspicious eye, downcast but unnaturally bright—betrayed the distempered mind. How bitterly must its keen torture have been aggravated by the gloomy apprehensions of his aged mother, the

shuddering aversion of his dying daughter, the incapacity of his son, the remorse for regicide irretrievable! Tertian ague and a fever laid him upon a sick bed; and on September 3, 1658, "the double day of victory and death," which

"Beheld him win two realms, and happier yield his breath,"—

the anniversary of the blood-stained victories of Worcester and Dunbar—by him deemed the most auspicious in his life,—while without the terrific storm tore up the mightiest forest trees and wrecked the stoutest bark, within racked by the guilty fears of a dark retrospect, like Napoleon in after-years, this "bold bad man" was summoned to give account.

Spence has recorded one act of Cromwell, which occurred on the night after the Martyr King had bled beneath the masked headsman's axe—praying for them who slew him. Lord Southampton and a friend obtained leave to watch the poor remains. As they were sitting in melancholy silence, about early morning they heard the tread of one coming slowly up the stairs. Presently the door opened, and a man, with his face shrouded in his cloak, approached the coffin: lifting the lid with his drawn sword, and looking in for some time, he shook his head, saying—"Cruel necessity!" and then he turned away. They who knew him said the step and gait were those of Cromwell.

After a short residence of seven months, when the gentle Richard Cromwell retired from Whitehall, (from which, it is said, he was rather hastened by a sudden army of implacable bailiffs, which laid close siege to the gates,) he was asked why he took such care of some old trunks in his wardrobe. "Well may I," said he, with a placid smile, "for they are no less than the lives and fortunes of all the people in England." They were the congratulatory addresses sent to him when declared Protector.

With the death of the master-spirit, the wild tumult of the great Rebellion died away. Would that it had been succeeded by a holier reign! though such was, doubtless, hindered by the impatient reaction from the long hypocrisy and unnatural gloom

of the times of the Puritans. In 1660, King Charles II., upon the invitation of Parliament, having landed at Dover, repaired at once to Whitehall, and gave audience to the assembled Lords and Commons.

It must have been a brilliant scene—the Restoration. Upon his birthday, May 29, in the midst of 20,000 men, "horse and foote," brandishing their swords, and shouting with inexpressible joy,—the Mayor and all the civic companies, "in their liveries, chaines of gold, and with banners,"—nobles and gentlemen splendidly arrayed, riding around him,—"trumpets and music,"—and myriads flocking up the flower-strown tapestried streets, echoing to the pealing bells, "and their fountaines running with wine,"—King Charles passed on to the Palace of his father. From two in the afternoon until nine at night this grand procession was moving from the City to Whitehall; and many, with good Evelyn, "stood and beheld it, and blessed GOD." This happy event stayed the progress of the work of destruction, begun by the sale of statues and pictures in 1645, in the wellnigh doomed Whitehall. The plate, hangings, and paintings which had been pillaged were collected by proclamation and brought back. In 1663 the Courts were inundated by a high flood,—the Thames being swollen more than was ever remembered in England.

The infamous Titus Oates had lodgings in Whitehall, with a pension of £1,200. a year; and Colonel Blood, notorious for his seizure of the crown-jewels in the Tower, (while poor Edwards died uncared for,) deceived the King by a fictitious story of having saved him, "while bathing in the reeds at Battersea," from assassination by his fellows, and was treated with great consideration, "as the Indians reverence devils—that they may not hurt them." With an excessive impudence, he contrived to frequent the same apartments as the Duke of Ormond, who had some time before barely escaped this miscreant's malice.

We willingly draw a veil over the wrongs of uncomplaining Katharine of Braganza, and the voluptuous orgies and gross frivolities of the so-styled "merry monarch," as they are vividly depicted in often-quoted pages of Evelyn, and

other less reserved cotemporaries. General Monk, trembling at the voice of his wife, though undaunted by the roar of cannon; Lord Clarendon, grandfather of two Queens; Sir George Etherege; Sedley; graceful Grammont; lively St. Evremond; witty Shaftesbury; the politic Sir William Temple; Rochester, offending Majesty by a truthful epigram; Wycherley; Denham; Dryden; Waller; Butler; Suckling; Carew; philosophic Wilkins; Sandys and May—were often found entering the Courts of Whitehall.

What the Exchange was to the merchant, the Palace was to the noble. It was "the point of convergence," says Mr. Macaulay. "Whitehall, when Charles II. dwelt there, was the focus of political intrigue and of fashionable gaiety. Interest drew a constant press of suitors to the gates of the Palace, and the gates always stood wide. Hardly any gentleman had any difficulty in making his way to the royal presence. Whitehall naturally became the chief staple of news. All persons who had been properly introduced might, without any special invitation, go to see him dine, sup, dance, and play at hazard, —and might have the pleasure of hearing him tell stories, which indeed he told remarkably well. Bystanders whom his Majesty recognised often came in for a courteous word. Whenever there was a rumour that anything important had happened, or was about to happen, people hastened thither—to obtain intelligence from the fountain-head. The galleries presented the appearance of a modern club-room at an anxious time."

The King collected about 1,000 volumes in his private library, most of them having been dedicated or presented to him. Among them was an exquisitely illuminated Breviary, given by King Henry VII. to his daughter Margaret, Queen of Scots, with his autograph annexed to a desire that she would pray for his soul; a curious MS. in High Dutch on the Great Elixir; and in French a MS. 300 years old, with curious paintings of plants in miniature; the Journal, and a folio MS. of the Themes, Orations, and Translations written and subscribed by the hand of King Edward VI.

In the Chapel of Whitehall were heard the sententious

sermons of simple but erudite Andrewes; the interminable preaching of voluminous, earnest, imprudent Laud, praying as by presentiment against his foes; Barrow, that "unfair preacher," as Charles II. called him, "for he left nothing to be added by man upon any text which he had handled;" Morley, the friend of Isaac Walton and Ken; Dr. John Donne, "preaching the Word so as showed his own heart was possessed with those very thoughts and joys that he laboured to distil into others,—weeping sometimes with his audience, sometimes for them,—always preaching to himself, like an angel from a cloud, but in none,—carrying some, as St. Paul was, to heaven in holy raptures, and enticing others by a sacred art and courtship to amend their lives,—and all this with a most particular grace and an inexpressible addition of comeliness." Within it also played their sublime minstrelsy Tye, Tallis, Byrde, patriarchs of our cathedral music. Orlando Gibbons, Richard Farrant, Heather and Blow, Ralph Courteville and Pelham Humphrey, William Lawes and Thomas Morley were also among the worthies of this royal choir; and at the coronation of King Charles II. we find in the roll of musicians of the Chapel—Cook, Henry Lawes, Christopher Gibbons, Lowe, and Thomas Purcell, and that Henry of whom it was said that he was "gone to that blessed place where only his harmony could be exceeded." Yet, by a singular imitation of French customs and Louis XIV., King Charles introduced a band of twenty-four violins, with violas and bases, instead of the grave tones of the majestic organs, into the service of the Chapel. Tom D'Urfey made his song upon the innovation, "Four-and-twenty fiddlers all in a row." The King withdrew his new music.

On July 28, 1683, Prince George of Denmark was married here to Anne, daughter of the Duke of York, and afterwards Queen of England. Terrible was the "total forgetfulnesse of GOD" displayed in the desecration of the last Sunday which the King ever spent before his death here, on Saturday, February 6, 1685. "Six days after," says Evelyn, "and all was in the dust," and his successor immediately proclaimed at Whitehall-gate. Ken, the author of the

"Manual for Winchester Scholars," and the "Hymns for Morning and Evening," known to every child, and sung at every cottage hearth, prayed by his bed of death in vain, unable to attract the ear of the dying King, who received the Holy Sacrament from the hands of Father Huddlestone, a Roman Catholic priest, who had done him good service in his escape from Worcester.

The last of the House of Stuart resided here. Charles II. was the last monarch who touched for the Evil in Whitehall. So great was the concourse of men, women, and children upon such occasions, that in March 1684 several persons were crushed to death at the doors. After his brother, no other prince has ever washed the feet of the poor with his own hands on Maundy Thursday, although the custom of giving a royal bounty by the Queen's Almoners is still preserved. This weak and misguided monarch (who by a strange perversity admitted Penn, the head of the Quakers, to his private closet,) rebuilt the Chapel for the celebration of the services of the Roman Ritual. Four statues of St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul, and Holy Mother Church, the work of Gibbons, executed in white marble, with rich carving and pillars, stood round an altar-piece representing the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin. The volta-in-fresco was the Assumption, with our adorable Redeemer and "a world of figures," painted by Antonio Verrio, a Neapolitan.

The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, after his lurking-place amongst the wild morasses of the New Forest had been discovered, was taken in the state-barge from Vauxhall to the presence-chamber of his uncle. His arms were pinioned with a cord of silk. Throwing himself at the King's feet, he besought pardon and life with many tears, and by every touching entreaty he reminded him that the same blood flowed in the veins of both. The inexorable James treated him with a haughty and sullen insensibility. "Is there no hope?" implored Monmouth. The King maintained a moody silence. At last he made him in his despair sign certain papers; but when he proceeded to bid him name his accomplices, Monmouth started up indignantly to his feet, and strode from the

chamber with the bearing of an equal. The unforgiving King denied mercy to the fallen suppliant in his day of power, and ere long he fled an ignominious exile before the awakened indignation of his people, to die a neglected pensioner in a foreign court.

The large weathercock represented in Canaletti's View, and surmounted by a cross, on the north end of the Banqueting House, was erected by King James, that he might calculate by the way which the wind blew the probable time of the arrival of the Dutch fleet. "GOD help me," he cried, on his last return to Whitehall, on discovering that no child was there to greet him, "since my own flesh and blood desert me."

At the time of the abdication of the King, the aged William Earl of Craven, who had served under the great Gustavus, and mounted the fatal breach of Creutznach, was in command of the Coldstream Regiment of Royal Guards at Whitehall. About ten o'clock at night he heard the steps of the Dutch Guards, under Comte de Solmes, marching from St. James's to relieve him at his post. The sturdy old veteran determined not to relinquish it; and only a message from his Master induced him at length to surrender it to the troops of the Prince of Orange. But slowly, it is said, he retired, darting the while Parthian glances of hate and defiance at the unwelcome visitants.

Early upon the stormy morning of December 18, 1688, the state-barge bore away from Whitehall the last of the crowned Stuarts—never to return. One only record of him now remains —a large bronze statue, clad in an Athenian robe, wrought by Grinling Gibbons; and it was erected on New Year's Day, A. D. 1687, in front of the new Chapel, at a cost of £500, on a pedestal six feet and a half high, to the east of a curious dial raised by the Rev. Francis Hall or Lyne, of the Society of Jesus, A. D. 1669, which was destroyed by the weather. It was a tribute of loyalty and gratitude from an old and faithful domestic, Tobias Rustat, Keeper of Hampton Court, and Yeoman of the Robes.

Edmund Gunter erected a fine dial in Privy Gardens, by

order of Charles I. when Prince of Wales. In the reign of King Charles II. it was wantonly defaced by a nobleman, in one of the drunken frolics which then disgraced the Court. Andrew Marvel wrote these lines upon its approaching utter decay :—

> "This place for a dial was too unsecure,
> Since a Guard and a Garden could not it defend;
> For so near to the Court they will never endure
> Any witness to show how their time they misspend."

Father Lyne's dial, some portions of it being glass, was arranged in a pyramidical shape in six tiers. "By it," as the author declared in a cotemporaneous work descriptive of his invention, "besides the houres of all kinds diversly expressed, many things also belonging to geography, astrology, and astronomy are by the sun's shadow made visible to the eye." Vertue saw some of the remains at Buckingham House, which were afterwards sold. About 1710 Mr. William Allingham, mathematician in Canon-row, demanded £500. to repair this dial, but his offer was refused.

St. James's or Kensington was to be the future residence of royalty. The days were almost gone by when fines, as upon one Morden of £10,000, were to be levied upon an offender who struck another gentleman within these precincts. In 1687 it was only in consequence of the interference of the Peers that a fine of £30,000, imposed by the Court of King's Bench, was not levied upon William Earl of Devon, who had struck Colonel Culpepper in the Court.

In 1688 the Convention of Lords and Commons met here to settle the Prince of Orange upon the throne. It was well, however, that King James never beheld the conduct of his seemingly unnatural daughter Mary. "She came into Whitehall," says Evelyn, "laughing and jolly as to a wedding, so as to seem quite transported. She rose early the next morning, and in her undress (as it was reported), before her women were up, went about from room to room to see the convenience of Whitehall; lay in the same bed and apartments where the late Queen lay; and within a night or two sat down to play at basset, as the Queen her predecessor used to do." This strange

behaviour of the amiable Mary has now been explained by Mr. Macaulay.

Whitehall did not long survive the ancient dynasty. On April 10, 1691, a sudden and terrible fire burst out—"nothing but walls and ruins" being left. It burned down all the buildings over the stone gallery to the water-side, commencing in the apartments of the notorious Duchess of Portsmouth, thrice pulled down and thrice rebuilt to gratify her caprice. One hundred and fifty houses, for the most part belonging to the chief nobility, were burned down, and twenty blown up with gunpowder.

About a month before the death of Mary, consort of William III., Dr. John Tenison, the Primate, was seized with a fit of the dead palsy whilst in the Chapel, and died on the 22nd day of November, 1694. On January 4, A.D. 1697, an awful fire, commencing in the laundry, was caused by the carelessness of the Dutch Guard. All the pictures which had escaped the spoiler in the Rebellion, with the additional collections made by King Charles II. and his brother, were destroyed. Twelve persons perished, either burned or crushed by the falling buildings; and thus, as Whitelocke said of its brilliant pageants, "its dreams past, and its pomp vanished." The various remaining portions of Whitehall were from time to time given away by the Crown.

In 1705 Sir Christopher Wren, who had rooms here as Surveyor-General, was directed to build a wall to enclose part of the garden, containing a fountain, as a pleasure-ground for the English and Scotch Commissioners, one hundred and thirty-two of each nation, appointed to settle the terms for the Union of the two Kingdoms, in the Council-chamber at the Cockpit. He also, in the reign of King Charles II., and after the fire in William III.'s reign, made designs for buildings at Whitehall to communicate with a new Parliament House.

In 1706 the fine reredos of white marble which had belonged to King James II.'s Chapel was removed from Hampton Court to the Abbey, by a grant from the Queen; the Chapter having petitioned her Majesty, and Sydney Lord Godolphin,

then Lord High Treasurer, for that purpose. In May 1708 Thomas Chaplain was appointed Master or Keeper of the Tennis-court, with the buildings thereunto belonging, at a fee of 8*d.* a day and £120. a year. In 1719 the Earl of Holderness had a grant of the ground between the Privy-stairs and the ruins of the Chapel, which were in that year taken down by George Treby, Esq., then Secretary-at-War, who intended to build upon the site. The Earl of Albemarle's house was at the same time given to the Earl of Portland.

Vanburgh, the author of the "Provoked Wife" and other plays, and architect of Blenheim, died at Whitehall, March 26, 1726. Dr. Evans wrote this witty epigram upon him,—

> "Lie heavy on him earth, for he
> Laid many a heavy load on thee."

His house, a strange medley of Grecian and Gothic architecture, provoked Swift's unmerciful satire:

> "Now poets from all quarters ran
> To see the house of brother Van,
> Look'd high and low, walk'd often round,
> But no such house was to be found.
> One asks the waterman hard by,
> 'Where may the poet's palace lie?'
> Another of the Thames enquires
> If he has seen its gilded spires?
> At length they in the rubbish spy
> A thing resembling a Goose-pye!"

In 1735 Portland House was erected, after the designs of Lord Pembroke. The Duke of Montague, in 1738, lived in a mansion on a line with Richmond House. In 1763 Charles Duke of Richmond received the grant of a house on the south-east side of Privy Gardens. His mansion was rebuilt after a plan made by the Earl of Burlington, but was burned down A.D. 1791, with a statue-gallery once frequented by artists: on its site, in 1824, Richmond-terrace was built.

In Privy Gardens, upon which Gwydir House and other mansions were erected, resided the Duke of Buccleuch in 1738, the Duke of Portland in 1744, the Earl of Loudon in 1764,

the Earl of Fife, the late Earl of Liverpool, and other noble and distinguished persons. Fife House was eminent for its famous picture of Mary Stuart upon marble, and a head of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, supposed to be the work of Velasco; and besides these, for some exquisite tapestry from the Gobelins' looms, representing the story of Susannah, and the discovery of Joseph to his brethren. In the wall near Fife House is the arch of the stairs at which the kings and queens when resident at Whitehall, and courtiers memorable in history, have taken water in their barges. At the present time among the residents in Privy Gardens are Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Gage, and Lord Harrington.

In 1785 Cipriani received £2,000. for cleaning the ceiling of the Banqueting House. It was converted most unnecessarily into a Chapel Royal, with its absurd and incongruous roof and unsuitable position, by King George I., who appointed certain select preachers, six from either of our ancient Universities, to preach in successive months on the Sundays, at a salary of £30, through the year: in it within the last twenty years the Guards attended Divine Service. It would have made an excellent repository for the King's Library. On May 18, 1811, six eagles and other trophies and colours taken at Barrossa by the 8th Regiment, and in Egypt, were placed here, in the presence of a brilliant assembly and the Dukes of York and Cambridge. The ancient statues which stood in Privy Gardens have been long removed: a gladiator which was in the Park was taken to Hampton Court.

THE HORSE-GUARDS.

In A.D. 1711 the Tilt-yard is described, in the "Spectator," No. 100, as "a common street before Whitehall," not broader than King-street, being bounded on the east by an orchard wall, and on the west by a low wall, which formed one side of the Tilt-yard, from which at right angles the Cockpit projected, with a tennis-court and bowling-green. A square sheet of water occupied the site of the Parade-ground.

Here brilliant scenes and hospitality like the following were not uncommon. On May-day 1540 "was a great triumph of justing, which justs had been proclaimed in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spaine, for all comers that woulde, againste the challengers of Englande ... On the 3rd of May they did tourney on horseback with swords; .... the fift the fought on foote at the barriers .... In the time of their housekeeping they had not only feasted the King, Queene, ladies, and the whole court, but also on the Tuesdaie, in the Rogation-weeke, they feasted al the knights and burgesses of the Common House in the Parliament; and on the morrowe after they had the Maior of London, the Aldermen, and all their wives to dinner; and on the Friday they brake up."

Even when it lacked but three years and she would have reached the ordinary term of human life, we find Queen Elizabeth, on being wooed to dance by "Affection," at the marriage of Lord Herbert, as she assented, answering with a sigh, "Affection is false." No wonder then is it that she looked complacently some twenty years before on "courtly triumphs set forth with costlie braverie and gallantness" at Whitsuntide, when the French ambassadors were present; while the gallery of the Tilt-yard, in which she sat, was assaulted by "the delectable song" of the four "foster-children of Desire:"

> "Yield, yield, oh yield, you that this fort do hold,
> Which seated is in spotless honour's field;
> Desire's great force no forces can withhold,
> Then to Desire's desire, O yield! O yield!"

The meantime wooden cannon shot off their "verie odoriferous and pleasant" loading of sweet powder and waters, and an attack was made with "pretie scaling ladders and flowers, and such like fancies and devices." "Then went the knights to the tournie, where they did verie noblie, as the shiuering of the swords might verie well testifie; and after that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustilie, and fought couragiouslie, as if the Greeks and Troians had dealt their deadlie dole. No partie was spared, no estate excepted, but ech knight induced to win the Golden Fleece that expected either fame

or the fauor of his Mistresse, which sporte continued all the same daie."

On Sunday, July 24th, 1603, "was performed the solemnity of Knights of the Bath, riding honorably from St. James to the Court, and made show with their squires and pages about the Tilt-yarde, and after went into the Park of St. James, and there lighted all from their horses, and went up to the King's Majestie's presence in the gallery, where they received the order of Knighthood of the Bath."

From the Tilt-yard end, through Privy Gardens, in 1649, the Duke of York, about fifteen years of age, who had been playing after supper with the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester, escaped without cloak or coat down the back-stairs across the Park: Colonel Bamfield attended at the door with a periwig and black patches, which the boy-Duke put on.

Upon this site the present Horse-Guards was begun by Vardy in 1751, after the plans of W. Kent, (most famous as a landscape gardener, and protégé of Lord Burlington,) and cost more than £30,000. Kent was in such request that he designed all kinds of plate, furniture, and even the birthday dresses of two high ladies,—one of which he decorated with the Five Orders, and made the other like a bronze. As the Household Cavalry furnish the guard here, the building is called the Horse-Guards. The offices of the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War are in it. The first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and a second added in 1702; but a reduction taking place in them, the Life-Guards were raised May 26, 1788.

The mortar, supported on a huge dragon, which now stands in the Park behind the Horse-Guards, was cast at Seville by order of Napoleon, and afterwards employed in the bombardment of Cadiz by Marshal Soult in 1811. It had the enormous range of three miles and a-half,—some of the balls passing close over Cadiz. It was left behind in the retreat of the French army after the battle of Salamanca, and was presented by the Spanish Cortes to the Prince Regent in order that it might be placed in a royal park.

The Barracks of the Foot-Guards (raised in 1660) adjoin

the Horse-Guards to the south. Still every morning in the summer, stalwart as those who rode around "Bluff Hal" at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, a squadron of the Household Cavalry—the finest regiments in the world, with dainty banner and nodding plume, the tramp of chargers ringing on the paved court, the merry clang of accoutrements, and burnished arms glittering in the fresh sunshine, and peals of martial music from the band of the Foot-Guards in the Park,—recal the brilliancy of the ancient Tilt-yard, wherein was

> "The busy hum of men,
> Where throngs of knights and barons bold
> In weeds of peace high triumphs hold;
> With stores of ladies, whose bright eyes
> Rain influence, and judge the prize
> Of art or arms; while both contend
> To win her grace, whom all commend."—L'ALLEGRO.

THE WHITEHALL OR COCKPIT GATE.

This gateway, which connected the Park with Whitehall, stood on a line with the south end of the Banqueting House, the footway passing under the side next to the Horse-Guards. It was erected by King Henry VIII., after the designs of Hans Holbein, being built with square stones and flint boulder in a checky manner, in the Tudor style of architecture, with four turrets at the angles, and battlemented. The busts on the north face represented King Henry VII., King Henry VIII., and Fisher Bishop of Rochester, made of clay baked in a kiln, and afterwards glazed like fine earthenware, with some portions gilded like enamel work. One chamber in it was the painter's studio.

Prince William, Duke of Cumberland, son of King George II., begged this gate of the King, intending to rebuild it at Windsor in the Park: the design was never carried out. Having been for some time used as a State-Paper Office, it was removed A.D. 1750. Of the busts, (made probably by Torregiano, who executed King Henry VII.'s monument in the Abbey,) one was set in front of a keeper's lodge at Windsor,

and three others were to be seen at Hatfield, near Witham, Essex. In 1632, Mary, mother of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, died here.

DOVER HOUSE

was built for Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh by Payne, and was for some time the residence of General Amherst,—and Frederick Duke of York, who exchanged with Lord Melbourne his house the Albany in Piccadilly for it, and added a new front with a dome and portico in the Ionic Order, after the designs of Holland the architect. When his Royal Highness removed his residence, Lord Melbourne returned to this house.

THE PRIVY-COUNCIL OFFICE

was commenced, after the model of the Temple of Jupiter Stator, in 1825, by Sir John Soane; and the Council-chamber in the following year. The State-Paper Office was built in 1833. In 1846 considerable alterations were commenced in those offices. The former uncouth front was re-faced in 1848, after the masterly and beautiful designs of Charles Barry, Esq., R.A. The old Tennis-court stood upon this site.

It was near Whitehall that King George III., "the father of his people," narrowly escaped injury or death, on January 21, 1790, from the blow of a heavy stone hurled by a disbanded officer; and on October 29, 1795, from a bullet fired from an air-gun, which passed through the carriage-windows. In this neighbourhood General Fairfax, who lodged in King-street, twice quartered his troops.

Charles II. established a Council of Trade to watch over the whole commerce of England; it was afterwards enlarged into a Board of Trade and Plantations, which was re-modelled by William III. The Board of Superinspection was abolished in 1782, and a new Council for the affairs of trade was appointed on September 2, 1786.

THE TREASURY

(an anomalous building by Kent, in three stories,) is built upon the site of the ancient Cockpit; in which were the apartments of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who died in them on January 4, 1670: his relict Nan Clarges, his farrier's daughter, only survived him until the 23rd of that month. From it the heartless Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, fled down the back-stairs, on November 26, 1688, at midnight, to join her father's enemies, by the aid of Lady Churchill,—Lord Dorset and Bishop Compton riding on each side of the hackney-coach as an escort. Again she left it in February 1692, for Sion House, owing to a bitter quarrel with her sister, and her rude sarcasms on William.

Here in full Council a brother of the Count de Guiscard, a renegade French Abbé, attempted, on March 8, 1711, with a penknife, to assassinate Harley Earl of Oxford. Providentially foiled in his attempt, he fell half-dead on the floor, pierced with wounds from the swords of Lord Paulet and Mr. St. John. It was a serviceable accident to the Premier in his political career. Here also Bishop Atterbury was examined, in the presence of the Privy Council, before his committal to the Tower. As lately as 1761 the Treasury was called the Cockpit, although several of the old offices were pulled down in 1733 to erect the present building,—the cost of which was £9,000.

THE WESTMINSTER OR KING'S GATE

(of stone) was built by King Henry VIII., at the north end of King-street, at the corner of Downing-street, as a communication by a passage over it with the Park. It had four dome-capped towers in the Tudor style; but on the south side were pilasters and an entablature of the Ionic Order, enriched with roses, the portcullis, and royal arms on each front, and busts made in biscuit ware of white clay glazed like potter's ware. The Earl of Rochester and Herr Von Auls resided in this gate.

It was removed in 1723, to facilitate the passage of the Members of Parliament, and the Judges on their way to West minster Hall.

On January 4, 1605, when Prince Charles, Duke of Albany, then only four years old, was to be created Knight of the Bath, his esquires, the Earls of Oxford and Essex, with eleven noblemen who were to share in the honour, "tooke their lodgings in the first Gate-house going to King's-streete, where they were all after supper, at which they sat by degrees, a row on the one side, with the armes of every of them over the seate where he was placed; and lodged upon severall pallets in one chamber, with their armes likewise over them, having their bathes provided for them in the chamber underneath. The next morning they went about through the gallory downe into the Parke in their hermits' weedes, the musitions playing, and the heralds going before them into the Court, and so into the Chapell, and there after solemn courtesies, like to the Knights of the Garter, first to the Altar, and then to the Cloath of Estate, every one took his place in the stalles of the Quier."

ST. JAMES'S PARK

was originally no more than a small field attached to the Hospital of St. James for Lepers, afterwards converted into a royal palace. On May 8, 1539, the citizens of London, "all in bright harneis, with coates of white silke or cloth, and cheines of golde, in three great battailes, (the number was 15,000, beside wifflers and other awayters,) in goodly order passed through London to Westminster, and through the Sanctuary, and rounde aboute the Parke of St. James, and returned home through Holborne." Until King Henry VIII. resided in Whitehall it was a morass; and though in his time only improved into a shapeless field, partially dotted over with trees, Cromwell might be seen taking the air in a sedan, slowly borne along with an anxious fretful countenance, as though detecting the look of a conspirator in each passing face.

An annual fair which used to be kept here was deferred

for eight days at the coronation of King James I., to "prevent all occasions of dispersing infection among the people."

King Charles II. added thirty-six acres to the adjoining pleasure-grounds, carried the wall back further towards Pall Mall, and laid out the whole, and caused it to be planted by the French gardener Le Notre. It was not until this reign that Paul's-walk was exchanged as a fashionable lounge for St. James's, except between the hours of nine and eleven, according to Steele in the "Tatler." Pepys says in 1660 that he went to "walk in the inward park, but could not get in: one man was basted by the keeper for carrying some people over on his back through the water." In the two following years a formal canal, (2,800 feet in length, and 100 broad,) running from the Parade to Buckingham House, was made, and the walks rendered "more and more pleasant by great and noble alterations." It seems to have consisted of large plots of grass or lawn, intersected by paths planted with elms and lime-trees. On the south-east of the canal was a decoy, with a triangular network of small rivulets, where the waterfowl were kept. This part was called Duck Island (destroyed in 1770), and Sir John Flock and the eccentric St. Evremond were made governors of it at an annual salary. On the south-west side, connected with the canal by a sluice, was the gloomy Rosamond's Pond, of an oblong shape, and overhung by the trees in the Long Avenue: it is mentioned in a grant of King Henry VIII.

In 1828 the straight Dutch canal was transformed, by the magic art of Nash, into a beautiful lake of ornamental water, with a green island and small peninsula now crowned with flowers and young plantations, fringed by the shrubberies and noble trees of the pleasure-grounds, and its tiny sparkling waves covered with the swans and gaily-plumaged waterfowl of the Ornithological Society. On bright sunny days of summer, the tall Abbey towers, the picturesque Spanish cupola of the Horse-Guards, the broad fronts of Buckingham House, St. James's and the Queen Dowager's Palaces, and Carlton-terrace, —under which the bayonets of the relief guards flash glittering through the trees of the triple avenue,—the spire of St. Martin's,

and the York and Nelson Columns diversify the views on every side; while the music of the splendid bands of the Guards on parade enliven and render St. James's the most agreeable of the parks of London.

A large clump of fine trees opposite the Horse-Guards was planted by the children of King James I.; and Charles I. on his way to execution pointed out one oak as planted by his brother Henry. Others were planted by King Charles II., from acorns which he procured from Boscobel, and continued to water every day. He was often seen here, sometimes before the summer dew was off the grass, amidst crowds of spectators, feeding his ducks, and playing with his spaniels.

The Birdcage-walk is so called from the birdcages which were hung up in the trees, or (as some say) is a corruption of boccage or avenue. Edward Storey was Keeper of the Volary, or aviary, so large that the birds could fly about in it: from him or his house Storey's-gate derived its name. The carriage-way of the Birdcage-walk, formerly rigidly closed to all but royalty itself, with the solitary exception of the Duke of St. Albans, Hereditary Grand Falconer, was opened to the public in 1828.

In 1662 Pepys makes this entry in his Diary: "To Whitehall Garden, where lords and ladies are now at bowles. I saw the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new Canal in St. James's Park, performed before their Majesties by divers gentlemen with scheets, after the manner of the Hollander." Dean Swift, who used to walk here often in the company of Prior the poet and Rowe, wrote of skaiting as a novelty to Stella, in 1711. "Delicious walking weather," says he, "and the Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of rabble sliding, —and with skaitts, if you know what that is." The Park was also a favourite haunt of Goldsmith.

Evelyn, in 1664, mentions that he went "to the Physique Garden in St. James's, where I first saw orange-trees and other fine trees." He gives also an amusing list of a Menagerie, containing "an ornocratylus or pelican, a fowle betweene a storke and a swan; a melancholy waterfowl, brought from Astracan by the Russian Ambassador; a milk-white raven;

two Balearian cranes,—one of which having hadd one of his leggs broken, and cut off above the knee, had a wooden or boxen leg and thigh, with a joint so accurately made that the creature could walke and use it as well as if it had been natural: it was made by a soulder. The Parke was stored with numerous flocks of ordinary and extraordinary wildfowl, breeding about the decoy. There were also deere of several countries, white, spotted like leopards; antelopes, an elk, red deere, roebucks, staggs, Guinea goatts, Arabian sheepe," &c. We are sure neither the "Lions in the Tower," nor Mr. Cross's Exeter Change, nor the Zoological Society itself, could produce a rival to Evelyn's Balearian crane.

In 1664 the Lords Castlemaine and Arran alone ran down and killed a buck before the King for a wager; and in 1657 there was a notable wrestling match, in which the stout men of the West evinced their superiority over their rugged rivals of the North, in the presence of his Majesty, for a prize of £1,000. "Avise Evans," says Aubrey, "had a fungous nose, and said it was revealed to him that the King's hand would cure him; and at the first coming of King Charles II. into St. James's Park, he kissed the King's hand, and rubbed his nose with it, which disturbed the King, and cured him."

George Colman, jun., was born in a house belonging to the Crown on the south-east corner of Rosamond's Pond: he gives an account of the singular appearance presented by the snow-white tents of the Guards, when encamped under canvass in the Park, during the troublous time of the infatuated Lord George Gordon's riots. In 1814, upon the declaration of peace, a brilliant display of fireworks was made, and a Chinese bridge erected over the water: it was burned down in 1827. In 1822 gas-lamps were introduced into the Park, while the gates were closed at ten o'clock in the evening. Upon the south side of the Park have been since erected the Wellington Barracks, first occupied by troops on the 1st of March, 1834: the Royal Military Chapel was opened for Divine Service on the 4th of May, 1838.

An amusing story is told of George II.'s retort to Sir Robert Walpole, when he complained of the cupidity of the

Hanoverian attendants. "This is a strange country, Sir. The first morning after my arrival at St. James's, I looked out of the window, and saw a Park, with walks and canals, &c., which they told me were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the Ranger of my Park, sent me a fine brace of carp out of my canal; and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me my own carp, out of my own canal, in my own Park."

CHAPTER III.

"Lord Orford has, in one of his Letters, projected a curious work to be written in a walk through the streets of the Metropolis .... Should it be carried into execution, it would be first necessary to obtain the original names, or their meanings, of our streets, free from the disguise in which time has concealed them. We shall otherwise lose many characters of persons, and many remarkable events, of which their original denominations would remind the historian of our streets."

D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit.

TO a City its histories, memories, and busy throngs are what the glades and soothing calm are to the retired country. For a brief while, beautiful indeed is the first flush of the fresh green leaves of spring in the parks and squares, as contrasted with the black walls that gird those scanty enclosures in; but soon the cloud-like smoke sullies them with an imprint, which betokens that they are but a precocious growth too bright to last beyond a few short days. Houses and streets are indeed only the work of man; but it must be a cold, superficial mind that can detect in them only a wide blank and monotonous leagues of weary masonry. "I pity the man," said Sterne, with melancholy scorn, "who can walk from Dan to Beersheba, and say all is barren." The rivalry of greedy gain, selfish luxury, envy, and evil passions are not confined to the inhabitants of towns; if there be much of evil, there must be at least far more than a counterpoise of good in such a concourse of men. The very remembrance that a myriad feet of immortal beings, for long years, have daily past along those swarming highways must thrill with interest the kindly thoughtful heart; and it can be, we hope, no meaningless purpose, which now would fix the eye, bewildered with the hurrying mass of unknown faces

that stream unending past, (dissimilar as their tempers, races, opinions, and objects—ever shifting—never the very same,) upon old nooks and former homes—that have their poetry, and lore, and biographies for those who can discern that it is so. In such a spirit would we look upon the streets of Westminster.

DOWNING-STREET

was named after Sir George Downing, Bart., an eminent statesman of the reign of King Charles II. Wood calls him "a sider with all times and changes, skilled in the common cant, and a preacher occasionally." Pepys dubs him "a niggardly fellow." Though sent Resident to Holland by Cromwell, he became a loyalist at the Restoration, and was knighted in 1661: he was subsequently appointed Secretary to the Treasury, and Commissioner of Customs; and in 1663 was created Baronet of East Hatley, Cambridgeshire.

In 1733, John Boyle, Earl of Cork and Ossory, and friend of Dean Swift, known by his contributions to the "World" and "Connoisseur," lived in this street. Lord Overquerque likewise resided here; as did James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, in 1760. At the family mansion, on March 12, A. D. 1703, died Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford. On October 17, 1776, the Abbé Courayer, Canon of St. Genevieve, (the learned author of the "Defence of the Validity of English Ordinations," &c.,) died here: he was considered to be "the best pen in France, the most amiable and most generally beloved in his Order,—Catholique en gros, Protestant en détail." Gibbon the historian was frequently the guest here of Lord Sheffield.

The official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury formerly belonged to the Crown: King George I. gave it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian Minister, for life. After his death, King George II. offered the house to Sir Robert Walpole, who only accepted it upon the condition that it should be attached to the Premiership for ever. Since that time, therefore, Downing-street is inseparably connected with the name of every successive Prime Minister of England.

To Mr. Sargent's house in this street the great Lord Chatham was removed, after he had fallen in his fatal swoon in the House of Lords.

FLUDYER-STREET

derives its name from Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., the possessor of the land upon which it stands. The family were eminent clothiers of London. The first Baronet of the name, Sir Samuel, of Lee-place, Kent, and M.P. for Chippenham, when Lord Mayor in 1761, entertained his Majesty George III. and Queen Charlotte at a civic feast. Sir Samuel Romilly was to have entered the commercial house of the Fludyers, who were near relatives of his family, and Sir Samuel Fludyer was his godfather: the death of both the partners put an end to the scheme.

This street is built upon the site of the ancient Axe-yard, a haunt of Sir W. Davenant. In a document dated 23 Hen. VIII. is noticed, "on the west side of Kynge-street, a great messuage or brew-house, commonly called the Axe." In 1659-60 "Lord Claypole [the husband of Mary Cromwell] made enquiry," says Pepys, "concerning my house in Axe-yard, to get it of me for him, which methinks is a great change." Dangerfield, the principal in "the Meal-Tub Plot," who had already accused the Dukes of Monmouth and Buckingham, and other men of note and rank, tried to introduce forged papers into the lodgings of Colonel Mansel, who lived in Axe-yard: however, he was detected, and committed at once to Newgate. In this street lived James Macpherson, the so-called translator of the Poems of Ossian.

CROWN-STREET

was so named from Rose and Crown Court, where for many years a tavern has stood bearing that sign. The Rose was of course the Tudor Badge; and it is curious to observe that the other signs mentioned in the old Parish-books are the Lamb and the Saracen's Head, (both introduced probably by the

Knights Templars, or at the time of the Crusades,) and the White Hart—the cognizance borne by King Richard II.

On Oct. 8, A. D. 1795, died here Andrew Kippis, F. R. S., F. S. A., and member of Edinburgh University: he was chosen, in June 1753, the teacher of a Nonconformist congregation in Princes-street. He is well known as the author of the *Biographia Britannica*, and projector of the "New Annual Register." The meeting-house wherein he taught was a Presbyterian Kirk; and Calamy, Alsop, and other notorious dissenting preachers had presided over it: it was removed to Lewisham-street when the improvements were made in Princes-street.

At No. 19 King-street, at the south-west corner of this street, lived Ignatius Sancho, a negro, born on board a slave-ship in 1729. He was butler to the Duke of Montague; and, when he left that nobleman's service, gave his last shilling to see Garrick act King Richard III. About 1773 he ventured to open a grocer's shop, with the assistance of the Montague family. He died in 1780. Garrick and Laurence Sterne used to visit him here, and Mortimer the painter frequently consulted him as to the effect of his pictures.

In CHARLES-STREET is the excellent Western Dispensary, established in 1789, supported by private benevolence, for the relief of the sick poor at their own habitations. Upwards of 160,000 patients have been relieved since its foundation.

GARDENER'S-LANE.

In it died, March 28, A. D. 1677, the unfortunate Wenceslaus Hollar, the exquisite engraver, at the age of seventy. His labour was immense, as may be seen from Vertue's Catalogue of his prints (2,400 in number); and yet he often worked for fourpence an hour with scrupulous integrity, keeping an hour-glass always before him. He implored the sheriff's officers, who came to seize his little remainder of furniture, to leave him his wretched pallet whereon to die, and suffer him to know no other prison-house but the quiet grave.

In WHITE HORSE-LANE "lived one Wraithwood," says

Bishop Kennet, "who was very much suspected to have been the executioner of King Charles I." CHERRY-TREE-COURT derives its name from an ancient tenement called Le Gynes, the sweet cherry of Guienne, probably a new importation of one of the Abbats.

KING-STREET,

once the principal street of the City of Westminster, in the time of King Henry VIII. had gardens or meadow-land on the east side reaching down to the river; the Cockpit-gate was at the north end, and the High-gate of King Richard II. at the southern extremity. In succeeding reigns the carriage-way was in such a ruinous condition that faggots were obliged to be thrown into the ruts to facilitate the passage of the royal carriages when the King went to Parliament.

Doubtless this street witnessed the death of some of the incautious crowds when, on October 24, 1597, at the opening of the session, "divers people were smothered, and crushed to death, pressing betwixt Whitehall and the Colledge Church, to have seene her Majestie and nobility riding to the said Parliament."

Pepys gives two instances of the inconveniences and even danger attending the passage of this narrow damp street. "A great stop of coaches" occurring in 1660, a drayman and Lord Chesterfield's coachman quarrelled, and one of the footmen was killed. In 1661 a lady in a coach had her eye put out by an idle boy throwing a firebrand.

In 1695, says Evelyn, "the Marquiss of Normanby told me King Charles had a designe to buy all King-street, and build it nobly, it beeing the streete leading to Westminster. This might have been don for the expence of the Queene's funeral, which was £50,000, against her desire."

> "Mild Spenser, called from Faery land
> To struggle through dark ways,"

having left Ireland, took lodgings in this street, in order to be near the Court. Lord Burleigh, jealous and cold-hearted, had

already—to his endless disgrace—blighted the poet's hopes. In vain Spenser enjoyed the patronage of Sidney, Leicester, and Essex,—in vain had he been introduced into the presence of Elizabeth by Sir Walter Raleigh. Even the tardy acknowledgment by the Queen of Spenser, for the appearance of the "Faery Queen," was frustrated by his evil-genius. A sorry pension of £50. was settled upon him. "All this for a song?" said the favourite statesman. "Then give him reason," replied the Queen: but no money for Spenser ever past out of the Exchequer. He had been Sheriff of Cork; and the Rebellion broke out in 1598. Ben Jonson thus told the sequel of the sad history,—"The Irish having robbed Spenser's goods, and burnt his house and a little child new-born, he and his wife escaped; and after he died for lake of bread in King-street, [January 16, 1599,] and refused twenty pieces sent to him by my Lord of Essex; adding, 'He was sorrie he had no time to spend them.'" "In an obscure lodging," says D'Israeli, "and within three short months, the most sensitive of men, broken-hearted, closed his eyes in mute grief, and in a premature death. Spenser perished at the zenith of human life."

Another poet resided here—Carew, gentleman of the Privy-chamber, and friend of Sir William Davenant, who merrily represents all the lovers in England for envy wishing him dead. He was author of the *Cœlum Britannicum*, a masque performed before King Charles I. and 120 Gentlemen of the Law on Shrove Tuesday 1633,—a complimentary return for a masque which they had acted at Whitehall. Ben Jonson, Thomas May, Dr. Donne, who lodged near Whitehall, and Sir John Suckling, frequently visited him here. He died about 1639.

Sir Thomas Knevett of Escrick, whose duty it was to search the vaults of the House of Lords, and who captured Guy Faux, "about 11 a'clock, byndyng him hand and foote, and leaving a good guard upon him and the place," died at his house in King-street, on April 27, 1622. Edmond Doubleday accompanied Sir Thomas on his perilous mission; and "Faux beginning to bustle," says Fuller, in his quaint way,

"Master Doubleday instantly ordered him, at his pleasure, up with his heels; and there with the traitor lay the treason flat along the floor, by GOD'S goodness detected, defeated."

Dudley, the second Lord North, had a house in this street, about 1646, which was remarkable as being the first brick house in it. His son Sir Dudley was stolen by beggars, and retaken in an alley leading towards Canon-row while he was being stripped of his clothes.

Through this street King Charles I. was brought on his way to his mock trial in Westminster Hall, while people came forth from their stalls and workshops to lament and pray for him. A few years after, while Cromwell, then in the zenith of his temporary power, was passing in his state-carriage down this street, on his way to Parliament, owing to the great crowd which blocked up the road the coach was kept stationary, and separated from the guard of halberdiers. Suddenly Lord Broghill, who accompanied Oliver, observed the door of a cobbler's stall repeatedly open and shut, whilst something bright glittered behind it: he immediately struck the door with his scabbard, when out sprang a tall man armed with a sword, and made his escape,—he was probably some offended officer in the Irish army. Cromwell never rode again through King-street.

Bishop Goodman, during the great Rebellion, lived here in great obscurity, and chiefly in the house of Mrs. Sybilla Aglionby, employing the greater part of his time in frequenting the Cottonian Library. In 1662 John Evelyn and his family spent "most part of the winter since October in lodgings neere the Abbey of Westminster."

It seems that natural curiosities were often preserved in the coffee-houses formerly. Thus in Izaak Walton's additions to the Complete Angler, in the fifth impression of that book, A. D. 1676, Piscator says, "When I dress an eel thus, I will he was as long and big as that which was caught in Peterboro' river in the year 1667, which was $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet long: if you will not believe me, then go and see it at one of the coffee-houses in King-street, Westminster."

Anne Oldfield, the celebrated actress, was about the year

1700 apprenticed to a sempstress in King-street. Hers was "the ruling passion strong in death," for she was buried in full dress! To this eccentricity Pope alludes when addressing Narcissa,—

> "'Odious! in woollens,—'twould a saint provoke!'
> Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke:
> 'No; let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
> Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.'"
>
> ESSAY I., l. 245.

"Flavia," says Steele, in the "Tatler," speaking of her, "is ever well-dressed, and always the genteelest woman you meet; her clothes are so exactly fitted that they appear part of her person."

At the Boar's Head, in the court of that name, Oliver Cromwell lived while Member of Parliament: there is a notice in the Overseers' Books of a collection made for the poor from him here as General Cromwell: from it he set out for Ireland: his house was only recently pulled down.

Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated Republican physician, lived in a house upon the site of the Ram's Mews.

At the Bell Tavern the October Club met in 1712: it was so called from being composed of High-Church Tory country gentlemen, who when at home drank October ale. From it the March Club took its rise.

Upon the east side and about the middle of King-street, opposite to Gardener's-lane, was Lady-alley, in which were four almshouses for four poor women, each of whom received £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* from the Treasury. And to the north of St. Stephen's-alley was Rhenish Wine-yard, which derived its name from a tavern called the Rhenish Wine-house: out of it there was a door at the entrance of the Privy Gardens, generally kept open during the session of Parliament and in Term-time by favour, which much facilitated the passage from Whitehall to Westminster.

Further down than Gardener's-lane, near the south end, on the west side, was a turning called Thieven (the old English for Thieves') lane; so called because it was the passage for rogues and prisoners to be conducted to the Gate-house, in

order to preclude the possibility of their making an escape into the Sanctuary. From its curved shape, it was also called Bow-street. From this lane a turning led into the Little Sanctuary, and King-street was closed upon the south by a gateway entering into the Sanctuary.

In 1681 there was but one coach running to this parish, and it is thus noticed in a small book of the day: "Mr. Burt's coach comes to the George in King-street, Westminster, from Windsor, in and out every day."

GREAT GEORGE-STREET

derived its name from the House of Hanover. Here Edward Lord Thurlowe resided; and from it, on September 25, A.D. 1806, his remains were removed for interment in the Temple. The corner house at the north-west end of the street was for some years the French Embassy. The site of Great George-street, which was built shortly after the erection of Westminster Bridge, formed an arm of the Thames at that time. The tide flowed up from Bridge-street, until it found its way into the canal of St. James's Park. From the frequency of inundations FLOOD-STREET, recently pulled down, which stood between the entrances of Dean's-yard and Tothill-street, derived its significant name.

DELAHAY-STREET

was so called from a family of that name in this parish. Mary, daughter and co-heir of Peter De la Hay, of St. Margaret's, in 1725 was married to Sir John St. Aubyn. In 1753 Mr. James Mallors applied to the Legislature to have permission to widen this street.

DUKE-STREET,

like Charles-street, (described in 1730 as being not many years built,) was probably named after the Stuarts. Bishop Stillingfleet, the author of the *Origines Britannicæ*, died here on March

27, 1699. Matthew Prior the poet resided here at one time, as did Lord Scarsdale in 1705. Archbishop Hutton died in Duke-street, March 19, A.D. 1758. Dr. Samuel Arnold, the composer of the "Maid of the Mill" and the oratorio of the "Prodigal Son," died here, October 22, A.D. 1802.

The house once inhabited by the "infamous Judge," Sir George Jeffreys, when Lord Chancellor, is easily distinguished from its neighbours by a flight of stone steps, which King James II. permitted the cruel favourite to make into the Park for his special accommodation: they terminate above in a small court, on three sides of which stands the once costly house. However, in his apprehension for the safety of the Great Seal, his royal master made him reside with his precious charge in an apartment of Whitehall. After his death the house passed to his son, until his dissolute life brought on his ruin. Baron Wem resided in it. One portion was used as an Admiralty House, until that office was removed by William III. to Wallingford House.

The present Duke-street Chapel was the north wing, in which Judge Jeffreys heard causes, when he found it inconvenient to leave his house to go to Lincoln's Inn or Westminster Hall. It was formed into a chapel by a Mr. Higgins, and other private subscribers, in 1709, with a daily service at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.: Dr. Pettingale, the antiquary, was for some time incumbent. In 1714, according to the *Pietas Londinensis*, as at Queen-square Chapel, prayers were said here at 11 and 4, and the Holy Communion administered on every Sunday and Holy-day; and at the Broadway Chapel there were services at 9 A.M., and "at 3, 4, or 5 P.M.;" at the Horse-Guards Chapel, Whitehall, at 11 A.M.; and in the Mother-Church in summer at 6, and in winter at 7 A.M.

PRINCES-STREET

was so called first between the years 1765 and 1782. It formerly bore the name of LONG DITCH, and at one time contained an ancient conduit, the site of which is now marked by a pump. At the bottom of the well, it is said, is a black marble image

of St. Peter, and some marble steps, seen about seventy years ago when the well was examined.

The southern extremity of this street was called BROKEN CROSS; and about the middle of the last century, it was stated that in it was the most ancient house in Westminster, which was then inhabited by a baker.

The MEWS were erected after the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton (the architect of the Athenæum Club House and the Entrance to Hyde Park), upon a space occupied by a nursery of more than 200 trees, planted upon the site of the markets and narrow streets situated on the north-west side of the Abbey, and which had been removed, between the years 1804 and 1808, chiefly through the exertions of Lord Colchester, when Speaker of the House of Commons, at an expense of £35,264.

At the west end of PRINCES-COURT, close to the Park, and on the north side, John Wilkes, the demagogue of civic notoriety, resided in 1788. It has been noticed that his name and the offices which he successively filled, being coupled with it, were composed of forty-five letters:

John Wilkes, Esquire, Sheriff for London and Middlesex.
John Wilkes, Esquire, Knight of the Shire for Middlesex.
John Wilkes, Esquire, Alderman for Farringdon Without.
John Wilkes, Esquire, Chamberlain of the City of London.
The Right Honourable John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London.

LEWISHAM-STREET, formerly called JOHN-STREET, derives its name from the circumstance of its being built upon ground belonging to the Earls of Dartmouth, whose eldest sons by courtesy bear their second title of Viscount Lewisham, granted in 1711. DARTMOUTH-STREET is called after the same noble family. In 1709 JOHN-STREET is mentioned as "mostly inhabited, situated between Long Ditch and Dartmouth-ground, and was called after that worthy saint John Griffin, the builder of it; and when it was mortgaged high, and about three weeks after insured, was by some means or other set on fire in the night in two several places."

PARKER-STREET was formerly called BENET-STREET, as the adjacent property belonged to Benet or Corpus Christi College,

Cambridge: its name was changed some few years since, when a number of disorderly occupants were ejected, and new tenants admitted. The present name refers to Archbishop Parker, who, having bequeathed his valuable library to that College, is regarded as one of its chief benefactors.

QUEEN-STREET.

In 1640 a flight of steps led up from this street into Maiden-lane, which opened into Park Prospect.

In this street, in May 1642, was born James Tyrrell, M. A., educated at Queen's College in Oxford, and afterwards a member of the Inner Temple. He did not however follow up his profession of the law, but spent a life of leisure in the neighbourhood of Oxford, in order to pursue his historical inquiries. He was a grandson of Archbishop Usher. His great work (very valuable for its exactness in its references to the ancient chroniclers, but diffuse and undigested in its composition,) is "The General History of England, both Ecclesiastical and Civil," in three volumes folio, 1700-1704. Lord Desart resided here in 1708.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

In the south-west angle of this square is a statue of Queen Anne, mentioned in 1708, but without a date or the sculptor's name. It may have been raised in gratitude for her benefactions to Christ's Hospital, to which some of the property in the vicinity belongs, having been bequeathed to it by Richard Castel or Casteller,—a "shoemaker dwelling in Westminster," says Stowe, "a man of great trauaile and labour in his faculty with his owne hands, and such a one as was named the Cocke of Westminster, because both winter and summer he was at his worke before four of the clocke in the morning. This man, thus truely and painefully labouring for his living, GOD blessed, and increased his labours so abundantly that he purchased lands and tenements in Westminster to the yerely value of £44; and having no child, with the consent of his wife, (who sur-

vived him, and was a vertuous good woman,) gave the same lands wholly to Christ's Hospital."

In Queen-square, on November 12, 1684, was born Admiral Edward Vernon, a distinguished Member of the Opposition of that time, when sitting for Portsmouth in Parliament: he became the idol of the day, for his capture of Porto-bello on the Spanish Main in 1739. His praises have been sung by Thomson. Queen-square Chapel, in Dartmouth-street, was built by George Shales, Esq., in 1706.

In the square resided, at the beginning of the last century, Lord Grey and Lord North; and the following noblemen, Lords Guernsey, Derby, and Dartmouth, possessed town-mansions near it.

The Reverend Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and educated in Westminster School, was born here in 1729. He was an eminent benefactor to literature, and bequeathed his valuable collection of books, medals, and drawings, valued at £30,000, to the British Museum. His manor of Great Wimondley, Herts, was held by the service of presenting a cup of silver-gilt, from which the King first drinks at the Coronation Feast.

At his residence in this square, on May 28, 1745, died suddenly Jonathan Richardson, Esq.,—"an artist, one of the best painters of a head that this country had at that time produced." Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, was his pupil and son-in-law.

Here, on March 15, 1784, died Thomas Francklin, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, Usher of Westminster School, and Chaplain to the King. He was Professor of Greek in his University, and is as well known for his literary disputations as his translations of Sophocles, Phalaris, and Lucian. He was Vicar of Ware, Rector of Brasted, and Lecturer of St. Paul's Covent Garden.

PARK-STREET is built upon ground given by Mr. Castel to Christ's Hospital in London. About the year 1772 Charles Townley, Esq., placed in a house at the east end of Park-street his first collections of marbles, terra cottas, bronzes, and other specimens of Greek and Roman art and sculpture, com-

menced in 1768 at Rome. To these he gradually added until his death, when the whole collection was purchased for nearly £30,000, and placed in a new gallery in the British Museum, in the early part of the present century.

In QUEEN-SQUARE-PLACE, where he had resided nearly half-a-century, on June 6, 1832, died Jeremy Bentham, being in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was M.A. of Queen's College in Oxford, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. This eminent jurist, and writer on the philosophy of legislation, well known for his economy of time, his plans of prison discipline, and political inquiries, bequeathed his body to Dr. Southwood Smith, for the purposes of anatomical science.

A curious calculation, made in 1825, is recorded by Brayley, in his *Londiniana*, of the similar names borne by different streets in the Metropolis. Thus, for instance, to mention only such as occur among the streets, &c. in these parishes, there were called King, 99; George, 76; Charles, 41; Chapel, 32; Queen, 75; Prince, 46; James, 26; Duke, 34; Paradise, 20; John, 53; Crown, 44.

CANON-ROW

probably never reached the north part of New Palace-yard, but only the lane running from the water-side to the Weigh-house, now converted into Bridge-street. The entrance to it was nearly at the south end of the present Parliament-street. It extended northwards to the south wall of the Orchard of Whitehall.

This street derived its name from the prebendal houses of the Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel, which were in it, as Selden says in his "Table-talk." When they were pulled down, the site was occupied by the town-mansions of the nobility, with gardens reaching down to the river. In September, A.D. 1552, King Edward VI. granted two of these houses to Edward Earl of Derby for £160. 6*s.* 8*d.*, to hold in socage, and they were valued at £6. 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. The Comptroller of the Royal Household, in the same reign, paid only 30*s.* annually for another house in this row.

A stately house was built here by Anne Duchess of Somerset, mother of the Earl of Hertford, who inherited it after her. Her arrogance and presumption, displayed in petty points of etiquette, the source of rivalry between herself and her sister-in-law Queen Katharine Parr, married to Thomas Lord High Admiral of England, are said to have hastened her husband's fall.

Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, was born here in 1590. Hers was the memorable reply to Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State in the reign of King Charles II., when he sent her a mandate to nominate a member for Appleby: "I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been neglected by a Court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shan't stand.—ANNE."

From the Marquis of Dorset's house Lady Jane Grey was removed to Sir Thomas Seymour's care. By her marriage-articles, dated March 20, A.D. 1608, Lady Anne Sackville, who was the wife of Edward Seymour, K.B., was to receive £6,000. for her portion, payable by her brother, Richard Earl of Dorset, at Hertford House in Canon-row. Charles, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, was the author of the spirited and witty song written, according to literary tradition, at sea in 1665, on the night before an engagement with the Dutch Fleet:—

"To all you ladies now at land,
We men at sea indite," &c.

Upon the site of Dorset House was built Dorset-court by Maurice Emmett.

On February 13, A.D. 1556-7, the "good Earl of Sussex" died here. The Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, resided here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; as did Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who sat in judgment upon Mary Queen of Scots, and was one of the Peers deputed to arrest the Earl of Essex. In 1618 William Stanley, Earl of Derby, built a stately mansion opposite to Lincoln House: it was used in the reign of King Charles II. for a while as the Admiralty Office, and gave way before the erection of Derby-court.

On the previous evening to his martyrdom, King Charles I. gave his affectionate attendant Herbert his ring to deliver to his Majesty's laundress, Lady Wheler, in Canon-row, without a word. The lady understood the token, and, having retired for a short time, returned with a small casket containing jewels, some being set in fragments of broken Georges. "This," said the captive King, as he received it, "is the only legacy which I can bequeath to my children."

In the early part of the last century, Richard Cumberland (Bishop of Peterborough), the Earl of Essex, and Lord Halifax resided in this street.

The office of the Board of Control for the direction and superintendence of British Affairs in India is a handsome building, with a stone portico of the Ionic Order, separated by an open court from this street. The Bill for the establishment of this Board was introduced by Mr. Pitt, and passed 24 Geo. III., August 1784. The Act was amended in 1786, and the Board was re-modelled in 1793.

MANCHESTER BUILDINGS occupy the site of the mansion in which the Duke of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, resided towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

THE WOOL-STAPLE.

In 1353, the morrow after St. Matthias' Day, Westminster was, by Act of Parliament 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1, made one of the ten towns in England wherein the staple or market, removed from Bruges, might be held for wool, leather, woolfels (that is, the fleece with the skin attached), lead, and other commodities. This ordinance continued in force ten years. All the wool that came to London was weighed here. A Court was held by the Mayor of the Staple, warranted by Act of Parliament, 27 Edw. III.: it exercised jurisdiction from Temple Bar to Tothill, and consisted of a mayor, two constables chosen by the native merchants, two alien merchants, and six others, foreigners and Englishmen, to act as mediators and arbitrators. By Act 17 Edw. III. all who exported wool were required to import for each sack four

nobles of silver bullion. The Staple was held on the morrow of the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, August 2.

In the Staple, on the north side of the lane to the Weigh-house, were six wool-houses belonging to King Henry VI. These he granted to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's, and confirmed the gift in the second year of his reign. In 1529 King Henry VIII. gave permission to the Dean to repair and rebuild all tenements in decay in the Wool-staple, between the Clochard on the east, the Weigh-house on the west, the Palace-wall on the south, and the road on the north leading from the Weigh-house to the wool-bridge of the Staple.

Among other enactments of successive sovereigns to encourage the wool trade, a statute of Charles II. required all persons to be buried in sheep's wool cloth under a penalty of £5. This was repealed, 54 Geo. III., c. 108. Such fines are commonly mentioned in the Churchwardens' Books of St. Margaret's.

The Long Wool-staple was on the site of the present Bridge-street, outside the north wall and gate of New Palace-yard: adjoining it, on the north side, was Canon-row. King Henry VIII., in 1548, founded in it St. Stephen's Hospital, for eight maimed soldiers, who had each a convenient room, and received an allowance of £5. a year from the Exchequer. It was removed in 1735, and eight almshouses rebuilt in St. Anne's-lane, bearing the inscription "Wool-staple Pensioners, 1741." In 1628, in the Overseers' Books of St. Margaret's, is rated in the Wool-staple "Orlando Gibbons, ij*d.*"

On the north side of the Long Staple was a turning in a westerly direction leading into the Round Staple, at the south-east end of the present King-street. Upon this Staple was erected a fish-market. When it was first established, the trustees and inhabitants raised a large sum by subscription, and fitted out boats to furnish the stalls. Such, however, was the influence of the fishmongers, and those in their interest, that the persons employed broke through their bonds, though bound under heavy penalties, and ran away, or sold the fish at Billingsgate, without giving any account of the money; so that

in 1752 every stall was tenantless, to the great loss of the speculators.

THE SANCTUARY.

Stowe says that the right of Sanctuary was first granted to the Abbey by King Sebert, but much increased by Edgar King of the West Saxons, and confirmed by King Edward the Confessor. Later authors, however, say that the privilege never commenced until after the canonization of King Edward by Pope Innocent III., A.D. 1198.

When monasteries were dissolved, in 1540, Westminster retained the right of Sanctuary, with restrictions excepting murderers, highwaymen, incendiaries, and those guilty of the like heinous crimes. They were allowed to use a whittle only at their meals, and compelled to wear a badge. Their safety was only assured for 40 days; and after that term the Coroner was to compel them to abjure the realm. Twenty persons only at one time were permitted to take refuge by 27 Hen. VIII., c. 19; 32 Hen. VIII., c. 12. By statute 1 Edw. VI. all persons who refused to plead, were horse-stealers, or sacrilegious, were prohibited Sanctuary. Queen Mary restored the former immunities: but refugees were obliged to take an oath to observe the regulations of the place, and not to profane Sunday; and foreigners, not free of the City, took houses here in order to exercise their callings unmolested.

On October 8, A.D. 1566, a proposition was advanced to abolish Sanctuary for debt, whereupon Dean Goodman made an oration before the House "in defence of it," says Sir Simon d'Ewes, "and alledged divers charters from King Lucius and other Christian kings; and Mr. Edward Plowden, of the Middle Temple, urged King Edward's grants anno 1066, with great reasons in law and chronicle; and Mr. Ford, a civilian, alledged from divers chronicles and stories in law." These learned authorities prevailed; but by 21 James I., c. 28, Sanctuary was totally abolished. "Whatever there might be in any other argument," observes Mr. Widmore, "there was one strong temporal reason for its continuance here. This privilege of

Sanctuary had caused the houses within the district to let well; and they had been rated high in the estimate for King Henry VIII.'s establishment: and the College must have felt very sensibly the lowering the rents occasioned by such suppression."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, all Sanctuary men were bound to attend Mattins and Even Song in the two churches built one above the other: the upper probably being appropriated to the debtors and inhabitants of the courts of the Broad and the Little Sanctuaries; while the lower was occupied by criminals. They could not leave the precincts without the Dean's licence, or between sunset and sunrise. At the time of their admission, they gave a strict account of their debts; and the Archdeacon made a solemn address to them, bidding them prove themselves honest men as soon as they might be able.

In the early part of the last century, there stood in the Little Sanctuary the Three Tuns Tavern, kept by Mr. Beech, a Quaker, standing on the foundations of part of the ancient building. For 200 years these ruins had served for an inn-cellar.

Dr. Stukeley, who about a century since saw the remains of this rude vast pile of masonry, almost Cyclopean, coeval apparently with the Old Palace and monastic buildings, and which was demolished with great difficulty, describes it as composed of two cruciform churches, one above the other, the lower resembling a double cross. The ground-plan was a square—about 70 feet on each side. The walls were of Kentish rag-stone, cemented with mortar made of the same material. Three angles of the lower church were built solid 16 feet square. In the upper church square rooms were made over those corners,—probably one was the sacristan's parvise, and another the re-vestry. The principal gate was covered with plates of stout iron; and the esplanade at the top was paved with flat stones, and built upon with many little houses. The little circular staircase towards the east, and upon the outside near the principal entrance, led to the upper church, and may have been the work of King Edward III. when the larger staircase on the south-east angle was appropriated to his new Clochard: it contained seventeen stairs, built of large blocks of stones.

A tower is for the first time mentioned in a charter of King Edward I., dated December 3, 1290, and was then called the Belfry, and continued to be used as a Campanile until the lower portion of the present towers of the Abbey were built up to the gable of the west roof by Abbat Islip. (The same position of towers is observable at Chichester, Berkeley, Ledbury; and in St. Mary Winton, or New, and St. Mary Magdalen Colleges, Oxford.) It was rebuilt by King Edward III., who placed in it three great bells, to be rung upon coronation-days, and tolling "with heavy music" for the parted soul at the royal obsequies. "Their ringings, men said, sowered all the drinke in the town." This tower was 290 feet square, 72½ feet in length on every side: the walls were no less than 25 feet in thickness; and there was only one entrance-door below, with a window near it. In the upper story, 22 feet from the ground, the wall was reduced to 3 feet in thickness, and pierced with four windows, about 10 feet high and 3 feet 9 inches in width. The area of this building was divided by a wall, extending from the east to the west sides, 2 feet 10 inches thick, into two spaces, 9 feet 10 inches in breadth, making a frame for bells. Upon the great bell was this legend,—

> "King Edward made mee thirtye thousand and three;
> Take me down and weigh mee, and more shall ye find mee."

A strange sight must the gloomy buildings and gates of the Sanctuary have been to the holiday crowds and splendid processions, when expectant Majesty rode by to receive the "sacred gold" of Empire, or in a few years was borne on, amid the chanting of the melancholy requiem, to the silent grave,—while on to the tall grey Abbey,

> "With solemn steps and slow,
> High potentates, and dames of royal birth,
> And mitred fathers in long order go;"

or, as in the reign of King Henry VI., when Queen Margaret, according to old Fabyan, "was brought unto Westmynster, whereupon y^e^ xxx day of the moneth of May, y^e^ which was Sondaye after Trinite Sonday, she was solemply crowned:

after which feast, justes of pease were there holden by iij dayes continuell w^t^in the Seyntwary before the Abbey."

Many an interesting tradition might have been preserved of those who have sought an asylum within the sheltering walls, where, in dangerous times of feud and civil war, and the fierce tyranny of the strong, the Church outstretched her arm of mercy to shield the meek suppliant at her gates from harm. Few memorials remain of this once well-known refuge.

In 1378 Robert Hawley and John Shackel took Sanctuary. They had served in Spain with the Black Prince in 1367, and there taken a Count Denia prisoner, at the Battle of Najara. In order, as he said, to raise the money for his ransom, he returned home, leaving his son as a hostage in his captors' hands. Some years after, the Duke of Lancaster, who, in right of his wife claimed to be King of Castile, demanded the young man's release; and when Hawley and Shackel resisted, refusing to surrender him without compensation, they were committed to the Tower, but escaped and took refuge in Westminster. Sir Alan Boxhull, Constable of the Tower, came with Sir Ralph Ferrars and fifty soldiers, and seized Shackel to bring him back to the Tower; but pursued Hawley into the Church, and there cruelly slew him in the midst of High Mass in the Choir, before the prior's stall. The Abbey was closed for four months. Boxhull and Ferrars were excommunicated by the Primate and five Bishops; and the Bishop of London, on Wednesdays and Fridays, repeated the sentence for some time in St. Paul's: they were fined, and finally paid £200. by way of penance. The Council, as the old Count was dead, compromised the matter for his prisoner with Shackel, for 500 marks in hand, and 100 marks yearly for life. Shackel, when he gave up the young man, produced his valet. In the Parliament held soon after at Gloucester, the Abbat boldly remonstrated against the violation of the Sanctuary: and in the next session, at Westminster, all the ancient privileges were confirmed; only with this reserve, that the goods of debtors taking refuge should be seized to defray all claims still due by them.

In the time of King Richard II. the Lord Chief Justice Tresilian took refuge in the Sanctuary; but certain noblemen

dragged him forth, and hanged him at Tyburn. The Abbat so heartily resented the outrage that Thomas Duke of Gloucester and Sir John Cobham had to sue for pardon and absolution.

In July 1441 Dame Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, fled hither, being accused of witchcraft and high treason; the wonted privilege was denied to her. Thomas Barret, a gallant soldier, who had served under the Duke of Bedford in the French wars, took refuge in vain here; for he was barbarously taken hence to death.

In 1456 the Protector (the Duke of York), the Earl of Warwick, and others "were noted with an execrable offence of the Abbat of Westminster and his monks, for that they took out of Sanctuarie at Westminster John Holland, Duke of Excester, and conveyed him to the Castle of Pontfracte." Four years after, as Lord Scales was rowing towards Westminster to take Sanctuary, a woman recognised him; and the three wherrymen murdered him on the Thames.

After the battle of Barnet, Lord Welles, the first cousin of King Henry VII., was treacherously enticed from his hiding-place by King Edward IV. and beheaded. He had intended to secure himself here from the effect of the King's anger or suspicion, as his son Sir Robert Welles had in 1470 raised a rebellion in Lincolnshire.

By a speedy retribution, when King Edward IV. fled from England, on October 1, 1471, his Queen Elizabeth Woodville escaped from the Tower, and registered herself, her mother Jacqueline, her three little daughters Elizabeth, Mary, and Cicely, with Lady Scrope, as Sanctuary-women, at a time when no less than 2,000 Yorkists are said to have sought shelter in London only.

On November 4, 1472, the unfortunate young Prince Edward was born, in this sorry birthplace for him who should have been a crowned King. The Abbat Thomas Milling and the Duke of Bedford were his godfathers, and the Lady Scrope godmother: the Prior officiated at the ceremony. In April next year Edward relieved the Queen from her durance, and rewarded the Abbat for his courtesy by admitting him Privy Councillor, and advancing him to the See of Hereford.

In 1483, her cause being lost, and the Duke of Gloucester having seized Edward V., the Queen "gate herselfe in all the hast possible, with her yoonger son and her daughters, out of the Palace of Westminster, in which she then lay, into the Sanctuarie, lodging herself and her company there in the Abbat's place." When the Archbishop came from York-place to deliver the Great Seal to her, he arrived before day. "About her he found much heavinesse, rumble, hast, and businesse, carriage and conveiance of her stuffe into Sanctuarie, chests, coffers, packers, fardels, trussed all on men's backes, no man unoccupied, some lading, some going, some discharging, some comming for more, some breaking downe the wals to bring in the next way. The Queene herselfe sate alone on the rushes all desolate and dismaied, whom the Archbishop comforted in the best manner he could, shewing her that he trusted the matter was nothing so sore as she tooke it for, and that he was put in good hope and out of feare by the message sent him from the Lord Chamberlaine." "Ah! wo worth him," quoth she; "for he is one of them that laboureth to destroy me and my blood." The Archbishop returned "yet in the dawning of the day, by which time he might in his chamber-window see all the Thamis full of boates of the Duke of Glocester's servants, watching that no man should go to Sanctuary, nor none could pass unsearched." Soon after the Cardinal and the Lords of the Council came from the treacherous Protector, desiring her to surrender up her child. "She verilie thought she could not keepe him there, nowe besett in such places aboute. At the last, shee tooke the yoong Duke by the hand, and said unto the Lordes, 'Heere I deliver him, and his brother in him, to keepe, into your handes, of whome I shall aske them both afore GOD and the worlde.' . . . Therewithall shee said unto the child, 'Farewell! mine owne sweete sonne, GOD sende you good keeping; let mee kisse you yet once ere you goe, for GOD knoweth when wee shall kisse together againe.' And therewith shee kissed him, and blessed him, turned her backe and wept, and went her waie, leaving the child weepinge as faste."

Machyn in his Diary, page 21, thus entertainingly de-

scribes a procession of Sanctuary-men, A.D. 1556: "The vj day of December the Abbot of Westminster went a procession with his convent. Before him went all the Santuary men with crosse keys upon their garments, and after whent iij for murder: on was the Lord Dacre's sone of the North, was wypyd with a shett abowt him for kyllyng of on Master West squyre dwellyng besyd . . . .; and anodur theyff that dyd long to one of Master Comtroller . . . . dyd kylle Recherd Eggylston, the Comtroller's tayller, and kylled him in the Long Acurs, the bak-syd Charyng Crosse; and a boy that kyld a byge boye that sold papers and prynted bokes with horlyng of a stone, and yt hym under the ere in Westmynster Hall: the boy was one of the chylderyn that was at the sckoll ther in the Abbey: the boy ys a hossear sune aboyff London-stone." Richard Gough says that the Register of the Sanctuary was bought, out of Sir Henry Spelman's Collection, by Wanley for Lord Weymouth, and that it was preserved in the Library at Longleat.

The sessions previous to the year 1752 were held at the Town Court-house near Westminster Hall, at a rent upon sufferance. In 1568 a house, in which the market (first opened in the Round Wool-staple) might be kept, was built in the Broad Sanctuary by subscription, and was removed only towards the close of the last century. Upon the site was built the present Guildhall in 1805, by S. P. Cockerell, Esq.: it is entered by a flight of steps, under a vestibule supported by stone columns of the Doric Order.

In 1765, for the better security of their persons, and to procure a readier obedience to the laws, the magistrates received the King's permission to wear the Arms of Westminster, with the emblems of magistracy, upon a gold shield fastened to a ribbon hanging on their breast. Pye, the Poet-Laureat, was a magistrate of Westminster.

Here are also the Central Schools of the National Society, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Church of England, instituted in 1811, and incorporated in 1817. This unostentatious but admirable institution, which has for its high object the Christianizing of the children of

millions in the densely-crowded streets of the Metropolis, amid the ignorance of an agricultural population, and the restlessness of the manufacturing and mining districts, is supported by voluntary contributions. And well does it deserve the aid of every Churchman, as teaching sound religion, loyalty, and love to our neighbour. The number of schools in union with it amounts to 9,017, of which 6,798 are daily schools; and the scholars are reckoned at 816,874.

Sir John Hawkins died at his house near the Broad Sanctuary, which had formerly been the residence of the famous Admiral Vernon, in a street leading up to Queen-square. He thus became a constant attendant at Divine Service in St. Margaret's; and in December 1778, having learned that the Surveyor of the Board of Ordnance, contrary to a proviso in the lease under which they claimed, had erected a building (said to have been designed by King George III.) at the east end of the chancel, which would have injured the effect of the great window, he wrote to the surveyor, and compelled him to take down two feet of the wall, which had reached the sill of the window, and to slope the roof in such a manner that it became a defence to the window.

The notorious Lady Hamilton began life as a barmaid at the Coach and Horses Inn in Flood-street, to the south of the Sanctuary, but was discharged.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

took its origin from the exertions of a few gentlemen, who set an infirmary on foot, inviting all kindly-disposed persons to aid them. They met every Wednesday evening to arrange their accounts.

In 1719 Mr. Henry Hoare was the chief promoter of this charity; and at first the society was known as that "for relieving the sick and needy at the Public Infirmary in Westminster." Dr. W. Teeward, physician to Her Majesty; Dr. W. Wasey and Dr. G. L. Teissier, physicians to the Household; C. Amynd and Ambrose Dickins, esquires, serjeant-surgeons to Her Majesty; and Mr. Wilkie, surgeon, and several clergy-

men offered their services gratuitously. In April 1720 a house was taken in Petty France; from which in 1724 they removed to Chapel-street, and some time after to James-street. There used to be a "Feast at the Sun Tavern," in King-street, after the Anniversary Sermon. The present spacious edifice, by W. Inwoods, Esq., was erected A.D. 1832.

DEAN'S-YARD.

Camden the antiquary lodged in the Gate-house, by the Queen's Scholars' Chambers: he "kept a Welsh servant, to improve him in that language, for the understanding of our antiquities." Close to it is "Scott's Boarding-house," well known to town-boys. According to Alexander Nowell, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of King Richard I. lived in a house opposite the School.

Joseph Wilcocks, (chosen, at "the Golden Election," Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, with Addison,) Dean of Westminster, and successively Bishop of Gloucester and Rochester, was born in Dean's-yard in 1673. Pope Clement VIII. called him "the blessed heretic."

In the Cloisters, on March 5th, 1708, died the learned Dr. William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph.

In 1708 the Bishop of Lincoln, William Wake (who was afterwards Primate), and Thomas Spratt (the Lord Bishop of Rochester) resided here.

Thomas Carte, the historian, resided in Dean's-yard. Whilst resident in France, where he had taken refuge when he fled the country alarmed at a charge of treason, during the Rebellion in 1715, he collected materials for his edition of "Thuanus." Lord Chancellor Hardwicke resigned the seals in order to read that work in the original language.

In Dean's-yard Mrs. Barbara Charlotte Lenox, daughter of General Ramsay, died in great distress, and was buried with the common soldiery in the further ground of the Broadway Chapel. She was the authoress of "The Female Quixote," "Shakspeare Illustrated," &c. "I dined yesterday," says Dr. Johnson, "at Mrs. Garrick's, with Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Hannah Moore, and

Miss Fanny Burney. Three such women are not to be found: I know not where I could find a fourth, except Mrs. Lenox, who is superior to them all." Samuel Denne, historian of Rochester, Lambeth, &c., was born in the Deanery in 1730.

Samuel the elder brother and master of Charles Wesley was Usher in Westminster School, and lived in Dean's-yard. His house was his brother's resort while in town. When occupied by the family of the Huttons, it was the scene of Mr. Wesley's memorable declaration of conversion, and becoming a Christian. "What?" cried a lady present, "Mr. Wesley, what a hypocrite you must be! We believed you to be a Christian years ago."

In June 1815 some very ancient architectural remains were discovered in Dean's-yard, opposite to the present residence of the Bishop of Gloucester, during the progress of certain improvements,—portions, according to long tradition, of an old granary converted into a dormitory: its ruins lay bare until within the last 60 years: at right angles to it were the brew and bake houses. Several coins of William I. and Charles II., and intermediate sovereigns, had been from time to time discovered.

Shakspeare has dramatized the chief historical event which occurred in the neighbouring JERUSALEM CHAMBER, A.D. 1413. King Henry IV., then in his forty-seventh year, was refusing the importunities of the Commons to alienate the property of the Church, when he was seized with a fatal fit.

> "*K. Hen.* Doth any name particular belong
> Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?
> *War.* 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.
> *K. Hen.* Laud be to God! even there my life must end.
> It hath been prophesied to me many years
> I should not die but in Jerusalem,
> Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land:
> But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;
> In that Jerusalem shall Harry die."
>
> 2nd Pt. HENRY IV., act iv., sc. 4.

THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY

was kept in Ashburnham House, the residence of Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, in a handsome

gallery within that of the King's Library, and adjoined the South Cloister of the Abbey: it contained 958 volumes of original Charters, Royal Letters, Foreign State Correspondence, Genealogies, Ancient Registers, &c. (The King's Library was founded by Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. Before the fire which injured the Cottonian Library, it consisted of 10,200 printed books, and 1,800 MSS.) It had been removed hither in 1730, from a house in Essex-street, which, being surrounded with buildings, was deemed too precarious a home for such a valuable deposit; although the Library had been placed in it in 1712, when there was probably an intention on the part of the Government to rebuild a more suitable repository on the site of Cotton House. As the event proved, by this well-intentioned but unfortunate transfer the safety of the entire Library was put in the greatest jeopardy in the year 1731. About two o'clock in the morning of Saturday, October 23rd, a great smoke was perceived by Dr. Bentley and his family; and soon after a burst of flame created the greatest apprehension in their minds: it issued from a wooden mantel-piece taking fire that lay across a stove-chimney under the room in which the Royal and Cottonian MSS. were lodged, and was communicated to that apartment by the wainscot and some pieces of timber which stood perpendicularly on the end of the mantel-piece. With an unhappy zeal, an attempt was made to extinguish the fire by water before the books had been removed. The flames unabated continued the work of destruction; and then Mr. Casley, Deputy Librarian, wisely took away the famous "Alexandrian MS." and the books marked "Augustus." Several entire presses full of volumes were removed; but as the slow engines were lamentably late before they arrived, and the backs of some presses began to take fire, as many books as possible were thrown down out of the windows. Some were carried into the chamber of the Captain of Westminster School, others into the Little Cloisters; from which, after the fire was over, they were carried into the great Boarding House opposite to Ashburnham House. On Monday, October 25th, leave having been obtained, they were taken into the new building designed for the Dormitory. The Speaker,

Raymond Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chancellor, and the Trustees visited the Dormitory, to take measures for the preservation of the MSS. Several ingenious expedients were adopted for this purpose; the chief performance of that work being deputed to Dr. Richard Bentley (Library Keeper to his Majesty), Mr. David Casley, and three clerks of the Record Office. In 1757 the Library was removed to the safe keeping of the British Museum. Dr. Bentley lost some valuable MSS. which he had been collecting for ten years for his Greek Testament.

Ashburnham House is now the prebendal residence of the Rev. H. H. Milman. The hand of Inigo Jones is discernible in the small garden-alcove; the ornamental roof of the drawing-room, and the proportions of the dining-room; and especially in the exquisite staircase, lighted by an elegant cupola, and occupying a space of 24 feet by 23 feet in dimension. Sir John Soane thought so enthusiastically of its great beauty that he had careful drawings made of it, which he exhibited and illustrated in his lectures before the Royal Academy. In the cellars, it is said, were some remains of the conventual buildings, and a capital of the time of King Edward the Confessor, which was built into the modern wall.

CHAPTER IV.

The Parish Church of Saint Margaret.

"Unto us She hath a spell beyond
Her name in story, and her long array
Of mighty shadows. * *
This feeling peoples many a page,
And, may be, that which grows beneath mine eye."
CHILDE HAROLD.

TIME and successive changes have wrought their transforming work upon the Church of St. Margaret. The present fabric retains no traces of a building earlier than the reign of the Plantagenets. Yet is there, with the exception of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul's Cathedral, no other ecclesiastical edifice throughout London and Westminster which can boast a greater antiquity, or more interesting foundation.

According to tradition, the good King Edward the Confessor raised the first Church which stood upon the present site. Owing to the privilege of Sanctuary attached to the Abbey by that monarch, and which became the asylum of men of blood and sin, a dangerous community had sprung up around the monastic buildings, composed of the most infamous and degraded persons, living in an open defiance of justice,—the bankrupt, the traitor, the robber, and the murderer. The Chapel, or little Church, stood at first within the Cloister of the Abbey, or in the South Aisle.

In the time of Abbat Edwyn, for the convenience of the monks, the Church was rebuilt, about thirty feet distant from

the north side of the Abbey, in a line parallel with the Choir and Lady Chapel.

Mr. Widmore, who at one time was Lecturer of St. Margaret's, says that the tale of King Edward being the builder of the Church rests on the saying of a monk, who was at the coronation of King Edward III., and heard it from one who took the habit in the reign of King Henry III., who had frequently known the seniors affirm it. "However there was a parish-church before the year 1140; for Abbot Herebert, who died in that year, granted for the service of the high-altar at the Abbey sixty shillings of the profits of the Church of St. Margaret's, standing in the Abbey Churchyard." This extract he quotes from a charter in the Harleian Library.

The Church was probably built about 1064; and it doubtless proved an acceptable gift to the inhabitants of the neighbouring workshops, and other houses which were built from time to time around the Convent.

Fire or some other disastrous accident destroyed the old Norman Church; and in the reign of King Edward I. the princely merchants of the Wool-staple aided the parishioners in rebuilding the Nave, the Abbat (probably Walter de Wenlock) having lately completed the Chancel. The galley which was prepared to carry King Edward II. to his nuptials, and bring Queen Isabella to England, was called the "Margaret of Westminster."

In the time of King Edward IV. considerable alterations were made. At that period, and even in later years, it is very probable that a considerable flight of stairs led up to the Church, since, owing to the gradual accumulation of rubbish, and the elevation of the soil caused by continual interments, the surrounding grave-yard has become raised about nine feet above the original surface, as has been proved by some late excavations.

In the churchyard, A.D. 1484, a large cross of stone was re-erected, and upon it was set a "crosse of tre," with "the spere, sponge, and nailes," which were painted in colours. Near it stood a pulpit, occasionally occupied; as was the custom at St. Paul's Cross, and more recently in the quad-

rangle of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, upon St. John Baptist's Day.

In the interior, the whole of the South Aisle was rebuilt, by the pious munificence of the Lady Mary, and her second husband Sir Thomas Billing, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England. She erected in it a costly monument; and it was the place of her own interment, March 14, 1499.

Until this time, we have but few and imperfect records of any incidents of note which occurred in the Church. One marvellous legend is related by Bishop Kennet, as if taken from the King's MSS., and quoted by Malcolm. "10 E. T. 6. 2. 'Collections from Gratian's Decretals, or a Harmony of discordant Canons, with the Scholia of Barthol. Brixianus.' In the end of this book is written,—At Westminster, London, in the parish of St. Margarete, A.D. 1300. As it were at midnight, while many neighbours watched, with a great and broad light above the herse, and in other parts around it, about the corpse of a certain untrue Advocate of the Church, suddenly the lights were put out, and all the ornaments and the body of the untrue Advocate, with a terrible cry of evil spirits, borne off and away."

In 1387, 10 Rich. II., a High Court of Chivalry or Honour was held in the Church, on October 12, to decide a suit pending between Sir Richard Le Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, for ascertaining whose was the right to bear a particular coat-of-arms.

In 1549, Dr. Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, (appointed by King Edward VI. to preach the Lent Lectures before him, during the first three years of his reign,—and with such success that, according to Heylin, owing to the great crowds that came to hear him, the pulpit was removed out of the Royal Chapel into the Privy Gardens,) preached a sermon in St. Margaret's, to an overflowing and scarcely over-gentle congregation, if we may judge by the following entry: "Payd to William Curlewe for mendyng of dyvers pewes that were brokyn when Doctor Lattymer deyd preache, xviij*d.*"

St. Margaret's was despoiled of books and sacred vessels: it was well that no worse thing befell it. The proud Somerset,

in his blind ambition, spared neither Church nor aught that was sacred which could contribute to the magnificence of his darling object, the erection of Somerset House. Materials were lacking to finish this grand building: he resolved therefore to take down St. Margaret's Church, desiring the parishioners, in his vain glory, to make shift as they best might for Divine worship in the Nave or some other part of the Abbey Church. The workmen began to set up their scaffolds, the work of destruction was ready to be begun, when the stout-hearted men of Westminster, fearless of the vengeance of the powerful noble, resenting the wrong and abhorring the sacrilege, rose with one spirit, and commenced such a vigorous defence with staff and stones, and at last with clubs and bended bows, that the unhappy carpenters and masons were bewildered, and fled so greatly terrified that no persuasive could induce them to resume the perilous undertaking.

Once more St. Margaret's Church was re-modelled for the services of the Roman Ritual: the dedication-day of the Church was directed to be kept upon the first Sunday in October, by the Legatine Constitutions of Cardinal Pole, A. D. 1555. All the Prayer-books published in the reign of King Edward VI. were required by a tyrannical order to be delivered up to the Ordinary or his Chancellor, and burned.

In 1555 a lamentable act of savage cruelty was committed before the high-altar, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, by one William Branch, or Flower, a native of Snowhill in Cambridgeshire, sometime a monk of Ely and Bicester, but afterwards a secular priest, and at the time residing in Lambeth.

The tale is graphically told by Machyn in his Diary. "The xiiij day of Aprell, the wyche was (Ester-day), at Sant Margatt Parryche at Westmynster, af(ter Masse) was done, one of the menysters a prest of the Ab(bay) dyd helpe hym that was the menyster to the pepull who wher reseyvyng of the Blessed Sacrament of (the Lord) Jhesus Cryst, ther cam into the Churche a man that was a monke of Ely, the wyche was marryed to a wyff: the same day that sam man sayd to the menyster, 'What doyst thou gyff them?' and as sone as

he had spokyn he drew his wod knyffe, and hyt the prest on the hed, and struck hym a grett blowe, and ran after hym, and struck hym on the hand, and cloyffe hys hand a grett waye, and after on the harme a grett wond, and ther was syche a cry and showtt as has not byne; and after he was taken and caren to prisun, and after examynyd wherfor he dyd ytt." The priest's name was John Chetnam: his assailant was at once lodged in the Gate-house, and tried before Bishop Bonner.

The Diary continues, "The xxiiij day of Aprell was the same man cared to Westmynster that dyd hurte the prest, and had ys hand stryken off at the post, and after he was bornyd aganst Saint Margett Chyrche withowt the cherche-yerde," in the Sanctuary. The unhappy man died a true penitent. The Church was reconciled by the Bishop, as blood had been shed and sprinkled upon the Host and chalice.

With the accession of Queen Elizabeth began anew the good work of reformation, and the injunctions of King Edward VI. were revived. We must at the same time deplore the wanton destruction of the interesting examples of mediæval art—stained glass, ancient stall-work, carved screens, and curious frescoes; the loss of which was ill supplied with "mured up doors," the "queene's armes in coollers," "sundrie pewes," and "defaced walls," "whited over and made uniform with the rest." To such a length did the work of destruction reach, that it required a royal proclamation, in 1560, to restrain its further progress; for owing to it, it was said, "not only the churches and places remain at this present day spoiled, broken, and ruinated, to the offence of all noble and gentle hearts, and the extinguishing of the honourable and good memory of sundry virtuous and noble persons deceased, but also the true understanding of divers families in this realm (who have descended of the blood of the same persons) is thereby so darkened as the true course of their inheritance may be hereafter interrupted, contrary to justice."

In 1592 a new peal of bells was cast for the Church by Valentine Trevor; and about this time an organ was erected, which had formerly stood in the neighbouring Abbey.

In 1593 another peal of bells was purchased: the heavy bell weighed "2010 lbs. and a half." In the former peal, the 5th bell weighed 1613 lbs. There are at present 10 bells in the steeple: the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th are dated 1736, Samuel Knight. The Tenor weighs 26 cwt., the 2nd weighs 12½ cwt., and the Treble weighs 11 cwt., 1761: Leicester and Packe, makers. The 8th bears the date 1773. The 9th weighs 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.: Mears, maker, 1834.

In 1650 occurs the first notice of any Parliamentary aid (£200.) given to St. Margaret's. It is most probable that, soon after the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen had been yielded up by King Edward VI. to be a place no more of prayer, but for the deliberations of the House of Commons, the Members attended Divine Service in St. Margaret's, as the Lords went to the Abbey Church. In the reign of King James I., however, we have certain proof of their partaking of the Holy Sacrament in St. Margaret's.

"On Tuesday, November 17, 1640, was the Fast-day, which was kept piously and devoutly. Dr. Burgess and Mr. Marshall preached before the House, at least seven hours between them, upon Jer. l. 5, and 2 Chron. ii. 2."

On September 25, 1642, the Solemn League and Covenant was taken in the Church by both Houses of Parliament, the Assembly of Divines, and the Scottish Commissioners. Mr. Nye read the Covenant from the pulpit, all signifying their assent to it by holding up their hands; and the Members afterwards signed the parchment-roll; and then Dr. Gouge implored a blessing upon their act.

On May 31, in the same year, the plot of Edmond Waller, the poet, designed to resist the violent Councils of the Parliament, was first made known in St. Margaret's. "At a solemn fast, when they were listening to the sermon, a messenger entered the Church, and communicated his errand to Pym, who whispered it to others who were placed near him, and then went with them out of the Church, leaving the rest in solicitude and amazement. They immediately sent guards to the proper places, and that night apprehended Tompkyns and Waller, having yet traced nothing but that letters had been inter-

cepted, from which it appeared that the Parliament and the City were soon to be delivered into the hands of the Cavaliers."

The "Martyr-King" had died upon the scaffold, and the Church he loved so faithfully and well was spoiled by his murderers. Nor did St. Margaret's escape the ruthless storm. The font was broken down, and replaced by a miserable pewter basin; the organ was sold to a Puritan brazier; the altar destroyed; the beautiful chancel-screen hewn down; monumental brasses were torn from the graves of the sleeping departed; monuments and inscriptions were irreparably defaced.

One scene is preserved to us of those troublous times, which is a memorable example of "Religion turned into rebellion, and Faith into faction." On December 20, 1648, the notorious Hugh Peters ("the pulpit-buffoon," as Dugdale styles him,) preached his memorable sermon before the House of Commons; and the following description of it is part of the evidence on which he was condemned, and suffered the just recompence of his guilt on October 16, 1660, presenting a miserable spectacle of meanness and a coward's heart. "*Mr. Beaver.*—I passed through St. Margaret's Churchyard to go home again. . . . . I perceived all the churchyard full of musquets and pikes upon the ground, and asked some soldiers that were there guarding the Parliament, that were keeping a fast at St. Margaret's, 'Who preaches?' said I. They told me, 'Mr. Peters is just now gone up into the pulpit.' Said I, 'I must needs have the curiosity to hear that man, having heard many stories of his preaching.' (God knows I did it not out of any matter of devotion.) I crowded near the pulpit, and came near the Speaker's pew, and I saw a great many Members there whom I knew well." He proceeded to record the blasphemy of this fierce-minded fanatic, who drew a shocking parallel between those times and the circumstances of the condemnation of our adorable LORD and SAVIOUR, calling King Charles the "great Barabbas, murderer, tyrant, and traitor." "For two or three hours' time that he spent, he nothing but raked up all the reasons, arguments, and examples

he could to persuade them to bring the King to condign, speedy, and capital punishment."

In the good year 1660 "the State's Arms," which had been painted up in various parts of the Church and Vestry, were removed; and on the 3rd of October it was ordered by the Vestry "that the Churchwardens prepare the King's Majesty's Arms, to be richly carved, made and gilded after the best manner that can be invented, with as much grace as may be, to be set up in the Parish Church of St. Margaret, and to be as fair and beautiful in every respect as the King's Arms are set up in and about the City of London." They are now preserved in the Vestry. On April 25, in this year, when Dr. Reynolds preached, both Houses of Parliament were present.

The first gallery in the Church was built in the north aisle in 1641. Most unhappily for the beauty of the Church, it was determined in 1681 to build another over the south aisle, "exclusively for persons of quality;" and on the 13th of January, 1682, Sir Christopher Wren attended the Vestry, and promised his assistance in its erection. The ill-advised gentleman who presented this cumbrous gift to the Church was Sir John Cutler, immortalized by Pope's cutting satire.

About the sermons of this time, and the demeanor of the congregation, Dr. Johnson relates a singular anecdote. "Burnet and Spratt were old rivals. On some public occasion they both preached before the House of Commons. There prevailed in those days an indecent custom. When the preacher touched any favourite topic in a manner that delighted his audiences, their approbation was expressed by a loud hum, continued in proportion to their zeal or pleasure. When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hummed so loudly, and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it, and rubbed his face with his handkerchief. When Spratt preached, he likewise was honoured with a like animating hum; but he stretched out his hand to the congregation, and cried, 'Peace, peace; I pray you, peace.'" "Burnet's sermon," says Salmon, "was remarkable for sedition, and Spratt's for loyalty. Burnet had the thanks of the House. Spratt had no

thanks, but a good living from the King, which he said was of as much value as the thanks of the Commons."

The following instance of the indulgence of Churchwardens stands happily alone. They, on August 23, 1685, with the sanction of the Vestry, granted a "Madam Jepson libertie to make a casement to look into the Church, for her convenency of hearing prayers as long as she inhabitts in y^e^ house adjoining to y^e^ Church and passage in St. Margarett's-lane."

In 1713 Dr. Sacheverell preached, by desire of the House of Commons, on Palm Sunday, the term of his suspension having expired: 40,000 copies of this sermon were sold. The Queen soon after promoted him to the Rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Petitions for money to repair the Church were presented to the House of Commons in 1711 and 1722, and succeeded, owing to the influence of the Speaker, in 1734. These, we may remark, were the palmy days of the Vestry, which then numbered among its members the Dukes of Montagu, Dorset, and Richmond; the Earls of Pembroke, Berkshire, Abingdon, and Halifax; Lord Falmouth, Count Bothmar, Sir Robert Walpole, and Horatio Walpole.

A wretched woman, Catherine Hayes, having with two accomplices cut off her husband's head, went and threw it into "the Blind Dock" on the north side of the wharf opposite Wood-street: it was taken out of the water by a lighterman, and then, by direction of the magistrates, set upon a pole in St. Margaret's Yard, in order that opportunity might be given to the public to recognize the melancholy remains. The murderess in consequence was soon discovered, and committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell. She suffered, at Tyburn, on May 9, 1726, the dreadful death of burning, as the executioner was unable, owing to the quick spread of the fire, to strangle her; and the spectators expressed their detestation of her atrocity by heaping fresh faggots about the stake.

The Church was shut up after Trinity Sunday, A.D. 1735, for repairs; the cost of which amounted to £5,090. St. Margaret's was now expressly described in the Journals to be "as it were a National Church, for the use of the House of

Commons." The four sides of the tower were faced with Portland stone, and raised 20 feet, being now 85 feet in height to the top of the pinnacles; and the roof of the Nave was newly framed, and, every beam being replaced by fresh wood, a ceiling was made under the roof.

A curious traditionary custom had been preserved, to commemorate the Restoration of the Royal Family. A triumphal arch was raised every year in the Church. But about this period a portion of it, happening to fall, killed a carpenter; and the Vestry directed that "the triumphal arch behind the pulpit should be taken down, erected by Sir William Playters, Knt."

On Sunday evening, February 4, 1739, the celebrated Whitfield preached one of his extraordinary discourses in St. Margaret's, having actually seized possession of the pulpit by violence; and then was locked up in it by the sexton, and kept there guarded by six lusty fellows, to the great confusion of the bewildered congregation.

On June 4, 1742, the House was moved that the "resolution of the House of the 31st of January, 1699, that for the future no person be recommended to preach before this House who is under the dignity of a Dean in the Church, or hath not taken his degree of Doctor of Divinity, might be read. And the same being read accordingly—Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that for the future no person, except the Chaplain of this House, be recommended to preach before the House who is under the dignity of Dean, or the degree of D. D." The original order was made in consequence of Stephen Marshall's wicked comment on the martyrdom of Charles I., saying that it should be a lesson to all kings, lest they came to the same end.

In 1753 the relievo representing the Supper of our LORD at Emmaus was carved in lime-wood by Mr. Seffrin Alken, of St. Anne's Soho, under the directions of Mr. Course, after a famous painting of Titian's in the Louvre. Titian, when in Spain, undertook the original painting at the request of Ferdinand the Catholic, who is represented at the table as a disciple on the left hand. His grandson, afterwards Charles V., waits behind him as an attendant, in a Spanish hat and feathers.

Cardinal Ximenes, his broad-brimmed hat hanging behind his back, is the second disciple. The last person represented is a Moorish slave, in allusion to the conquest of Granada, or—as some think with greater probability—the future Philip II. When Titian was at Paris, Francis I. made him substitute Frenchmen for the Spaniards. A copy of the Spanish picture was to be seen at Penshurst in Kent.

In 1758 the House of Commons voted £4,000. for the purposes of new pewing and decorating the Church. The superintendence of the intended alterations was entrusted to Mr. James. The "altar-piece" and east window (containing the Royal Arms by Warner, put up in 1692,) were sold; and a vault was made underneath the body of the Church.

As regards the Old East Window, Mr. W. J. Thoms quotes the following description of it from Ashmole:—

"The window was divided into three parts; in the outermost whereof, upon the right hand, was drawn a man holding a boy in his hand, and a woman with a girl in hers,—all standing in upright naked postures, upon a green foliate earth. The man and woman had fetters, wherewith their feet seemed to be chained to the ground, which fetters were presented as falling off from their legs. Over the heads of these persons were the sun and moon placed, and painted of a sad dark colour. Within the left side of the window was a beautiful young man, clad in a garment of various colours, bearing a yellow cross upon his shoulders; his body encircled with a bright glory, which sent forth beams of divers colours. He stood upon an earth imitating *oculus piscium*. At the foot of the middle part of the window was a fair large red rose, full spread, which issued rays upwards, and in the middle an exceeding bright yellow glory. Above the rose was the figure of a man rising, with beams of light spread about his head (somewhat like the posture used to express CHRIST'S rising from off the sepulchre). He had a garment of a reddish colour, diapered with red, and heightened with yellow; in his left hand a white stone, which he held towards the persons arising in that part of the window on the right hand; and in his right hand he held forth a red stone, towards him whose

garment was of various colours. In the uppermost part of the window, over the figures, was transversely written as follows. In the first part of the left hand, 'Omnes gentes adepti plaudite quia DOMINUS Frater vester . . . . . ' In the middle part, ... 'at mittens Spiritum Suum, ecce nova facio omnia celum et t(erram).' [Is. lxv. 17.] In the third, on the right hand, 'Factus quasi unus ce . . . . . ia . . . . . angelis Tibi.'"

In pursuance of a report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to view the Church, the east end being rebuilt was made apsidal, with Gothic sedilia. The exquisite East Window was, in 1758, placed in the Chancel, most inharmoniously painted in stone colour: its history is as romantic and moving as ever that of window was.

This beautiful window (said to have been executed at Gouda in Holland, and to have occupied five years in the making,) was originally intended by the magistrates of Dort as a present to Henry VII.; or, as some say, was ordered by Ferdinand and Isabella on the occasion of Prince Arthur being affianced, in 1499, to the Princess Catharine of Arragon,—their portraits being procured for the purpose. The window was probably finished after his brother's death, to be sent as a gift to King Henry VIII. However this may be, it passed into the hands of the Abbat of Waltham, who kept it in his Church until the dissolution, A. D. 1540. Robert Fuller, the last Abbat, to preserve it, sent it to his private chapel at New Hall, in the parish of Boreham, Essex, which was at one time the seat of the Butlers, Earls of Ormond, and passed into the hands of Sir Thomas, father of Anne Bullen, Queen of Henry VIII. In Queen Elizabeth's reign Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, resided there; and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, purchased it from his family. General Monk, to whom that nobleman's son sold it, caused the window to be buried under ground, well knowing that, if it fell into the hands of the Puritans, they would not fail to destroy so fine an effort of genius and talent, as it is said that they destroyed, during those disgraceful times, no less than 800 similar productions of art. After the Restoration, General Monk replaced it in his chapel at New Hall. After the death of the General,

owing to the circumstance of his son Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, dying without children, this beautiful seat became the property of his Duchess, and gradually fell into a state of ruin and decay. Its next master was John Olmius, Esquire, who demolished the fine chapel, but preserved the window, in hopes of selling it to some church. The window lay for some time cased up in chests, until purchased by Mr. Conyers of Copt Hall, in Essex, near Epping, for fifty guineas, to be placed in his chapel, and paid Mr. Price a large sum for repairing it.

Mr. John Conyers, son of the late owner of the window, having built a new house, at a distance from the old mansion, sold it to the Committee for repairing and beautifying St. Margaret's, for 400 guineas, in 1758; the Churchwardens having successfully treated with him. In 1759 the Church was re-opened, and a fine anthem performed composed expressly for the occasion by Dr. Boyce.

A serious and most unjust suit was now brought against the Churchwardens, because they had put up that splendid addition to the Church—the great East Window. An old dormant statute, 3 & 4 Edw. VI., c. 10, was adduced,—"An Act for abolishing and putting away divers Books and Images:" the ground of offence being the representation of the Crucifixion of our Blessed LORD, which they were pleased to term a "superstitious image or picture;" and a further grievance, that the Churchwardens had not first obtained a faculty or licence from the Ordinary. However, this Act was made against actual images, not paintings or delineations upon walls or in windows. The prosecution was instituted in the name of Daniel Gell, the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court of the Dean and Chapter, who was in consequence struck off the list of Vestrymen.

This vexatious suit lasted seven years, being conducted for the parish by Mr. Roger Altham (Proctor), Dr. Hay, and Dr. Smalbrooke. The conclusion of the cause is thus mentioned in the Annual Register,—"An appeal came lately before the Court of Delegates, between the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey and the Parishioners of St. Mar-

garet's, concerning the painted window in the Church: the bill was ordered to be dismissed, and each to pay their own costs."

The memory of the successful issue of this trial is perpetuated in a very beautiful and richly-chased cup, stand, and cover, silver-gilt, weighing together 93 oz. 15 dwt., which Mr. Samuel Peirson, who had been continued Churchwarden for seven years, during the time, presented as a gift for ever to the Churchwardens of the parish. It is the Loving Cup of St. Margaret's, and is produced with especial ceremony at the chief parochial entertainments.

In 1763, during the summer, the Vestry directed "that the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul should be painted, in imitation of statuary, by Mr. Cassali, and placed in the niches on each side of the altar of the Church," at an expense of £36, which was part of a gift of the Duke of Northumberland to the parish.

An unique heirloom of the parish is the Overseer's Box. A Mr. Monck purchased it at Horn Fair, for the sum of fourpence,—a little tobacco-box, from which he often replenished his neighbour's pipe, like a calumet of peace, at the meetings of his predecessors and companions in the office of Overseers of the Poor. In 1720 the Society of Past Overseers ornamented the lid with a silver rim, commemorating the donor, who had given it in 1713. The next addition was a silver side-case and bottom in 1726. In 1740 an embossed border was placed upon the lid, and the bottom enriched with an emblem of Charity. In 1746 Hogarth engraved inside the lid a bust of the Duke of Cumberland, with allegorical figures, and scroll commemorating the Battle of Culloden. In 1765 an interwoven scroll was added to the lid, enclosing a plate with the Arms of the City of Westminster, and inscribed, "This Box to be delivered to every succeeding set of Overseers, on penalty of five guineas."

The original Horn box being thus ornamented, additional cases were provided; and they now amount to four, each bearing proofs of the liberality of its several custodians, the Senior Overseer for the time being,—silver plates engraved with em-

blematical and historical subjects, and busts. Among the first are a view of the fireworks in St. James's Park to celebrate the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1749; Admiral Keppel's Action off Ushant, and his acquittal after a court-martial; the Battle of the Nile; the repulse of Admiral Linois, 1804; the Battle of Trafalgar, 1805; the Action between the San Fiorenzo and La Piedmontaise, 1808; the Battle of Waterloo, 1815; the Bombardment of Algiers, 1816; View of the House of Lords at the Trial of Queen Caroline; the Coronation of George IV.; and his visit to Scotland, 1822. There are of the second class—Portraits of Wilkes, Churchwarden in 1759; Nelson, Duncan, Howe, Vincent; Fox, Pitt, 1806; George IV. as Prince Regent, 1811; the Princess Charlotte, 1817; and Queen Charlotte, 1818. But the most interesting engravings are of local circumstances. The Interior of Westminster Hall, with the Volunteers of the City of Westminster attending Divine Service at the Drum-head on the Fast-day, 1803; the Old Sessions House; a View of St. Margaret's from the north-east; and the West Front, and Tower, and the Altar-piece. In 1813 a large silver plate was added to the outer case, with a portrait of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, commemorating the centenary of the box.

The top of the second case represents the Governors of the Poor in their Board Room; and an inscription—"The original box and cases to be given to every succeeding set of Overseers, on penalty of fifty guineas, 1783." On the outside of the first case is a spirited engraving of a cripple.

In 1785 Mr. William Gilbert, exhibited the box to some friends at dinner. That very evening thieves broke in, and carried off all the plate that had been in use; but the box had been removed beforehand to his bed-chamber.

In 1793 Mr. Read, a Past Overseer, detained the box in revenge, because his accounts were not passed. An action was brought against this offender, which was long delayed, owing to two members of the Society (Messrs. Handley and Byfield) giving him a release, which he successfully pleaded in bar to the action. This rendered it necessary to take proceedings in Equity, and accordingly a bill was filed in the Court of

Chancery against all three; and Mr. Read was compelled to deposit the box with Master Leeds until the end of the suit. Three long years of litigation ensued. Eventually the Chancellor directed the box to be restored to the Overseers' Society, and Mr. Read paid in costs £300. The extra costs amounted to £76. 13*s.* 11*d.*, owing to the illegal proceedings of Mr. Read. £91. 7*s.* were at once raised; and the surplus spent upon adding a third case, of an octagon shape. The top records the triumph: Justice trampling upon a prostrate man, from whose face a mask falls upon a writhing serpent. A second plate, on the outside of the fly-lid, represents the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, pronouncing his decree for the restoration of the box, March 5, 1796.

On the fourth or outer case is the Anniversary Meeting of the Past Overseers' Society, with the Churchwarden giving the charge previous to delivering the box to the succeeding Overseer, who is bound to produce it at certain parochial entertainments, with three pipes of tobacco at the least, under the penalty of six bottles of claret, and to return the whole, with some addition, safe and sound, under a penalty of 200 guineas.

A tobacco-stopper of mother-of-pearl, with a silver chain, is enclosed within the box, and completes this unique memorial of the kind feeling which perpetuates year by year the old ceremonies of this most united parish, and renders this traditionary piece of plate of great price, far outweighing its own intrinsic value.

It was the custom for a few years to have performances of sacred music in the Church. In May 1792, 1793, and again in June 1794, the oratorio of the "Messiah" was sung for the benefit of the Royal Society of British Musicians, under the patronage of King George III. In 1795 Dr. Wake and the Dean most properly objected to a repetition of such festivals, on the strong ground that for a considerable length of time the Church had to be closed, in order to be prepared with seats sufficiently numerous to accommodate a large audience meeting for a purely secular purpose, to the great prejudice of the parishioners, who desired to worship their Divine Master in the holy place consecrated to HIS peculiar service and honour. That year, how-

ever, witnessed the last of these performances, happily, never to be revived. The performance was removed for the last time to Whitehall.

In April 1802 another petition was presented to the House of Commons; and on June 12 the Committee of Supplies voted £4,500. towards the continuance of the repairs. In this year the colours of the disbanded corps of the St. Margaret's and St. John's Association were hung up in the Church; the present beautiful pulpit and the reading-desk were erected; and the Speaker's chair of state placed in the front of the west gallery. By 48 Geo. III. "the Commissioners for the improvement of certain parts of Westminster were directed from time to time to cause the roof and walls of St. Margaret's Church to be repaired and finished under their direction, in such manner as the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners shall approve." In 1799 the House of Commons had granted the munificent sum of £6,721. Considerable repairs were therefore made, under the direction of Mr. S. P. Cockerell; and a new organ was erected, at Whitsuntide 1802, by Mr. Avery, a celebrated maker at that period.

In answer to a petition from the parish on November 20, 1813, the Committee of Supply of the House of Commons voted £3,059. to the repairs. The Royal Arms (from Coade's manufactory) were placed at this time in front of the Speaker's chair.

On August 1824, the Vestry entrusted to Mr. J. H. Taylor the superintendence of further repairs. 310 additional sittings were to be obtained for a cost of £800. The pulpit also was removed to its present position, whereas before it obstructed the view of the east end.

On July 31, 1845, the House of Commons granted £1,200. in aid of the expense of repairing the Church. W. R. Gritten, Esquire, of St. John's, was the architect employed.

The following extracts from the Account-book of the Brotherhood of St. Mary, in the Parish Church, will doubtless prove acceptable to all who are interested in the statistics of the prices of food, and the details of a Guild Feast immediately before the time of the Reformation.

As regards this Fraternity, William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, having given several houses near Charing Cross to the Prior of Roncevalles (the death-place of Roland the Brave and the gallant Paladins of Charlemagne), in the diocese of Pampeluna in Navarre, in the reign of King Henry III., nearly on the site of the present Northumberland House, a hospital was founded by this foreign Priory, under the same name as its chief cell in England. It was suppressed in the time of King Henry V., but restored 15 Edw. IV. for a Fraternity. It consisted of a master, wardens, brethren and sisters, who continued until the suppression of monasteries. The site of the Chapel, 3 Edw. VI., was granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden.

THE GENERALL FEST.

Paid for a pype of reed wyne and for a hoggshed of claret wyne, cv*s.*
For ix dosen of lyveryes of lylus for the servytours, iiij*s.* vj*d.*
(The emblem of the Blessed Virgin. Comp. Durand. Ration. iii. 18, 5, and Mr. Keble's line in the Christian Year—"Lily of Eden's fragrant shade.")
Paid to the players for a play, vij*s.*
Also in vij galons and a quarte rede wyne bought for gely, at viij*d.* the galon, iiij*s.* x*d.*
Also for ij galons of white wyne, price the galon x*d.*, xx*d.*
Also paied for cariage of the pype and hoggeshed of wyne from London to Westm: to tharchBishop place, ij*s.* viij*d.*

Brede—

Also paid to Willyam Bamcroft for vi dosen brede and j dosen manchets, and iij dosen trencherbrede, x*s.*

Ale—

Paied for a barell of ale, bought at Holborn, iiij*s.*
Also paid to John Bright for a kylderkyn ale, ij*s.*

Fissh—

Also paid to Symonds, pyke monger, for xxxij pykes, at xiiij*d.* apece, xxxvij*s.* iiij*d.*
For ix turbutts, xv*s.* ij*d.*
Also for a base bought, xvj*d.*
Also for see pranys bought, j*d.*

Pultre—

Also paid to Stobard, pulter, for v dosen and viij capons, at vj*s.* the dosen, xxxiiij*s.*
For vij dōsen chekens, at xv*d.* the dosen, viij*s.* ix*d.*
Also for iij dosen gese, at vi*s.* viij*d.* the dosen, xx*s.*
Also for vj herons, at xvj*d.* the pece, viij*s.*

Also for xj dosyn conyes, at ij*s.* the dosen, xxij*s.*
Also for xx dosen pewnes, at viij*d.* the dosen, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also for ccc eggs, at viij*d.* the c, ij*s.*
Also for vij swaunys, at iij*s.* iiij*d.* the pece, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Bochor—

Paid to Willyam Blacknall for iij shulders of vele, vj*d.*
Also for iiij butts of vele, viij*d.*
Also for ij mowce peces of beef and a clodde, xij*d.*
Also for x leggs of mutton, xx*d.*
Also for ij shepe, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also for ix paire calfs fote, ix*d.*
Also paid for xij galons of whete for furmente, ij*s.*
Also paid for a fatte buck, vj*s.* viij*d.*
Mele is charged at xij*d.* and x*d.* the bushel.

Our Lady Eveyn.—Friday, Saturday.

ij saltfisshes and j lyng, ij*s.* iiij*d.*
In half a saltsamon, viij*d.*
Also in roches, vij*d.*
Also in stockfissh, v*d.*
Also in plays, viij*d.*
Also in heryng, iij*d.*
Also in oisters, iij*d.*
For a busshell of bay salt, xij*d.*

Wafers—

Paid for iij boxes of fyne wafers, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
For ij ℔ ij unces of peper, ij*s.* xj*d.*
For di-unce of Englissh safron, x*d.*
For a ℔ of synamon dried for ypocras, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
For a quartron of gynger, viij*d.*
For iij ℔ fyne sugar, at vj*d.* ℔, xviij*d.*
Also for a galon and di of venegir, vj*d.*
For ℔ of clowes, iij*s.*
For a ℔ of masis, iiij*s.*
For iij ℔ almondes, xv*d.*

Hyre of Erthyn Potts for Wyne and Ale—

For vij dossen grene potts, iij*s.* vj*d.*
Item, iiij doss' and di godards, xviij*d.*
For iij doss' wyne potts, xviij*d.*
For ij doss' smale godards, iij*d.*
Item, a doss' and di yelowe potts, iiij*d.*
Item, iiij grete potts, iiij*d.*
Item, ij doshyn botells, ij*d.*
For xx doss' gely disshes, ij*£.*
For a shele and ij ronds of brawne, v*s.*
ij surloyns of beeff, xij*d.*
For x gallons of mylke and firmenty, xx*d.*
To Jamys Coke, for his wages for dressing the dyner, xxv*j.* viij*d.*

To John Burton, the butler, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item, xxj doss' pegeons, at viij*d.* a dos', x*s.* ij*d.*
Item, iij dos' and di quayles, at iij*d.* the dosyn, x*s.* viij*d.*
To the pleyers, x*s.*
To the mynstrells, v*s.*
To the keper of the King's place, vj*s.* viij*d.*
To hym for hanging of the hall, v*s.*
To Rosamond, xij*d.*
Also spent atte communycacion had with Mast' Halle, and other of My Lord Cardinal, Counsell for the right of the grene before My Lord's place, xij*d.*
For botehyre to Grenewiche and home agayn, to gader the quarterage amongst the King's servants, xij*d.*
For xviij lb of resyns of corans, iij*s.* x*d.*
Also in j lb graynes, xvj*d.*
Also in vj lb prunys, xv*d.*

Sum of all the charges for the said Feste, xxxvij£. vij*s.* iij*d.*

The Church, in the interior, consisted of a Nave and Choir, with lateral aisles,—sometimes called the North and South aisles, from their situation,—at other times the aisles of the Holy Trinity and Our Lady, or of St. Margaret and St. George, from the chapels or altars erected in them to the memory of St. Margaret, St. George, St. Katharine, St. Erasmus, St. John, and St. Cornelius; and, besides these, there were two others dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Christopher. These were arranged in the aisles, most likely in a manner similar to the little chapels in Belgian cathedrals. These chantries were partly maintained by certain brotherhoods, which bore the names of St. Margaret, Our Lady of Roncevalles (at Charing Cross), St. John the Evangelist, St. George, St. Erasmus, St. Christopher, St. Cornelius, St. Anne, and the Assumption.

The Churchwardens' Accounts furnish most interesting information with respect to the maintenance of these shrines, and especially about the customs observed upon the Vigil and Feast of the Patron Saint.

The following entries tell their own tale.

1481. Item, on Seynt Margaret's evyn, in wyne for the syngers of the King's Chappell, dronkyn at Robert Whitynghan, ij*s.*
1484. Item, paid unto ij wacchemen on Sainte Margaret's night, viij*d.*
Item, paid to the keper of the Kyng's place, for clothes of arras to hang aboute the churche on Seinte Margaret's day, ij*s.*

1484. Item, paid to the vesterer of the Abbey, for clothis of sylke and of golde, xij*d.*

1496. Item, to the clerks for a bonefire made afore the church dore, iiij*d.*

1498. Item, rec' of Maister Tebbe of money gadered bi Maistress Bough and other with the virgins on Sente Margarete Fest, x*s.* j*d.*

1508. For bringing the organs of the Abbay into the church, and bering theym home agayne, ij*d.*

1512. [An image of St. Margaret stood above the altar, upon which were also preserved in a costly reliquary some of the relics of the Saint. Among the "juelles" we find a "Relik of Saint Margaret finger, silver and gilt," and a "Tabulat with bones, silver and gilt." In 1543, the Churchwardens "Recyvyd of Maister Smalwoode for certayn syilver that the relycks were in, and for a lyttle coffer, xxxviij*s.*"]

1515. Item, paid for payntyng and gilding the crostaf in Saint Margaret hands, viij*d.*

1516. Paid to iij mynstrals to go about the parisshe the same day and evyn, iiij*s.*

1521. Fyrst payd to Renager, payntour, for payntynge and gyldyng of the iij storyes of Seynt Margarett's tabernacle, lxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, payd for gyldynge of xij smale images for the same tabernacle, xlviij*s.*

1530. For a playe on Saynte Margarett's day, viij*s.*

For a dosen of gorlands, viij*d.*

For caryage of clothes from Yorke-place, iiij*d.*

1534. Payd for the hire of Seynt Margarett's serkelett, xvj*d.*

[The inventories constantly mention a "serclet for maidens when they be maried, of the gift of Anthony Goldsmyth wif; a basket for the serclet." A circlet, though not as this was of "perle and stone," is mentioned by Chaucer in the apparelling of Griseldis for her wedding:

"A coroune on hire hed they hau ydressed."
(l. 8257, ed. Tyrwhitt.)

Mr. Thoms, Secretary of the Camden Society, believes that the custom is preserved in Sweden, and refers to *Olaus Magnus*, lib. xiv., c. v.; *De Nupt. Pleb.*, p. 414, ed. 1652.]

1534. Payd to laborers that toke down the clothes the morrowe after Lammas-day [Aug. 2], and for beryng them home, xiij*d.*

For ij burdyns of russhes, vj*d.*

To the waytes of Lundon, vj*s.* viij*d.*

To Mr. Rede for the hyre of clothe to hang the quyre and chapelles, v*s.*

1558. To a dynner for the precher on Saynct Margarette's day, vj*s.* viij*d.*

The curious Legend of St. Margaret of Antioch, Virgin-Martyr of the Third Century, according to the ancient Passionale.

The blessed Margaret was the daughter of Theodosius: he was a Patriarch of the Paynims, and worshipped idols; and when her mother was dead, she, being of tender health, was given to the care of a nurse, who lived in a town hard by to Antioch in Pisidia. She was abhorred by her father, for she loved the LORD. She was now but fifteen years old, and very beautiful to look upon, when she heard of the good fight of the martyrs, and that the blood of many just men was shed in those times for the name of our SAVIOUR: wherefore she the more adored and gave herself up wholly unto Him, Who preserved her pure and unstained for Himself. In those days came Olybius, the Governor of Asia, into Antioch, and persecuted the Christians, persuading them to worship his strange gods; and when-

ever he heard that any one called upon the LORD, he straightway bound him with iron chains. His servants therefore laid hands on the blessed Margaret, as she was feeding the few sheep of her nurse; for he had said to the soldiers whom he sent forth to seize her, "Haste ye, and take that maiden, and enquire of her: if she be free-woman, I will take her to wife; if she be a handmaid, I will pay the price for her, and she shall be mine to do my pleasure." And the blessed Margaret, when they took her, cried unto the LORD, and said with many words after this manner, "I am Thy servant; hear me, O LORD! and send down Thy holy angel from Heaven to preserve me from these men of blood." And many times the cruel Olybius sent for her, promising her that, if she would be his wife, it should be well with her; "or," said he, "I have a sword to tear thy limbs, and burning flame to try thy obstinacy." But the maid answered that she would die for Him Who was crucified for man. And Olybius gave command, and the tormentors hung her in the air, bound upon a gallows tree, and lacerated her body with sharp scourges and piercing barbed iron balls. But she continued meekly praying to her GOD, until the tyrant hid his face for very horror in his robe. And as she lay in the dungeon bleeding and weary, where her nurse and the faithful Theophimus fed her with bread and water, suddenly there came forth a dragon. Standing in the midst, his teeth were as steel, and fire breathed from his red nostrils; and the blessed Margaret became like a fading flower, and the fear of death fell upon her, and her heart was broken. But she kneeled down and feebly prayed in her necessity. The monster laid his foot upon her head, and swallowed her; but the cross of our LORD, which she made as she sank within his jaws, sundered him, and brake him in two parts. And when she had vanquished him, another evil spirit, in human form, came with strange stories and tempted her, but she trod it beneath her feet: a bright light filled the prison, and there seemed as it were before her a cross, and a mystic dove of peace sitting thereon, and a voice saying, "Thy crown of glory is ready, and the gates of Paradise await thee." Upon the next day, Olybius tried in vain to overcome her constancy with burning, and casting her,

with her hands bound, into a cauldron of water with fire set beneath. But she would not sacrifice to idols, nor obey his desire; and then the wicked Governor commanded her, bound like an offering from the great flock, to be led forth without the city, and be beheaded. So when she had made a good confession, and witnessed to the Holy Name, "Do thy master's bidding," said she to the headsman. "God forbid," he made answer, "that I should harm the Virgin of Christ." "Then canst thou have no lot with me in HIM," warned the Saint. Therefore, with an unwilling stroke, the pitying executioner smote off her head with one blow; and so she fell asleep in peace, on the twentieth day of July, her birthday into life. And while good angels watched, the aged priest Theophimus, and they who loved her, bare away the relics, and laid them (as a treasure dearer than jewel of earth) in a goodly shrine of precious stones, with sweet smelling frankincense, within the house of Sinclecia, a devout widow, in the marvelling city of Antioch, to which the holy maid brought glory by her death.

The baptism of five thousand heathens followed on her martyrdom. She is remembered by the Greeks as St. Pelagia or Marina, "Pearl of the Sea;" and by the Latins sometimes by the name of St. Geruma. She sleeps embalmed, they say, at Monte Fiascone in Tuscany. Cremona still enshrines her as her Patron; but her girdle was long believed to be among the treasures of the hooded monks of St. Germain's Abbey. Jerome Vida, Bishop of Alba, built a church to her memory in his native city, and sang her praise in two beautiful poems. In niche, and fresco, and painting now she stands with a circlet of pearls upon her head, and the "day's eye" upspringing at her step,—now with the palm-branch, or the cross, or the Book of Life in her hand, while the dragon writhes rent beneath her feet.

Though St. Catharine was wise, St. Barbara heroic, St. Ursula devout, and St. Cecilia's "the exceeding sweet song of one that hath a pleasant voice," yet it was the innocence of St. Margaret that chained spell-bound to their easels Leyden,

Parmegiano, Annibal, Carracci, and Nicolo Poussin, ere their task of love was done; and we may almost fancy in his studio, breathless, the divine Raphael himself, pausing with half-closed eye, fearful lest it should melt away ere he could portray on the ready canvass that image of beauty, which rose at the name of Margaret, and—immortal now—stays the stranger's step even in the rich gallery of the Louvre. It was the good Red-cross Knights, who smote the Paynim low, that first brought home to the love of Europe the legend of the virgin-martyr of Antioch. And still, when the chaliced matin dew upon its cup gleams along the sward like pearl, the laughing maids of France and Germany read their bright fortunes in the fair lovely flower—the snowy day's eye—to which the Saint, whom young mothers bless, bequeathed her name, "si douce Marguerite." Though the old tale be wild, wise men interpret the allegory—that over meek-eyed Faith nor sin nor death shall have the victory.

> "Sing to the LORD! for her in beauty's prime
> Snatched from this wintry earth's ungenial clime,
> In the eternal spring of Paradise to bloom.
> For her the world displayed its brightest treasure,
> And the air panted with the song of pleasure.
> Before earth's throne she chose the lowly tomb,
> The vale of tears with willing footsteps trod,
> Bearing her cross with Thee, Incarnate SON of GOD."
>
> THE MARTYR OF ANTIOCH.

THE LIVING OF ST. MARGARET'S

was formerly in the gift of the Abbat and Convent of St. Peter's Abbey, afterwards of the Dean and Chapter, and at present is attached by Act of Parliament to a certain Canonry in that Church. A.D. 1161–1189, William Foliot, Bishop of London, the antagonist of Thomas à Becket, in a letter addressed to Laurence, Abbat of Westminster, claimed jurisdiction over the Church of St. Margaret, as having been exercised by the Bishops of London since its foundation.

In 1222, a great dispute occurred between Eustace de Falconberg, Bishop of London, and the Abbey, concerning jurisdiction; the Bishop claiming a right to visit the Abbey, to be met with solemn processions, to receive procurations, to consecrate chapels, to ordain the monks, and execute all other episcopal functions. The Abbat William de Humez or Humeto pleaded exemption, and in confirmation produced several Royal Charters, Papal Bulls, and a grant purporting to be from Archbishop Dunstan. An appeal was at first made to the Pope; but at length the cause was referred to arbitrators,—Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of Winton and Sarum; and the Priors of Merton and Dunstable. They decided in favour of the Abbey, that it was subject immediately to the Pope, conceding however the manor of Sunbury to the Bishop. It was finally decided that the whole parish of St. Margaret, with the churches, chapels, clergy, and laity dwelling in it, were free from all jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, his officials, and the Chapter of St. Paul's.

Some time after, the cause was again agitated. Thomas Henley, the Abbat, had a long contest with the King's Treasurers concerning the right to visit the Hospital of St. James, then a lazar-house for lepers. Several Abbats had exercised this claim; but as some had been likewise Treasurers, it was pleaded that they did so in the latter character. This the Abbat denied, alleging instances to the contrary; and specially the case of his predecessor, William Curtlyngton, who was not King's Treasurer, and yet had visited there, made orders, corrected abuses, and imposed penances upon offenders. In June 1342 the trial came on; and the jury found for the Abbat at once, because it was within the parish of St. Margaret, where the Abbats from time immemorial always had jurisdiction, which had been confirmed to them by the Bulls of Pope Clement III., and the Abbats only had used visitatorial power over the hospital. Notwithstanding such a clear verdict, the Treasurer intrigued so cunningly as to prevent judgment from being given. The suit was indefinitely protracted, until William de Edynden, the next Treasurer, took

advantage of Abbat Byrcheston's indolence and irresolution, and finally obtained the right of visitation.

The Rectory and Parish are thus noticed in a MS. Roll in the Augmentation Office.

The Kinges Majesty paithe yerely unto the p'son and churchwardens of the said churche for the ffyndyng as well of a priest whiche celebratethe in the said churche, as also of a clerke that helpethe the same priest in celebracōn, whiche priest is named Sir Richard Kilgo, who receivethe yerely for his stypent vj£. xiij*s.* iiij*d.*; and the clercke name is Henry Edwoode, who receveithe for his wages xxvj*s.* viij*d.*; whiche sōmes are paid to the said p'son and churchewardens oute of the courte of augmentacōn as oute of the revenues belongyng to the late Brotherhedde of Rounsevall, in thole by the yere, xiij£.

The nomber of the howselyng people within the said p'ishe, M^l M^l D.

The Dean and Chapitor of Westm^r is p'son, and the p'sonage is worthe xxvj£. xiij*s.* iiij*d.*, who w^h a curate that they fynde, w^t the helpe of the said Brotherhedde prieste, the cure is sarved.

Comput' Ministrorum D'ni Regis, 23 Hen. VIIJ. Monast. St. Petri Westmon'.

Rectoria Scē Margarete Westm' Exit' Rect' . . .	null.		
Firm' x^ar garbar' et feni	£2	13	8
Exit' Maritag' Funeral et al Casual . . .	3	18	9½
Oblac'	29	5	0½
Solar' Capell'	7	10	0
P'ochia Scē Margare infra vill Westm'.			
Firm' terr' et tent	9	7	4
Officium Capelle Bte Marie.			
P'ochia Scē Margere in Civit' Westm' Redd .	39	19	10
Officium Elemosinar'.			
Pochia Scē M'garete infra Civit' Westm' Redd .	60	8	0
Rectoria Scē Marg'ete in Civit' Westm' firma Rectorie	2	13	4
P'ochia Scē Marg'ete infra Westm' firm' uni Shopi .	0	6	8

In 1550, 4 Edw. VI., the King gave to Nicholas, Bishop of London, the jurisdiction of Ordinary over various churches and parishes formerly exempt. Among them are named, "The Church of St. Peter, its parish, precinct, and territory; the Church and Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; the Church and Parish of Paddington; and the site of the late College or Chapel Royal of St. Stephen, within the Parish of Westminster."

LIST OF THE CLERGY.

1484. William Kempston, Chaplain.
Sir John Swan, Parish Chaplain.
1490. Richard Saxilby, Parochial Chaplain.
1503. John Conyers, Curate. 1509. John Symes, Curate.
1519. John Hall, Curate.
1521. Robert Dandy, Curate.
1522. William Ironmonger, Parish Priest.
1524. William Mote, Curate.
1530. William Tenant, Curate. 1532. Richard Kilgo.
1540. Henry Mote, Curate.
1554. John Chetnam, Curate.
c. 1558. Olyver Lyngard, Curate.
1562. Humphrey Fletcher, Curate.
1566. Robert Danyell, Curate.
c. 1574. Edward Taw. 1576. James Johnson.
1576. George Row.
c. 1580. William Lelonde.
1582. George Dickeridge.
1584. Edmund Medommost.
1586. John Fennell. Richard Burton.
Francis Kay. William Clark.
c. 1595. John Laugham, Preacher.
1594. "March 3. William Draper, alias Farmer, Petti-Cannon of St. Peter's, Westminster."
1600. William Murrey. 1601. Christopher Styles.
1622. Isaac Bargrave, D.D.
Dean of Canterbury; and Rector of Chartham, Kent.
1624. Vincent Peirs.
1630. Gilbert Wymberly, D.D.

He was of Trinity College in Cambridge, and nominated, while Chaplain to the King, to the Ninth Stall of the Abbey, after the Parliament had ejected all the other Prebendaries. When the living was sequestered, his house, which was in the churchyard, was plundered of his plate, all his furniture, and library, valued at £1,000. He died, being reduced to great poverty. He was also Rector of Englefield in Berkshire. He was buried in St. Margaret's, Nov. 1653.

THE FOLLOWING PREACHERS WERE INTRUDED BY PARLIAMENT.

1641. Feb. 27. *Mr. Stephen Marshall*, by recommendation of the House of Commons, was chosen Lecturer.

1643. *Samuel Gibson, B.D.*

1644. *John Eaton.* *Mr. Payne.*

1647. *John Binns.* 1648. *Robert Garratt.*

1653. *John Vyner; Dr. Warmstree.* Removed the first as a prisoner to the Upper Bench; the other as a notorious delinquent, in 1657.

1656. *Edward Pearce.* *Seth Wood.*

[Among the names of the more eminent of the Puritans who preached in St. Margaret's at this period are found those of Calamy, Vines, Nye, Manton, Marshall, Gauden, Owen, Burgess, Newcomen, Reynolds, Cheynell, Baxter, Case (who censured Cromwell to his face, and, when discoursing before General Monk, cried out, "There are some will betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre's sake," and threw his handkerchief into the General's pew); the critical Lightfoot; Taylor, "the illuminated Doctor;" and Goodwyn, the "windmill with a weathercock upon the top."]

1661. William Tucker, D.D., Minor Canon and Precentor of St. Peter's Abbey.

The following item is extracted from the Account-book of Dr. Busby, being Treasurer of the Abbey: "Allowed Doct^r. Tucker, Curate of St. Margarett's, Westm^r. two years' Stipend, ended at Michas. 1664, xxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*"

1664. William Outram, D.D.

He was Fellow of Trinity and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge; and Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, which he resigned in 1666. He was appointed Archdeacon of Leicester in July 1669, and admitted on July 30, 1670, Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster. He died August 23, 1679, aged 54, and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Peter. He was an accomplished Oriental scholar, and the author of a work entitled *De Sacrificiis.* Dr. Gardiner says that he could never be prevailed upon, either by the entreaty of his friends or the commands of his superiors, to print any of his sermons.

1679. Thomas Spratt, D.D., Curate and Lecturer.

He was Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; Chaplain to the King. On Feb. 22, 1668, he became a Prebendary of Westminster, and in 1680 Canon of Windsor; in 1683 Dean of Westminster, and in 1684 Bishop of Rochester. In return for these Ecclesiastical Benefices, he, at the request of the Court, in 1685, published an account of the "Rye-House Plot." The same year he was made Clerk of the Closet to the King, and Dean of the Chapel Royal; and the next year was appointed a Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs. In 1692 he was the victim of a malicious conspiracy, and arrested on a charge of designing to aid in the restoration of King James II. He was honourably acquitted by the Privy Council, on June 10, 1692,—a day he always afterwards celebrated as a day of thanksgiving. He died May 20, 1713, aged 79. He was a poet, and author of a History of the Royal Society, Life of Cowley, Sermons, &c. He is said to have owed his rise to the following witticism, by which he won the favour of the Duke of Buckingham, who one day asked him at dinner why geese were always set before the Clergy? "Nay," replied he, "I cannot tell; but I know full well that I never shall set eyes upon a goose again without thinking of your Grace." "His talent," according to Evelyn, "was a great memory, never making use of notes; a readiness of expression in a most pure and plain style of words, full of matter, readily expressed."

1683. Sept. 30. Nicholas Onely, D.D., Curate and Lecturer.

He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. Prebendary of St. Peter's, July 17, 1672; and Master of the Savoy. He succeeded Peter Gunning, D.D., Bishop of Chichester, in the rectory of Stoke Bruerne, Northamptonshire. He died Sept. 28, A.D. 1724, aged 84. His father was the porter at a tavern in the Strand. One day a gentleman inquired for a servant in that capacity; and old Onely being sent, he questioned him about his situation, family, and connections. Finding the answers satisfactory, he adopted the only son of the porter, sent him to Westminster School, and left him his fortune, part of which was the great tithes of Staverton, Northants. This property Dr. Onely left to his only child, a daughter; at whose death it devolved by his will to Christ Church, Oxford, in whose possession it still is.

1701. Christopher Wilson, Lecturer.

1708. Mr. Dobyns, Lecturer.

1721. Mr. Morgan was Lecturer, and "married a great fortune in the February."

1724. Nov. 3. Edward Gee, D.D., Curate. Nov. 22. Lecturer.

On Dec. 6, 1701, he was admitted Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster. Rector of Cheveling, Kent; and Dean of Lincoln. He died March 1730.

1730. April 22. James Hargrave, D.D. Curate. Oct. 25, Lecturer.

He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Rector of East Hoadley, Sussex. He resigned on being made Prebendary of the Abbey, Feb. 3, 1734. He was afterwards Dean of Chichester. He obtained his degree of D.D. by royal mandate, being Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. He died Nov. 15, 1741. Two of his sermons are published.

—— Mr. Richard Widmore was Lecturer and Reader.

He is known as an historian of the Abbey Church.

1734. Dec. 21. Scawen Kenrick, D.D., Curate. Jan. 5, 1735. Lecturer.

He was of Christ's College, Cambridge. Chaplain to the House of Commons; Prebendary, Nov. 25, 1729; Archdeacon and Sub-Dean of St. Peter's, Westminster. He was also Rector of Hambledon, Bucks; and died May 2, 1753.

—— Mr. Rowell, Lecturer; died September 3.

1753. May 26. Thomas Wilson, D.D., Curate.

Thomas Wilson, only son of the good Bishop, was born August 24, 1703, at Kirk Michael, Isle of Man; and was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1727, and in 1739, having succeeded to his mother's jointure, proceeded D.D. He was during 46 years Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, to which he was presented by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. He died at Alfred House, Bath, April 15, 1784, aged 81; and was buried in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, where he had placed an undated tablet in his lifetime. He strongly opposed the formation of Dean's-yard-square, for fear his prebendal house should be removed. He was a great admirer of John Wilkes and of Mrs. Macaulay: to the latter, when living, he erected a statue in his Church. He bequeathed a valuable historical library, which he had collected for Mrs. Macaulay, to Mr. Cruttwell, with the copyright of his father's works. He is the reputed author of a defence and history of the East Window, in the book called "The Ornaments of Churches considered." He adopted the humble motto, *Patrem sequitur haud passibus æquis.* When at Bath, he desired his almoner to give a sum of money to an indigent clergyman. "I will call early in the morning," replied Mr. Cruttwell. "Nay, Sir, pray call at once," said Dr. Wilson; "think how important is a good night's rest to the poor man!" He was admitted Prebendary of the Abbey, Dec. 1, 1743; and obtained St. Margaret's through the interest of Sir Joseph Jekyll, then Master of the Rolls.

1782. March 24. Dr. John More was elected Lecturer.

1784. May 7. John Taylor, D.C.L.

He was admitted July 11, 1746. In July 1740 he was presented to the living of Market Bosworth, co. Leicester, by Sir Wolstan Dixie,

Bart. On July 11, 1745, he was admitted Prebendary of Westminster; and was successively preacher at the Broadway Chapel, Jan. 1740; and Curate of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, in 1769. He was for many years Justice of the Peace for Derby and Leicester. In 1787 he published a Letter to the late Dr. Johnson on the subject of a Future State. Dr. Johnson knew Dr. Taylor from boyhood; and, when he went to Pembroke College, dissuaded his friend from entering that College, because the tutor, one Mr. Jordan, he said, "scarcely knew a noun from an adverb." Young Taylor went therefore to Christ Church. He often talked of leaving his fortune to Dr. Johnson, and after the Doctor's death, to a Mr. Hayes, into whose hands he one day put his will. Mr. Hayes, from motives of delicacy, returned it unopened. The Doctor then made a new will, and left all his fortune to a little boy twelve years old in Derbyshire. He was worth about £1,200. a year, and was well known for his fine breed of milch cows. He sold one for 160 guineas, and a heifer for 70 guineas. He was Chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire; and died at his house in Ashburne, co. Derby.

1790. Sept. 23. Dr. Haddon Smith was elected Lecturer.

1788. May 3. Charles Wake, D.D.
Prebendary of St. Peter's Abbey.

1796. Dec. 21. Charles Fynes-Clinton, D.C.L.

He was of Oriel College, Oxford; Rector of Crumwell, Notts; and Prebendary of the Abbey.

1802. Feb. 3. Thomas Alexander Atwood, M.A., was elected Lecturer.

1808. Oct. Robert Stevens, D.D., now Dean of Rochester, was chosen Lecturer. His successor, Jan. 26, 1821, was Richard V. B. Sandilands, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, who resigned in 1844.

1828. Feb. 26. James Webber, D.D.

He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. Vicar of Kirkham, Lancashire; and Dean of Ripon.

1835. Apr. 28. Henry Hart Milman, M.A., the first Rector; Prebendary of Westminster; Fellow of Brasenose; Professor of Poetry, Oxford, 1821; Bampton Lecturer, 1827.

By a singular coincidence, one of his earliest poems bore the title of "The Martyr of Antioch."

Among the roll of eminent Divines who have from time to time been appointed to preach in the pulpit, from which Lati-

mer and Usher had raised their solemn warnings before the House of Commons, occur the names of—Deans—Dr. Stanhope, Dr. Moss of Christ Church, Dr. Moss of Ely, Dr. Sharpe of Canterbury, Dr. Green of Lincoln, Dr. Rennel of Winchester, Dr. Landon of Exeter, Dr. Vincent and Dr. Ireland of Westminster; of Prelates, Archbishops—Dr. Tenison, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Wake of Canterbury, Dr. Blackburn of York, and Dr. Cradock of Dublin; Bishops, of Winchester—Dr. Morley, Dr. Trimnell, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Pretyman; of London —Dr. Sherlock, Dr. Terrick, Dr. Porteus (author of the well-known Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel); of Bath and Wells —Dr. Creighton, Dr. Moss; of Exeter—Dr. Gauden, Dr. Blackall, Dr. Carey; of Chichester—Dr. Gunning, Dr. Hare, Dr. Mawson; of Worcester, Dr. Stillingfleet; of Rochester —Dr. Spratt, Dr. Atterbury, Dr. Pearce, Dr. Dampier; of Salisbury, Dr. Gilbert Burnet; of Bristol—Dr. Smaldridge, Dr. Newton, Dr. Wilson; of Llandaff, Dr. Newcome; of St. David's, Dr. Squire; of Gloucester, Dr. Halifax; of Oxford—Dr. Butler, Dr. Moss; of Norwich—Dr. Horne, Dr. Bathurst; of Hereford, Dr. Huntingford; of Carlisle, Dr. Goodenough. There occur also the names of Edward Young, the author of the "Night Thoughts," and of many other unmitred but devoted servants of the Most High, and lights in our pure and Apostolical Church, of whom indeed it might be said,—

> "Who hath not heard it spoken,
> How deep they were within the books of God?
> To us, the speakers in His parliament,—
> To us, the imagined voice of God Himself—
> The very openers and intelligencers
> Between the grace, the sanctities of heaven,
> And our dull workings."
>
> 2nd Pt. Henry IV., act iv., sc. 2.

LIST OF THE CHURCHWARDENS.

[A (*) affixed to a year denotes that the accompts are lost, and a (†) that there is an inventory attached; that is until 1600, when the interest of such Lists ceases.]

BOOK A.

HENRY VI. "*Regis de facto, non de jure.*"

1458-60.* John Percival, John Fitte.

EDWARD IV.

1460-62. John Meriden, John Whitney.
1462-64.*
1464-66. Thos. Frampton, Wm. Stafford.
1466-68. John Nycke, John Broke.
1468-72.*
1472-74.* John Cockeryche, William of Lynne.
1474-76.† Thos. Bough, John Edwardes.
1476-78.* Robt. Norton, W. Baynbrigge.
1478-80. Jn. Wycam, Nicholas Wollescroft.
1480-82. Wm. Garard, Wm. Hatchet.

RICHARD III.

1482-84. Wm. Burgham, Thos. Crane.
1484-86. Thos. Gregory, Henry Swifte.

HENRY VII.

1486-88.* Richard Hart, William King.
1488-90. John Garard, Hugh Okham.
1490-92. Richard Frost, R. Lowthyan.
1492-94.* John Denys, John Fanne.
1494-96. Robert Hassok, Thos. Bakar.
1496-98. John Denys, John Fanne.
1498-1500. Wm. Shoter, Walt. Gardener.
1500-02. Thos. Bakar, John Mayburne.
1502-04. Wm. Bayte, John Wrygger.
1504-06. John Owdall, John Preston.
1506-08.* T. Myddleton, Chr. Woodland.

HENRY VIII.

1508-10. John Dedde, John Duffelde.

BOOK B.

1510-12.† William Atkins, George Lord.
1512-14. Wm. Goodwyn, Jn. Laurance.
1514-16. John Forde, Wm. Philyppe.
1516-18. John Bate, John Pomfrett.
1518-20. Wm. Myllys, Edw. Stokwood.
1520-22. Richard Taylor, Thos. Jakson.
1522-24. John Knyght, Robert Graunte.
1524-26. Thos. Volantyne, Jn. Phillipp.
1526-28. Thos. Sylvester, Rd. Crowder.
1528-30. Thos. Wylde, Phylypp Lentall.

BOOK C.

1530-32. Wm. Russell, T. Clowdesley.
1532-34. Rd. Shelley, Rt. Weddibbrowe.
1534-36. John Wright, John Jamys.
1536-38. John Dixson, Wm. Cryktoft.
1538-40. Thurston Amere, W. Coombes.
1540-42. Robt. Smalwoode, gent., Wm. Geynynges, Groom of the King's most Hon. Chamber.
1542-44. John Rypley, joyner; Thomas Stokdale, barber.
1544-46. John Kellet, Thomas Massy.

EDWARD VI.

1546-48. Nicholas Ellys, Robt. Graunte, Richard Dod.
1548-50. Rich Babbys, Jn. Buckberde.

BOOK D.

1550-52. Thos. Duffylde, John Curtesse.
1552-54. Nich. Ludforde, R. Castell.

MARY.

1554-56. William Pampyon, John Bray.
1556-58. Edm. Lorde, Nich. Culwycke.

ELIZABETH.

1558-60.† Rich. Hodges, Robert Davys.
1560-62.† John Skynner, John Hunter.
1562-64.† Wm. Worley, Wm. Stanton.
1564-66.† William Spencer, John Fisher.
1566-68.† Rich. Gybbes, Rob. Boseley.
1568-70.† John Jennens, Rich. Garrard.

BOOK E.

1570-72.† Geo. Bryghte, Nich. Corne.
1572-74.† Thos. Clerke, And. Holborne.
1574-76.† John Wheler, Edw. Taylor.
1576-78.† Davy Rogers, John Ryall.
1578-80.† John Fyssher, Davy Rogers.
1580-82.† Thos. Wartone, J. Lovadye.
1582-84.† John Bradshawe, W. Conham.
1584-86.† Richard Ferris, George Lee.
1586-88.† Morris Pickeringe, J. Prieste.
1588-90.† Thos. Cooper, Rich. Ireland.
1590-92.† Wm. Towe, Cuthbert Lyne.
1592-94. Marmaduke Servaunt, T. Cole.
1594-96. Will. Goddard, Geo. Waites.
[An elaborate initial letter heads the accompt.]
1596-98. Roger Darley [died March 7, 1597], Rich. Ferris, Sam. Haselwood.
[The handsome initial letter contains the Arms of the Brown Bakers' and Brewers' Companies.]

1598-1600. H. Weatherfield, W. Mann.
[The initial letter bears in it the Arms of the Vintners' Company.]
1600-02. J. Warkhowse, Christ. Ricrofte.
[The initial letter has the Arms of the Brown Bakers' Company.]
1602-04. R. Goulding, Will. Stanlake.
[The initial letter bears the Arms of the White Bakers' and the Grocers' Companies, with grotesque masks.]

JAMES I.

1604-06. Wm. Carter, John Butcher.
[The initial letter has in it the Arms of the Vintners' and Butchers' Companies, with blazoned mantlings.]
1606-08. John Fabyan, T. Tickeridge.
[The initial letter contains the Arms of the Grocers' Company.]
1608-10. Thos. Bonde, Christ. Bennell.
[The initial letter is very elegant, consisting of flowers and a strange bird, with the Arms of the Haberdashers' and the Upholsterers' Companies.]
1610-12. Thomas Walker, John Mulys.
1612-14. Matthew Head, James Stent.
1614-16. Roger Harsnep, Henry Lyde.
1616-18. Peter Heywood, Thos. Morice.
1618-20. Hen. Burnell, Thos. Dunnyng.
1620-22. John Elstone, Barth. Parker.
1622-24. Peter Heywood, John Bale.
1624-26. Thos. Morice, Alphon. Fowle.

CHARLES I.

1626-28. John Elstone, Barth. Parker.
1628-30. William Bell, Thos. Gabriell.
1630-32. James Parcall, Rich. Bridges.
1632-34. Jno. Bringham, Jas. Chapman.
1634-36. James Chapman, Rob. Tooley.
1636-38. Wm. Lingham, Wm. Howard.
1638-40. Thomas Moore, Rich. Proctor.
1640-42. Thomas Stiles, John Fennell.
1642-44. W. Mason, Leonard Braford.
1644-46. Mich. Arnold, Geo. Plukenett.
1646-47. Mich. Arnold, Robt. Mawer.
1647-48. Robt. Mawer, Rice Hamond.
1648-49. Rice Hamond, Francis Duke.

CHARLES II.

1649-50. Francis Duke, Thomas Kirke.
1650-51. Thos. Kirke, Edward Martyn.
1651-52. Edward Martyn, Emery Hill.
1652-53. Emery Hill, William Greene.
1653-54. Wm. Greene, James Morgan.
1654-55. James Morgan, Wm. Watts.
1655-56.* Wm. Watts, Brian Barmby.
1656-57. Bryan Barmby, W. Hawkins.
1657-58. Wm. Hawkins, Wm. Brewer.
1658-59. Wm. Brewer, Robt. Burrowes.
1659-60. Robt. Burrowes, John Brown.
1660-61.* Edm. Watters, Philip Lilley.
1661-63. John Sibley, Nicholas Edlyn.
1663-65. Fran. Dorington, G. Andrewes.
1665-67. Mich. Arnold, Nich. Uphman.
1667-68. Michael Arnold, John Tyson.
1668-69. John Tyson, Thomas Warner.
1669-70. T. Warner, Humph. Grinsell.
1670-71. H. Grinsell, Miles Michell.
1971-72. M. Michell, Rich. Farthyng.
1672-73. Rich. Farthyng, John Green.
1673-74. J. Green, Christopher Sheen.
1674. Joseph Bonner, Arthur Prior.
1675. Arthur Pryor, Nehemiah Arnold.
1676. Nehemiah Arnold, Richard Boys.
1677. Richard Boys, John Angier.
1678. Robert Udall, John Howlett.
1680. Giles Burrowes, Wm. Hardie.
1683. Richard Fisher, William Jacob.

JAMES II.

1685. William Jacob, John England.
1686. John England, John Bouite.
1687. Erasmus Dryden, J. Vigures.

WILLIAM III. and MARY.

1689. John Vigures, John Hinder.
1690. John Hinder, Peter Rudge.
1691. Peter Rudge, Thomas Jones.
1692. William Read, Samuel Burch.
1693. Samuel Burch, Tanner Arnold.
1694-5. Samuel Peacock, Bryan Stobert.
1696. Bryan Stobert, William Gilbert.
1697. William Gilbert, Emery Arguis.
1698. Emery Arguis, Robert Churchill.
1699. Robert Churchill, Thomas Blissett.
1700. Thomas Blissett, William Browne.

ANNE.

1701-2. John Barrett, John Aynsworth.
1703. Thomas Morgan, Thomas Yeomans.
1704. Thomas Yeomans, Robert Cousins.
1705. Robert Cousins, William Henman, George Mortimer.
1706. Geo. Mortimer, Thos. Whitehead.
1707. Thomas Whitehead, James Eales.
1708. James Eales, Robert Jeffes.
1709. Robert Jeffes, Samuel Browne.
1710. Edward Clefft, James Hunter.
1711. James Hunter, Richard Filer.
1712. Richard Filer, Michael Tanner.
1713. Michael Tanner, F. Mackreth.

GEORGE I.

1714-15. Nathaniel Browne, W. French.
1716. William French, Henry Priest.
1717. Henry Priest, Avery Vokins.
1718. Avery Vokins, Richard Nurse.
1719. Richard Nurse, John Foster.
1720. John Foster, Robert Fleetwood.
1721. John Finkell, Robert Redwell.

1722. Robert Redwell, Matthias Sayer.
1723. Matthias Sayer, John Alford.
1724. John Alford, William Skelton.
1725. William Skelton, Charles King.
1726. Charles King, Charles Grunsell.

GEORGE II.

1727. Charles Grunsell, Thomas Bird.
1728. Thomas Bird, James Stedman.
1729. James Stedman, John Atkinson.
1730. John Atkinson, John Williams.
1731. John Williams, William Graham.
1732. William Graham, Thomas Nowell.
1733. Thomas Nowell, John Lock.
1734. John Lock, Rees Thomas.
1735. Rees Thomas, John Smith.
1736. John Smith, John Beck.
1737. John Beck, John Woodford.
1738. John Lawton, Alexander Haselar.
1739. Alexander Haselar, John Scott.
1740. John Scott, Major Samuel Tuffnell.
1741. Major S. Tuffnell, Richard Bridge.
1742. Richard Bridge, John Stagg.
1743. John Stagg, John Partridge.
1744. John Partridge, Robert Streatfield.
1745. Robert Streatfield, Ralph Manning.
1746. Ralph Manning, H. Cheere.
1747. H. Cheere, Thomas Smith.
1748. Thos. Smith, Richard Lilly, M.D.
1749. John Leech, James Neeld.
1750. James Neeld, William Gibbard.
1751. Nicholas Spencer, William Goff.
1752. William Goff, Nicholas Spencer.
1753. William Goff, John Snow.
1754. John Snow, David Lee.
1755. David Lee, Henry Wilson.
1756. Henry Wilson, Samuel Peirson.
1757. Samuel Peirson, William Rinsted.
1758. William Rinsted, Samuel Peirson.
1759. Samuel Peirson, John Wilkes.
1760. Samuel Peirson, William Jelfe.

GEORGE III.

1761. William Jelfe, Samuel Peirson.
1762. Samuel Peirson, Thomas Burford.
1763. Thomas Burford, James Hindes.
1764. James Hindes, Thomas Monk.
1765. Thomas Monk, John Humfreys, John Burford.
1766. John Burford, Titus Wilson.
1767. Titus Wilson, John Skipman.
1768. John Skipman, Adam Edgar.
1769. Adam Edgar, John Webb.
1770. James Eves, William Gibbard.
1771. William Gibbard, Thomas Hatch.
1772. Thomas Hatch, George Stubbs.
1773. George Stubbs, Stephen Hoare.
1774. Stephen Hoare, Thomas Shepherd.
1775. Thos. Shepherd, Richard Godfree.
1776. Richard Godfree, Edw. Glanville.
1777. Edward Glanville, Thomas Girdler.
1778. Thomas Girdler, Thomas Clark.
1779. Thomas Clark, Robert Abington.
1780. Robert Abington, Henry Wood.
1781. Henry Wood, Richard Snow.
1782. Richard Snow, Thomas Bray.
1783. Thomas Bray, Thomas Hitchin.
1784. Thomas Hitchin, James Toplis.
1785. James Toplis, John Cartwright.
1786. John Cartwright, George Kier.
1787. George Kier, James Amys.
1788. James Amys, James Loton.
1789. James Loton, Charles Snow.
1790. Charles Snow, Joseph Ashmore.
1791. Joseph Ashmore, Robert Coulson.
1792. Robert Coulson, John Musgrave.
1793. John Musgrave, George White.
1794. George White, Joseph Smith.
1795. Joseph Smith, John Abington.
1796. John Abington, Robert Mann.
1797. Robert Mann, John Minnitt.
1798. John Minnitt, John Jones.
1799. John Jones, William Dawes.
1800. William Dawes, John Kew.
1801. John Kew, Edward Glanville.
1802. Edward Glanville, George Pepper.
1803. Geo. Pepper, Henry Fred. Cooper.
1804. Henry F. Cooper, Joseph Trollope.
1805. Joseph Trollope, James Porter.
1806. James Porter, James Edzard.
1807. James Edzard, Jacob Jeans.
1808. Jacob Jeans, William Bell.
1809. William Bell, Lytton G. Kier.
1810. L. G. Kier, Wm. G. Mucklow.
1811. Wm. G. Mucklow, Wm. Tarte.
1812. William Tarte, James Mitchell.
1813. James Mitchell, John Cooper.
1814. John Cooper, William R. Glasier.
1815. William R. Glasier, George Walker.
1816. George Walker, John Daniel.
1817. John Daniel, William Brasier.
1818. William Brasier, John Varley.
1819. John Varley, Charles B. Pepper.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Charles B. Pepper, John White.
1821. John White, Joseph A. Trollope.
1822. Joseph A. Trollope, J. A. Goodwin.
1823. J. A. Goodwin, J. H. Taylor.
1824. J. A. Goodwin, J. H. Taylor.
1825. J. H. Taylor, A. Assereti.
1826. A. Assereti, Jno. Bowyer Nichols.
1827. John B. Nichols, G. J. Thatcher.
1828. G. J. Thatcher, J. W. Rogers, jun.
1829. Jno. W. Rogers, jun., Geo. Trollope.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. George Trollope, Thomas Vacher.
1831. Thomas Vacher, George Banks.
1832. George Banks, John Burder.

1833. Joseph Handley, William Forty.
1834. William Forty, Robert Bryan.
1835. Robert Bryan, Henry Lucas.
1836. Henry Lucas, James Bower.

VICTORIA.

1837. James Bower, Jacob Cole.
1838. Jacob Cole, Charles Rogers.
1839. James Burt, John Lettsom Elliot.
1840. John Lettsom Elliot, Wm. White.
1841. William White, James Pike.
1842. James Pike, William King.
1843. William King, William Bent.
1844. William Bent, Edward Milns.
1845. Edward Milns, William Puncher.
1846. William Puncher, Henry H. Sugg.
1847. Henry H. Sugg, William Withall.
1848. William Withall, Joseph Hannah.

ORGANISTS.

John Egglestone.

July 5, 1616. John Parsons, Master of the Choristers of the Abbey.

1628. John Hilton, Mus. Bac. Cantab.

John Hilton was, by a combination which we find at an early date in this Church, Organist and Lay-clerk of St. Margaret's until 1644, when by an ordinance of Parliament organs were removed; owing to this the Psalms were said, and not as before chanted. Sir John Hawkins calls him a "sound and ingenious musician." He was buried with special honour in the Abbey, having composed some services, madrigals, and canons; "the latter some of the most excellent compositions of the kind extant." His portrait is to be seen in the Music School in Oxford.

April 5, 1676. Bernard Schmidt, a German.

By an order of August 7, his salary was fixed at £20. a year. He was indulged with an apartment at Whitehall, called in consequence "The Organ-builder's Workhouse." His last organ was disposed of in January 1711, being advertised "to be sold a great pennyworth." He is best known as Father Smith; and as the opponent of Renatus Harris at the Temple Church, when after a year's contention Judge Jeffreys (by what strange contrast could he have a love of music, which has "charms to soothe the savage breast?") adjudged his to be the best organ. He built the organs of Winchester, Eton, St. George's Windsor, St. Paul's, Whitehall, &c.

April 6, 1708. Henry Turner.

This person (alluded to in a disparaging manner by Mr. Widmore afterwards), who was or had been Parish-clerk, made many collections for the history of Westminster and the Church; but left the portion regarding the Abbey to be completed by another hand, as Richard Gough tells us. Bishop Kennet, in his MSS., says that he read at Windsor the identical MS.; but it is not there nor at Eton now. (See Harl. MSS. 7045, fol. 361; Add. MSS. 4163, fol. 5, Ayscough.)

John Illham or Isham, Mus. Bac. Oxon., was buried in the Church, on June 22, 1726.

John Isham was the deputy of Dr. Croft, and accompanied him to Oxford when he performed his exercise for the degree of Doctor of Music: he and William Morley received at the same time the degree of Bachelor of Music. He was Organist of St. Anne's Soho, and St. Andrew's Holborn; and subsequently to the year 1718 he accepted the office in St. Margaret's. "He wrote," says Sir John Hawkins, "sundry valuable compositions for the use of the Church." His anthems "Unto Thee, O LORD," and "O sing unto the LORD," are in Dr. Croft's Collection published in 1712.

July 8, 1726. Edward Purcell.

He was son of Henry Purcell, who was probably born in the City of Westminster.

Aug. 6, 1740. James Butler.

He died at Rome.

May 24, 1774. William Rock, jun.

June 4, 1802. Michael Rock.

March 30, 1809. John Bernard Sale, Musical Instructor and Organist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Lay-Vicar of the Abbey, and Gentleman of the Chapels Royal.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1460. Item, sol' Thome Glasyer pro vij diebus cap' per diem viij*d.*, iiij*s.* viij*d.*

Item, sol' eidem pro ij pedibus novi vitri in fenestra super le Roode Loft, pro pede v*d.*, x*v*d.

Item, sol' pro xx ℔ plumbi pro eisdem fenestr' emendand', x*d.*

Item, sol' pro uno loode de lyme, xiiij*d.*

Item, sol' Hugoni Tyler pro viij dies cap' per diem viij*d.*, v*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, sol' pro j ℔ de frankincense, iij*d.*

1468. Item, sol' cementario pro operacione per iij dies cap' per diem viij*d.*, ij*s.*

Item, sol' uno laboratori cap' per diem v*d.* per vij^{em} dies, ij*s.* x*jd.*

Item, sol' carpentario pro j die, vi*d.*

1478. Item, for a C and a quartern of pavyng tyle for the graveys, ij*s.* v*jd,*

Item, paide to John a downe for iij lodes of sande to pave, j*xd.*

1483. Item, payde to Stowell for ij masons workyng iiij dayes, iiij*s.*
Item, for a yarde of bokeram, iiij*d.*

1484. Item, for makyng of a vane of yron to the cross of the steeple, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

1486. For a lode of lyme, xij*d.* For iiij sacks of lyme, viij*d.*

1492. Item, for xj ellis of lynen clothe, bought for new aubis and amys, per y^e^ ell vij*d.*, vj*s.* v*d.*

1496. Item, paid for xx tonne and v fote of Cane stone, price the tonne vj*s.*, vi£. xxij*d.*

1498. For a potell of Malvesey, viij*d.*

1499. Item, paide to William Frylman, John acorte, and Thomas Bakon, for xiij tounne Ragge stone, price the tounne xiiij*d.*, xvj*s.* ij*d.*
Item, paide to John Preston for iiij galons of oyle, iij*d.*

1500. Item, payde to Robert Rapkyn and Thomas Thorne, quare men, for viij townne of Raigate stone at iiij*d.* the townne, xxxij*d.*
Paide to William King, watterman, for fetchyng of viij towne of Raigate stone from Faakes Halle unto the mille, ij*d.*

1501. It' to bothe the clerkes for theyr wages of a hole yere, takyng eyther of theym xx*d.* a quarter, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

1502. Item, payd for caryage of jC weynscotte from London to Wulbrigge by watter, xij*d.*
Massons, carpenters, joyners, every day, viij*d.*
Item, for xix tonne of Fre-stone, every tonne iiij*s.*, iij£. xvj*s.*
Fyrst payd to Syr John Kelby, preste, for a hole yers wages, vj£. xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

1504. Item, paid to Carter, mason, for the workynge of vijC fott and di and x fott of stone for the batilment aboute the Chyrche, every C fott workynge of the same stone viij*s.* viij*d.*, iij£. iiij*s.* viij*d.*
Item, paid to ij laborers for iiij dayes sawyng of stone, xx*d.*

1510. Item, for making of a bolt for the vice that gothe up into the leedes, iij*d.*

1511. For a belrope, iiij*d.*

1513. Item, paid for a lampe glasse, j*d.*

1515. Item, rec' of John Frankwell, plomer, keper of the clok of Saynte Stephyns, for Ciij ℔ of olde led that was of the glasse windows when the Churche was brent, iij*s.* x*d.*
Firste paide for xvj ellis and an half of Normandy canvass for to make a surplisse for a man with slevys, and for vj children, whereof ij be withoute slevys, price the ell vij*d.*, ix*s.* vij*d.*
Item, paid to Thomas Tabler and his man, for a day paving in the Church, x*d.*
Carpenters at vij*d.* a day; labourers at iiij*d.* a day; hardlayers at vj*d.* a day.
For iij whelebarrows, xxij*d.* For iiij treys for morter, xvj*d.* For iij shovells shod with yron, xij*d.* For ij paills and iiij hopis for the same, vij*d.* For a hoggeshed, vj*d.*

1515. For CCCXL fote of elmen borde, at xviij*d.* the C, iiij*s.* x*d.*
Item, for a lode of alder polles, ij*s.* viij*d.*
Paid for vij mattocks weying xvlb, ij*s.* iiij*d.*

1518. Item, for the borodeying of iiij tapers at the dirge for Mr^is^ Legh, whiche the Greyfeers sang, viij*d.*
Paid to Colyn Jugo, master of the shipe callyd the Kateryn of Cotyvyle in Normandy, for xxix ton and di and di fote of Barne ston, at iiij*s.* iiij*d.* the ton, vj£. vj*s.* x*d.*
Item, paid for the custome of the said stone, v*s.* iiij*d.*
Item, paid for pylage vij*s.* ij*d.*, for ankerage x*d.*, and stavage xvj*d.*, jx*s.* iiij*d.*
Item, paid to John Langley for iij loods cariage of the same, at ij the loode, vj*d.*

1522. Item, rec' for a grave stone for Thomas Hamer, x*s.*
Item, payd for botehyre to Southeworke, on Fryday the vj day of Juyn, to mete the Emperors with procession, vj*d.*
Item, paid to Master Archediacon's servant for skavage for a hole yere, xvj*d.*

1524. Item, receyved for a bay-tree that stode in the garden plott, viij*d.*

1526. Paide for a quayer of paper, ij*d.*
Paide to John Ingold in grete for makyng of the ij northe dores with the wykkett, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Item, to John Phillipp for viijC iij qts. of tynnyd nayle for the same dore, at iij*s.* iiij*d.* the C, xxix*s.* ij*d.*

1530. Item, paide for a matte of wykers for the quere, iiij*s.*

1531. Paide for a kylderkyn of ale, ij*s.*
For a quartern of fagotts, viij*d.*
Payd for a loode of lyme, x*d.*
Payd for a loode of sande, iiij*d.*
Payd for 1 M lb of paving tyle, after xxij*d.* the C, xviij*s.* iiij*d.*
Payd for pavyng of Symond Wyld's grave, iiij*d.*
Payd for a galon of wyne, x*d.*

1532. Payd for iiij pecys of grene fustean conteynyng lx yeardes, at vj*d.* the yeard, xxxij*s.* vj*d.*

1534. Payd to the lawnder for wasshyng of the Churche gere by all the yere, v*s.* iiij*d.*
Payd to Henry Goldon, sexton, for his hole yere's wages, liij*s.* iiij*d.*

1543. Payd for xxvj elves of whyttyd Normandy canvas for to make vj newe awbes, at ix*d.* the ell, xix*s.* vj*d.*

1545. Payd for ij spades, x*d.*

1551. Also payde for a payle, iiij*d.*
Payde to a labourer for iij dayse, xviij*d.*
Payde for a basket, iij*d.*

1553. Payde for iiij gallons of oyle, iiij*s.* viij*d.*
Payde for viij newe bell-ropes, vij*s.* iiij*d.*
Payde for ij pannes of sise, ij*d.*

1553. Payde for x lb of tallow candylles, xx*d.*
Payde for ix skynnes of parchemente, xxiij*d.*
1554. Payde for ijC pavyng tyles, v*s.* viij*d.*
Payde for botehyre to and fro London, vj*d.*
Payde for viij elles of Hollande clothe for a surples for the curat, price the ell xij*d.*, viij*s.*
For a sack of coles on Ester Evyn, viij*d.*
Payde for xxviij lb of wax, at vij*d.* the pownde, xvij*s.* vj*d.*
1555. Payde for iij capons for the bysshoppes dynner at the Reconcyliacon of the Church, vij*s.*
For halfe a vele, v*s.* vj*d.*; iiij grene geese, ij*s.* iiij*d.*; a dosyn of rabettes, ij*s.* viij*d.*; surloyne of beefe, vj*s.* viij*d.*; ij galons of wyne, ij*s.*
Payde to Lowe, fletcher, for fetheryng of iiij sheffe of arrowse and newe trymmyng of the heddes, iiij*s.*
1557. For makyng a clapper to the great bell, x*s.*
For mendyng ij panes of glasse in our Lady Chappell, iiij*s.* viij*d.*
Payde for settyng owt of soldyers the vij day of January, iij£. viij*s.* vij*d.*
1558. Payde to Mr. Woborne syngyng the fyrst mas upon sondry Sondayes and holydayse, iiij*s.*
1564. For j pynte of yncke, viij*d.*
For ijC of sixepenny naile, xij*d.* For half of hundred of doble tenne peny naile, v*d.*
1566. For a lode of lyme, xiiij*d.*
For a new shovell, viij*d.*
For a new syve, vj*d.*
Paied for a thousand of brycks, ix*s.* vj*d.*
Paid for twoe loodes of sande, xij*d.*
Paied for the carienge of a poste from Scotlande to the Parishe Churche, ij*d.*
1568. Paid for a hundred, a quarterne, and eleven pounde of new leade for the covering of the Vestry, at xiij*s.* iiij*d.* the hundred, xviij*s.*
Paied for v yardes and a half of grene buckram, at v*s.* the yarde, for the herseclothe, v*s.* vj*d.*
1569. Paied for a pounde and a halfe of glew, vj*d.*
1574. Payde to a poor preiste for helpyng to serve on Easterdaye, ij*s.*
Payd to the glassyer for new leadinge of xj foote of glase of imagery, at iiij*d.* the fote, iij*s.* viij*d.*
1580. Payd to hym more for xij peces of imagery glase with the set in that payne, xij*d.*
1591. Payd to Mr. Doctor Lloyd for his fee in Trinitie Terme 1591, x*s.*
1598. For two new bell roapes weying xxj pound and a halfe, vj*s.* viij*d.*
1602-3. Gyven to Mr. Adams, a precher, for iij sermons, x*s.* To the precher for a sermon made the vth of Aug., vj*s.* viij*d.* For ij sermons Aug. xxiiij, x*s.* For xij sermons, xvj*s.* viij*d.*

1606. To Mr. Higgons for preachyng v sermons, xxx*s.*
1608. For viij ells of holland to make the curate a surplis, at iij*s.* iiij*d.* the ell, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
1610. For one dosen of hassocks, iij*s.*
1645. To Francis Constable for a Bible and Directorie for the Church, delivered to Mr. Gibson, x*s.*
1646. Paid for a statute booke, bought by order, to remain in the vestrie, xliij*s.*
1651. Paid to Jarald Orton, for the use of Master Nathaniel Humfries, for xviij wall candlesticks, j brush, and two lanthornes for the Church, xix*s.* x*d.*
1652. Paid to Mr. Garrett, minister, for a serge gowne, lyned with bayse and faced with velvett, bought by him, and to be worne in the Church, xxvj*s.*
For an ivory hammer to keepe silence in the vestrey, v*s.*
To John Rhodes, bookseller, for the Book of Martyrs, in two volumes, xxx*s.*
Paid more for the Newman's Concordance, and for a Bible gilt and bound with turkey, xxxiiij*s.*
1655. Of the Lady Pallistone for leave to sett upp a small monument in brasse in the Church, vj*s.* viij*d.*
To Mr. Wooldridge, counsellor-at-law, for his advice at two severall times, xx*s.*
For a coach to fetch Dr. Gifford from Cornhill, v*s.*
1660. For ringing on the Coronation of King Charles the Second, xx*s.*
To the Towne Weights for playing on the day of the King's Coronation, delivered to them in bread and wyne, v*s.* ij*d.*
1671. For a new engine, £36.
1689. To Chris. Betty for producing a hedgehogg caught in this parish, according to the statute, 4*d.*

Payments for Vestments and Sacred Vessels.

1733. To Mr. Patrick Haws, founder, for a new brass branch in the Chancel, after an allowance of £6. 15*s.* for the old brass, £27.
1460. Item, sol' D'no Ric' Saxilby, capellano paroch' pro j libro vocato Gradale, x*s.*
1476. Item, paied for ij grete bokes called Antiphoners, whereof the begynnyng is Le Historia Aspiciens, xxij£.
Item, paied for ij new desks for y^e^ saide ij new bokes, vj*s.*
1478. Item, paide to a prieste for a processyonar, v*s.*
Item, makyng of the purpyll chesyble, ij*s.*
Item, for makyng of vj stolys and fanons, xij*d.*
Paide for the newe crosse, weying vj^xx^ x unces, pc̄ ev'y unce v*s.*, xxxij£. x*s.*
1490. Paide for viij newe torchis, weying viij^xx^ ix ℔, pc̄ the ℔ v*d.*, iij£. x*s.* vij*d.*
1497. Item, for the newe byndynge and for a newe coveryng of a boke of the Church called a Manuell, ij*s.*

1497. It', paide for a herseclothe of bawdekyn clothe of golde, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

It', paid to John Colson for wryttyng of a table for cristening of children, viij*d.*

1534. Payd for a surpless for the curett, x*s.*; for a surples for John More, the clerk, iij*s.*; for Thomas Adam, the clerk, iij*s.*; for the sexton, iij*s.*

1538. Payd for a hole suyte of vestments of blewe velvett, with aungells, and a cope to the same suyte, x£.

Payd for a deske for the Bybell, iij*s.* viij*d.*

1544. Also payd for vj bookes of the Lattony in Englyshe, xviij*d.*

1551. Payde for a booke of the Artycles, ij*d.*

1553. Payde for a manuell, an ymnall, and a processionall, iiij*s.*

Payde for iij grete antiphoners, ij grayles, and a masse booke, xlix*s.*

Payde for a blew chesable of satten of bridgis [Bruges] with flowres, with stole and fannell, and for a holy water stock, x*s.*

Payde for a challis, all gylte, and for the burnysshyng of the same, and for the burnysshyng of a pattente of a challis, xxj*s.* ij*d.*

Payde for a censer of copper, v*s.*

Payde for iij payre of latten candillstickes, xj*s.* iiij*d.*

Payde for a lampe of lattyn with chaynes, and a ship for frankensense, x*s.*

Payd for a lenton cross, xij*d.*

Payde for a holly-water sprynkyll, ij*d.*

1554. Payde for a censore, coppre and gilte, xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Payde for a payre of cruettes, xij*d.*

1559. Payde for a Bybill and a parafrawse, xvj*s.*

For a chayn and ij stapilles for a parafrawse, x*d.*

1560. For a paper with the x Commaundements, xvj*d.*; for a frame to sett on the saide paper, xvj*d.*

For a communyon book, iiij*s.*

1562. Item, for iiij^{or} bookes of psalmes in meetre for the quire, iiij*s.* viij*d.*

For communyon bred and wyne from Mydsomer in A^{o} 1563 untill Christmas A^{o}. prædicto, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Paid for a booke of Homelies, iij*s.*

1567. To John Ryall, vintner, for comunyon wyne from Trynytie Sondaie until the Sondaie before Chrystmas, iiij*s.* vj*d.*

1568. Paid for halfe a hundred of communyon bredde, iij*d.*

1573. For iij new bookes of Comon Prayer sett owte by the bysshops, vj*d.*

1576. For a new Byble of the largest volume, xxviij*s.*

1593. For perfumes of junyper, franconsence, and packthrede, iij*d.*

For iij lb of franconsense, iij*s.* iij*d.*

The interior of the Church, in striking contrast to the disfigured external fabric, is most grand and imposing. Against the west wall, and close to the tower-door, in the spacious ambulatory, is an ancient richly-carved stall of the sixteenth century, from which the Sunday doles of bread are now distributed to the poor alms-people. The entrance-porch of the Nave (above it are the Speaker's state-pew and the organ-loft) forms the framework to a beautiful picture. Lofty arches of a very light and elegant character, with spandrils enriched with quatrefoils and trefoils, divide the Nave from the aisles. The breadth of the Church is 65 feet. Each of the clustered piers, twelve in number, is arranged in a lozenge form, and consists of four slender shafts separated by deep mouldings, and terminating in bell-shaped capitals with a fillet beneath. The windows of the clerestory, each of two lights, are set in pairs, being similar in their appearance to those of the date of King Henry VII. and his immediate successors. The comely font (the gift of two former Curates) is of stone, carved by Mr. Poole of Dean-street, octagonal, and adorned with shields and emblems upon its sides,—the Cross, rose and portcullis, the Arms of the Confessor, the See of London, the Province of Canterbury, and the City of Westminster. Masks are set in the deep mouldings beneath the rim. At a height of 45 feet rises the roof, once of chesnut-wood, slightly coved: throughout its length, it has a cinquefoiled panelling, supported by depressed ribs, which spring from vaulting-shafts passing through the string-course over the arches, and resting upon corbels carved into the semblance of angels bearing books and instruments of music. On the right hand, and in front of the chancel-arch, is the pulpit, the most richly ornamented in the Metropolis: it stands upon a single stem, surrounded by four delicately-formed flying-buttresses, pierced with quatrefoils, and terminating in finials and foliage: its hexagonal sides rise from foliated arches and cherubim, and have cinquefoiled panels, above which are crocketed arches and finials. The design was furnished by John Lenox, who carved the pulpits of St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Paul's Covent Garden, and that in St. Marylebone Church. He was patronised, owing to his

great talent in wood-carving, by the Prince Regent, and furnished some panels, curiously adorned with birds, flowers, and fruit cut in lime-wood, for the audience-chamber of Carlton House. To the left is the reading-desk, also of oak, and with foliated panelling-work. An unimpeded view is afforded reaching to the altar, at a distance of 130 feet; above which is the unrivalled East Window, glowing as if set with radiant jewellery, the glory of the Church. The Apsidal Chancel about four years since was coloured in polychrome by Mr. Willement, with his usual delicate taste and artistic effect. The reredos consists of two sedilia for the officiating Clergy; over these are crocketed canopies, coloured with ruby, azure, and emerald diaper, and richly gilded.

The Creed, the LORD'S Prayer, and the Ten Commandments (the initial letters being illuminated) are written within the north and south-east bays of the Chancel; above them lozenge-shaped shields bear the symbols of the Holy Evangelists. The vaulting is powdered with stars upon an azure field; legends, with texts from Holy Scripture and the Book of Common Prayer, being written along the ribs.

The great East Window, in its three central lights, represents the awful narrative of the Crucifixion. Around the Cross are (Centurio and) the Roman officers and soldiers, and the Jewish rulers. At the foot is St. Mary Magdalen, clasping the sacred wood; while Jerusalem is represented in the back ground. In front of it stand St. John; St. Mary, the wife of Cleophas; and Joanna, one of the women of Galilee: in the midst of whom is the Blessed Virgin, who is fainting. On the right of the Cross is the Roman centurion (Longinus), on horseback, piercing with his lance the heart of the REDEEMER, from which issues blood and water. Another soldier bears the hyssop and the vessel of vinegar. Angels in the air are receiving, in golden chalices, the blood which flows from the SAVIOUR'S wounds in His blessed hands and feet. A glory surrounds the head, which is crowned with piercing thorns. Loaves of bread lie scattered on the ground, to denote the other element in the Holy Sacrament. Skulls also mark the Calvary. On the right hand of the Cross is the penitent

GREAT EAST WINDOW OF THE CHANCEL.

thief (Dismas), whose soul, in the form of a new-born child, is welcomed by an angel: on the left is the impenitent reviler (Gesmas), whose soul is borne off in agony on the back of a red fiend.

Above the three centre lights of the window, in six small panes of the tracery, is a series of angels, bearing the instruments of the Crucifixion,—the cross, the sponge of vinegar set upon hyssop, the crown of thorns, the hammer, the scourge, and the nails. On the left is the moon, and on the opposite side the sun, to signify the supernatural darkness which spread over the earth.

> "Here let us hang our eyes and hearts on THEE,
> And dwell upon Thy dying agony
> On the accursed tree!
> There let us flee, as to a holy tower,
> Against the world; and learn the silent power
> Of that sad awful hour!"—THE CATHEDRAL.

In the lower part of the north and south side-lights of the window are represented two royal personages, with crowns and mantles of state, kneeling at faldstools in oratories, beneath canopies. They are apparently the boy-prince Arthur and Catharine. However, the face of the Queen, which resembles that of Holbein's miniature, is very similar also to that of the Saint above her under a canopy—St. Catharine, which would lead us to believe that the figure below was that of Catharine of Arragon, especially as the pomegranate, represented in a pane of the tracery, was the badge which she first introduced into England. St. Catharine is clad in flowing robes, with an aureole circling her head, and bears an open book and a sword. At her feet is her symbol—a wheel; and the Emperor Maximin, with a golden tiara about his head,—the tyrant by whose cruel edict she suffered martyrdom at Alexandria, A. D. 455. Over the Prince is the Patron of England, St. George of Cappadocia, arrayed in full armour, bearing a banner partly unfurled, charged with a red cross, the symbol of the Faith for which he died in the persecution of Diocletian. Behind him lies a dragon, like that described in the Book of Revelations (c. xii. v. 3). Above the Saint is the red rose of

Lancaster, first assumed by John of Gaunt, charged with the white rose of York, borne by King Edward IV. to show that the ancient feuds were reconciled in the line of the Tudors, who claimed their descent from the royal lineage of Spain. To this circumstance reference is made by the pomegranate, for a pomegranate *vert* in a field *or* is the Arms of the kingdom of Granada; and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married Constance, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Peter King of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, great-grandfather of Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII., married Isabel, the youngest daughter and co-heiress of the King above mentioned. The kingdom of Granada was added to Castile by Ferdinand V., A. D. 1478, who united Spain into one monarchy, having married Isabel, Queen of Castile and Leon.

The side windows of the apse are likewise glazed with stained glass. The north-east window is filled with gold Mosaic designs, interspersed with the Holy Monogram, the red and white roses, and the portcullis. In the centre is a Saint, (perhaps St. Iago of Compostella, the Patron of Spain,) bearing an open book. The crescent beside the rose Mr. Rickman thought denoted some "expectancy of regal amplitude;" so Shakspeare,—

> "*Pompey.* My power's a crescent, and my auguring hope
> Says it will come to the full."
>
> ANT. AND CLEOP., act ii., sc. 1.

In this window and in that on the south-east side are the Arms of the founder, St. Edward the Confessor, represented as blazoned by the heralds about the time of King Henry VIII. The ground of the rest of this window is of the same design as that already described: the Saint in the centre is St. Michael overcoming the dragon.

MONUMENTAL REMAINS.

"Vive Moriturus."—Epitaph on the Tomb of Murillo.

SOUTH AISLE OF THE CHANCEL.

1. "Wm. Caxton, who first introduced into Great Britain the art of printing, and who, A.D. 1477 or earlier, exercised that art in the Abbey of Westminster. This Tablet, in remembrance of one to whom the country is so largely indebted, was raised 1820 by the Roxburgh Club. Earl Spencer, K.G., President."

This chaste tablet, by Westmacott, was originally intended to have been placed in Westminster Abbey; but the fees attending its erection there were so great that application was made to the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's, who, as a mark of their respect to his memory, allowed it to be erected without any of the customary fees.

In the centre of the monument is a Device of Caxton, engraved in Dibden's "Typographical Antiquities." The monogram signifies 1474: the cross-like letter stands in Saxon characters for 4; and the figures 7 and 1 are united.

"William Caxton," says Fuller, "had most of his education beyond the seas, being thirty years in the Court of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, sister to King Edward IV. He continued *Polychronicon*, beginning where Trevisa ended, unto the end of King Edward IV., with good judgment and fidelity. He also carefully collected and printed all Chaucer's works, and on many accounts deserved well of posterity when he died."

Caxton printed at Westminster,—The Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophres, 1477; Ouyde, his Booke of Metamorphose, fol. 1480; The Cronicles of Englond, "in thabbey of Westmynstre," fol. 1480; The Hystorye of Reynart the Foxe, "in thabby of Westmestre," 1481; Godefroy de Bologne, same place and date; The Pylgremage of the Soule, 1482; Liber Festivalis, 1483; Quatuor Sermones; Confessio Amantis, 1493 (1483?); The Golden Legende, 1483; The Booke called Cathon, "in thabbaye of Westmystre," 1483; The Knyght of the Toure, 1484; The Subtyl Historyes and Fables of Esope, 1484; A Book of the Noble Historye of Kynge Arthure, "in thabbay Westmestre," 1485; Thystorye of the noble and ryght valyaunt and worthy Knyght Paris, 1485; The Doctrynal of Sapyence, 1489.

1478-80. In the accompt of John Wycam and Nicholas Wollescroft—Received, "Item, the day of burying of William Caxton for ij torchis and iiij tapirs atte a lowe masse, xx*d.*"

Oldys (*Biographia Britannica*) assumed that this entry related to the father of the printer, who he therefore concluded must have "lived to a good old age." At the close of the same accompts is an entry relative to their audit, in the following terms:—

"The which some....the fore saide wardeyns have paide and delyvered in the full audite unto William Garard and Willyam Hachet, their successours, togeder with the treasourer of and in the chirche aforeseid to them delyvered in the begynnyng of this accompte, &c. &c., in the presence of John Randolf squyer, Richard Umfrey gentilman, Thomas Burgeys, John Kendall notary, William Caxton, &c., with other paryshyns."

1480-2. William Garard, Willyam Hatchet. William Caxton's name is attached as an auditor; and again in the accompts of

1482-4. Willyam Burgham, Thomas Crane.

1490-2. Rychard Frost, Robard Lowthyan.

In the first year of their accompt,—

"Item, atte bureyng of Mawde Caxstone for torches and tapres, iij*s.* ij*d.*"

In the second year—

(1491.) "Item, atte bureyng of William Caxton for iiij torches, vj*s.* viij*d.*"

"Item, for the belle atte same bureyng, vj*d.*"

Here then, before the era of parochial registers, we have a record of the funeral of the ever-memorable Caxton. His will is not extant; but, from the entries in some subsequent accompts, it appears that he bequeathed a certain portion of his stock of printed books to the "behove" of the parish of St. Margaret's. (His executors, between the years 1505 and 1508, gave to the Parish Guild of the Assumption "iiij prynted bokes; ij of theym of the Lyfe of Seynt Kateryne, and other ij of the birth of our Lady, of the gift of the 'xecutors of Caxton.") There is no accompt remaining for the two years 1492-1494; and in that for the years 1494-6 there are no entries of the sale of books: but in the next accompt we first hear something of the produce of the printer's bequest in the following entries:—

1496-8. John Denys, John Fanne.

"Item, receyved by the handes of William Ryolle for oone of thoo printed bokes that were bequothen to the churche behove by William Caxston, vj*s.* viij*d.*"

"Item, receyved by the handes of the said William for another of the same printed bokes called a legend, vj*s.* iiij*d.*"

"Item, by the handes of the parisshe prest for another of the same legendes, vj*s.* viij*d.*"

There then remained in store,—

"Item, in bokes called Legendes, of the bequest of William Caxton, xiij."

Of these thirteen copies of "The Golden Legend" (printed in 1483), nine copies were disposed of at various prices during the two following years, as appears in the accompt of

1498-1500. Willyam Shoter and Watter Gardener.

"The Receites of Bookes callyd Legendes, in the first yere of this accompte.

"Fyrst receyved of Joh'n Cross for a prainted legend, v*s.* viij*d.*

"Item, Received for another legende sold in Westmynster halle, v*s.* viij*d.*

"Item, Received of Will'm Geyfe for a nother of the same legendes, v*s.* viij*d.*

Item, Received of the sayde Will'm Geyfe for another legende, vs. viij*d.*

"Item, R. of Water Marten for another legende, v*s.* xj*d.*"

In the second year—

"Item, R. of William Geiffe for ij legendes printed, x*s.* iiij*d.*

"Item, R. of Daniell aforge for a printed legende, v*s.* x*d.*

"Item, R. of William Geiffe for a printed legende, v*s.*"

"Memorandum, there remayneth in store to the said chirch," &c.

"Item, in bokes called Legendes, of the bequest of William Caxton, iij."

1500-2. Thomas Baker, John Mayburne.

"Ther remayneth in store," &c.

"Item, a prynted legende booke of the bequeste of Will'm Caxton."

It may be interesting to add, by way of remark, that these "Legendes" were a book which was actually passing through the press at the time of Caxton's death, and which, indeed, bears this posthumous imprint: "Fynysshed at Westmestre, the xx day of May, the yere of our lord M.cccc.lxxxxiij. And in the viij yere of the reygne of kynge Henry the vij. By me Wyllyam Caxton." (Dibdin's Ames, vol. i., p. 193.)

Caxton had first printed "The Golden Legende" in the year 1483; and there is supposed to have been another intervening edition before that of 1493. They are now all so rare that imperfect copies have been sold for £25, £31, and £35, instead of the five or six shillings which was their original price.

(The latter portion of this note was contributed as an article to the "Gentleman's Magazine in May 1848.")

2. MARIE [in the Parish Register CATHERINE] LADY DUDLEY.

"Daughter of William (created by Queen Mary) Lord Howard of Effingham, in his time Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Privy Seal. She was grand-daughter to Thomas Duke

of Norfolk, the second of that surname; and sister to Charles Howard, (created by Queen Elizabeth) Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England, by whose prosperous direction, through the goodness of God in defending His handmaid Queen Elizabeth, the whole fleet of Spain was defeated and discomfited." She died Aug. 21, 1600, having married first Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and secondly Richard Montpesson, Esq., who erected the tomb.

Arms.—Tierce in fess and pale.	1 and 6. *Argent;* a lion rampant *sable.* (Montpesson.) 2. *Gules;* a chevron *ermine* between three leopards' heads *or.* 3. *Argent;* a lion passant *gules.* 4. *Azure;* a fess between three fleur-de-lys *or.* 5. *Argent;* a water bouget *sable;* in chief, three pellets.
Arms.—Quarterly.	1. *Gules;* on a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée *argent* (for Howard). 2. *Gules;* three lions passant guardant in pale *or;* in chief, a label of three points *argent* (for Brotherton). 3. Chequey, *or* and *azure* (for Warren). 4. *Gules;* a lion rampant *argent,* armed and langued *gules* (for Mowbray).

This is a high tomb of alabaster, with the recumbent figure of a lady, painted in colours and gilded, and a male figure in armour, praying beside her, with a book before him on a faldstool.

3. Sir Walter Raleigh.

"Raleigh, the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd."

"Within the Chancel of this Church was interred the body of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Oct. 29, A.D. 1618. Reader, should you reflect on his errors, remember his many virtues, and that he was a mortal."

Arms.—*Gules;* a bend of lozenges *argent.*

The old wooden tablet, which had been put up by a Churchwarden, gave way to a memorial of "plain tin or copper with a frame, painted blue with gilt letters," which was replaced in 1845 by an elegant mural tablet, with a brass plate, at the expense of several subscribers.

His head was buried, by his son Carew, in West Horseley Church, Surrey. "The bleeding relics were buried privately," says Aubrey, "under the high-altar of St. Margaret's Church in Westminster on .... in which grave or neer lies James Harrington, Esq., author of *Oceana.*"

The most suitable epitaph for Raleigh would be that noble passage in his great work,—"O eloquent, just, and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hast flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised: thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, 'Hic jacet.'"

4. James Harrington.

Upon a long black marble slab, (formerly, according to Bishop Kennet, "within the communion rails,") before the door leading from the South Aisle of the Chancel into the South Aisle of the Nave, is an inscription commemorating

"James Harrington, Esq., eldest son of Sir Sapcotes Harrington, Knight, and Jane, daughter of Sir William Samuel, Knight, of Upton, co. Northampton. Nec virtus, nec animi dotes (arrha licèt æterni in animam amoris Dei) corruptione eximere queant corpus. Gen., c. iii., v. 18." He died Sept. 6, 1677, aged 66 years.

Arms.—*Sable;* a fret *argent*, impaled with a lion rampant of the first, gorged with a ducal coronet, *or*.

He was born at Upton, Northamptonshire, in 1611, and entered at Trinity College, Oxford; his tutor being the famous Chillingworth. He served in the Netherlands in Lord Craven's regiment, and afterwards resided in the Courts of the Prince of Orange, the Queen of Bohemia, and the Elector Palatine. He was removed from his appointment of Groom of the Bedchamber, after the treaty at the Isle of Wight, because he desired to accommodate the differences between King Charles I. and the Parliament. During the Protectorate he composed his *Oceana*, a sort of Republican Utopia, which Cromwell seized while in the press, but was restored to him at the intercession of Mrs. Claypole, whose little child of three years old he playfully pretended to hold as a hostage for his treasure. He was the founder of the Rota Club. Being charged with treason, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and afterwards in the Citadel (Plymouth). He was at length released, and married Katharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Dorel of Buckinghamshire. He died of a paralytic seizure. He was also the author of "The Art of Lawgiving," and a Poetical Version of part of Virgil.

5. Edward Reynolds, Clerk of H. M. Privy Seal, and Registrar of the Court of Requests; died Dec. 18, 1623. His brother, Owen; died April 16, 1610.

Arms.—*Argent;* a chevron lozengy *gules* and *sable*, between three crosses fitché of the third.

A tablet, with gilt ornaments, under the west window of the South Aisle, in the Ambulatory. Mr. Owen Reynolds composed the epitaph upon the tomb.

"Gloria, vita, decus, thesaurus, fama, voluptas,
Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,
Fumus, bulla, iris, fax, ventus, dulce venenum,
Vanescit, perit, arescit, liquefit, fugit, angit,
Orbe nihil toto stabile est, citò corruet orbis,
Et vasti in nihilum vanescit fabrica mundi,
Sola fides firmam parit æternamque coronam,
Sola fides Christi meritis, sunt cætera nugæ.
Hâc vixi, hâc morior fide, mihi Christus in
vitâ et morte lucrum."

This will remind many readers of the exquisite poem, *Sic Vita*, of Henry King, Bishop of Chichester.

> "Like to the falling of a star,
> Or as the flights of eagles are;
> Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
> Or silver drops of morning dew;
> Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
> Or bubbles which in water stood;
> Even such is man, whose borrowed light
> Is straight called in, and paid to night:
> The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
> The spring entombed in water lies,
> The dew dries up, the star is shot,
> The flight is past, and man forgot."

6. PATRICK COLQUOHOUN, LL.D.

"Elected during three successive years Lord Provost of Glasgow. He founded in that city the Chamber of Commerce, the Royal Exchange Tontine, and essentially promoted the trade and manufactures of Scotland. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, and for twenty-five years a magistrate of that and the adjoining counties. He originated and gratuitously carried into effect the Marine Police. . . . . With unceasing energy, he suggested and successfully promoted various plans for the prevention of crime, for the supply of food during scarcities, for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and for the education of their children. He was author of the Treatises on the Police of the Metropolis and the River Thames; on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the Empire; and of numerous other important works on Criminal Jurisprudence, Political Economy, and on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain. . . . . On the declared ground of his public character and service, the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh constituted him their Resident and Consul General; and the Colonies of St. Vincent, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, their Agent in this country." He was born at Dumbarton, March 14, 1745, O.S.; and died April 25, 1820, aged 76.

The monument to this gentleman, who was for many years a magistrate in the Police Court, Queen-square, consists of a large tablet, ornamented with a relievo of a hive, and emblems of Justice and Commerce, the work of Mr. C. Smith of Portland-road.

IN THE AMBULATORY, NEAR THE DOOR OF THE PORCH UNDER THE TOWER.

7. Mrs. ELIZABETH CORBET, who, after a long and painful illness, died at Paris, March 1, 1724. She was the daughter of Sir Uvedale Corbet, Bart., of Longnor, Salop, and Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury.

"Here rests a woman, good without pretence,
Blest with plain reason, and with sober sense:
No conquest she but her own self desired,
No arts essayed, but not to be admired;
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinced that virtue only is our own:
So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried,—
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman died."

"I have always," says Johnson, "considered this as the most valuable of all Pope's Epitaphs: the subject of it is a character not discriminated by any shining or eminent peculiarities; yet that which really makes, though not the splendour, the felicity of life, and that which every wise man will choose for his final and lasting companion in the languor of age, in the quiet of privacy, when he departs weary and disgusted from the ostentatious, the volatile, and the vain. Of such a character, which the dull overlook, and the gay despise, it was fit that the value should be made known, and the dignity established. Domestic virtue, as it is exerted without great occasions, or conspicuous consequences, in an even unnoted tenor, required the genius of Pope to display it in such a manner as might attract regard and enforce reverence. Who can forbear to lament that this amiable woman has no name in the verses? If the particular lines of this inscription be examined, it will appear less faulty than the rest. There is scarcely one line taken from common places, unless it be that in which *virtue only* is said to be *our own*. I once heard a lady of great beauty and excellence object to the 4th line, that it contained an unnatural and incredible panegyric.—Of this let the ladies judge." ("Lives of the Poets.")

NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

8. JAMES NARES, Mus. Doc. Camb.; many years Organist and Composer to their Majesties King George II. and III., and 23 years Master of the Children in the Chapels Royal. Died Feb. 10, 1783, aged 67.

He was born at Stanwell in Middlesex, in 1715, and was educated in music, as a chorister in the Chapel Royal, by Mr. Bernard Gates and Dr. Pepusch. The former, in 1757, he succeeded as Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal,—an office which he held until 1780, when he resigned it to his pupil Dr. Ayrton. He was early in life Organist of the Cathedral Church of York; and in 1756 was appointed Organist to the King, on the death of Dr. Greene. His eldest son was Archdeacon Nares.

He died in Great James-street, and was brother to Sir George Nares, Knt., one of the Justices of his Majesty's Courts of Common Pleas. "He was the composer of divers anthems, which manifest the strength of his genius, and, together with his other works, will perpetuate

his name, and rank him with the first in his profession. His remains were interred, Feb. 14, in the Church of St. Margaret, being first attended by the choirs of St. Peter's and the Chapel Royal, who received the body at the Abbey, and where the celebrated Funeral Service of his predecessor, Dr. Croft, was solemnly performed."

AGAINST THE SOUTH-WEST PIER OF THE NAVE.

9. LAURENCE WOMACK, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. David's. Died March 12, 1685, aged 73.

ARMS.—Party per pale. 1. Arms of the See of St. David's. 2. *Argent;* a lion rampant, *gules.*

He was born in 1612, at Lopham in Norfolk, his father's rectory. He was admitted Pensioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1629; and in the following October, Scholar on Sir Nicholas Bacon's Foundation. He was ordained Deacon on Sept. 21, 1634, and became A.M. in 1639. He suffered much in the Revolution for his loyalty and religion. At the Restoration he became, by royal mandate, D.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Prebendary of Ely. In 1662 he became Rector of Horningsheath, and 1663 of Boxford, both in Suffolk. Late in life he was consecrated, Nov. 11, 1683, Bishop of St. David's, and was buried near his only daughter. He possessed a noble library, and was a learned controversialist in behalf of true principles in Church and State. His principal works were "Beaten Oyle for the Lamps of the Sanctuarie," in defence of the Liturgy; "The Solemn League and Covenant arraigned and condemned;" "Arcana Dogmatum anti Remonstrantium," against Baxter, Hickman, and the Calvinists.

NORTH AISLE OF THE CHANCEL.

10. CAPT. SIR PETER PARKER, Bart., R.N.

"In the pious hope of a glorious resurrection, pursued through virtue, faith, and valour, here lie interred the mortal remains of Sir Peter Parker, Bart., aged 28 years, Captain of H. M. Frigate Menelaus, an accomplished officer and seaman, who, after landing with a part of his crew on the coast of America, defeated an enemy supported by cavalry and artillery three times the number of his own forces, and in the moment of victory received a mortal wound, under which he continued to cheer his men to follow up their triumph, until, sinking under its fatal result, he fell into the arms of the companions of his glory, and bravely surrendered on the field of battle his own gallant spirit to the mercy of Heaven. He was the lineal descendant of three distinguished admirals, of whose virtues and valour he was alike the inheritor. His great-grandfather was Admiral Christopher Parker. He was the eldest son of Admiral Charles Parker, whose father was the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart., of Bassingbourn Hall, Essex, Admiral of the Fleet; and his mater-

nal uncle was the Hon. Admiral Byron. After fifteen years of active and intrepid toil in the service of his country, emulating the behaviour of his ancestry, he thus gloriously closed his earthly career, August 30, 1814. The officers and crew of H. M. S. Menelaus, on their return home, in testimony of their deep affliction at the fall of their beloved Commander, and of their affection for his memory, have erected this monument, as well to commemorate their grief and reverence for those virtues which so endeared him to his ship's company, as to attest to future times their admiration of that heroic valour which distinguished him in life and ennobled him in death."

This very handsome monument, adorned with a bas-relief likeness, and representation of the scene of his death, is by C. Prosperi.

In the year 1812 this gallant officer distinguished himself in a cutting-out boat action in the bay of Orbitello, in the face of the heavy fire of the fort of St. Stephano, and the batteries along the shore. He fell in a night attack, while making a diversion in favour of the British army on the side of Baltimore, up the Chesapeake, with one hundred and forty men, seamen and marines; when he was opposed by a troop of horse, and five hundred militia, encamped in a strong position, defended by five pieces of artillery, and resting upon thick woods.

The following lines are from the pen of Lord Byron.

"There is a tear for all that die,—
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph sweeps above the brave.

For them is sorrow's purest sigh
O'er ocean's heaving bosom sent;
In vain their bones unburied lie,—
All earth becomes their monument.

A tomb is their's on every page,—
An epitaph on every tongue;
The present hours—the future age
For them bewail, to them belong.

* * * *

And, gallant Parker, thus enshrin'd,
Thy life, thy fall, thy fame shall be;
And early valour glowing find
A model in thy memory."

11. An adjoining tablet commemorates "COMMANDER SIR PETER PARKER, Bart., R. N., who fell a victim to the natural small-pox, on March 17, 1835, in the 26th year of his age."

One extract from the Churchwardens' Accounts will fully account for the absence of any ancient brasses now in the Church.

1644. For 29 lbs of fine brasse at 4*d.* a lb, and 66 lbs of coarse brasse at 3*d.* a lb, taken off from sondrie tomb-stones in the Church, £1. 13*s.* 6*d.*

One only still remains upon the north wall of the South Aisle,—

12. COLE, a Burgess for Westminster.

ARMS.—*Argent;* Pily of three *sable*, between ten martlets, three and two, of the same.

At a faldstool kneeling, five figures; dated 1597. There is a long doggrel epitaph. After describing the virtues of the departed, there follow two lines,—"thus in English," says Seymour. (*al.* John Motley.)

> "The grave my body, heaven my soul doth keep,—
> The world my fame: the rest in death doth sleep."

A part of the inscription runs thus,—

> "In Parliament a burgess Cole was placed,
> In Westminster the like for many years;
> But now with saints above his soul is graced,
> And lives a burgess with heaven's royal peers.
> O blessed change from earth, where Death is king,
> To be united there, where angels sing!"

Of the other monuments, the principal are those erected to the memory of JOHN MINCHIN WALCOTT, Esq., of Croagh, co. Limerick; JOHN LENG, Lord Bishop of Norwich, —in the South Aisle of the Chancel: JOHN MAKCULLO, M. D., chief physician to King James I. and the Duke of Etruria; and GEN. SIR W. PAYNE GALLWEY, Bart., Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards,—in the South Aisle of the Nave: SIR JOHN CROSSE, Bart., M. P. for Wotton Basset, Lostwithiel, and Westminster; SIR THOMAS CROSSE, Bart., in five Parliaments M. P. also for Westminster; SIR RICHARD CORBET, of Longnor, co. Salop, Bart.,—in the Ambulatory: LADY DOROTHY STAFFORD, and SIR FRANCIS EGIOKE, of Egioke, Bart., in the North Aisle of the Chancel; and in the North Aisle of the Nave a tablet to the memory of JOHN LYON WAINEWRIGHT, unhappily lost in the Baltic Sea; a curious tablet of CORNELIUS VAN DUN, with a coloured bust in the uniform of the Yeoman of the Guard; and lastly a little monument commemorating

Mrs. JOANE BARNETT, daughter of Michael Simnell. Died May 6, 1674, aged 82.

She left 20*s.* for a yearly Sermon in the Church on All Souls' Day, 20*s.* for a Collation for the Trustees, and 10*s.* for the Church

Officers; also £40. yearly to be given to twenty poor widows of the parish. She used to sell oatmeal-cakes in the parish, it is said, hard by the Church doors. In memory of this, a large oatmeal-pudding is still always a standing dish at the "Feast."

Some very curious notices of old monuments, now destroyed, occur in the Lansdowne MSS. 878, v. lxxix., and Harl. MSS. 5348. Weever also, in his "Funeral Monuments," records some interments previous to the era of Parish Registers.

LADY BILLING of Conington, co. Huntingdon. [March 14, 1499.]

ARMS.—*Argent*; a double-headed eagle displayed *sable*, impaled with *argent*; two bars nebule *sable*, and a canton.

Until the year 1756 there was a high tomb on the south side of the altar, with an inlaid brass effigy of Dame Mary Billing, who rebuilt the South Aisle. Above the lady was the Divine Person of the Godhead shedding light upon the Blessed Virgin, who was represented hearing the salutation of the Archangel Gabriel. Labels at the side were written upon with the legend, "Blessed Trinity, on me have mercy." Her third husband was Thomas Lacy, Esq.

Sir Thomas de Billing lived at Ashwell, Northamptonshire. He was Chief Justice of the King's Bench from 6 Edw. IV. to the twenty-first year of that reign. His second wife, Mary, was relict of William Cotton, and daughter and heir of Robert Nesenham of Connington, Huntingdonshire. (Fuller's "Worthies," vol. ii., p. 510.)

JOHN SKELTON. Died June 21, 1529.

"1529. Item of Mr. Skelton for iiij tapers, ij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item of Mr. John Skelton for knell and peales, vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item paid to our Lady Bretherhed for Mr. Skelton, xx*d.*
Item paid for ringyng of his knyll and peales, xij*d.*"
(*Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

He is said to have been descended from the Skeltons of Cumberland, but there is some reason to believe that Norfolk was his native country. The time of his birth, which is left to conjecture, cannot well be carried back to an earlier year than 1460. He was "laureated" at either University, and at Louvain; that is, he took a degree in Grammar, including Rhetoric and Versification, on which occasion the graduate was presented with a wreath of laurel. He was tutor to Prince Henry, afterwards the eighth King of that name; and in a dedication of an Ode addressed to the royal boy, Erasmus styles Skelton "unum Britanni-

arum Litterarum lumen ac decus." He was also "Orator Regius" and Court Poet. He took Holy Orders in 1498, and became Rector of Diss in Norfolk, and unhappily notorious for irregularity of life, and buffoonery as a preacher. Though at one time patronised by Wolsey, he at length attacked the Cardinal with several satirical poems,—the "Colyn Cloute," "Why come ye nat to Courte," and "Speke Parrot." From the vengeance of the Cardinal, who had sent out officers to apprehend him, he took sanctuary in Westminster, where he was kindly received and protected by the Abbat Islip, with whom he had been long acquainted. In this asylum he appears to have remained until his death. He was buried in the Chancel of St. Margaret's; and soon after this inscription was put over his grave, "Joannes Skeltonus, Vates Pierius, hic situs est."

"At a period," observes D'Israeli, "when satire had not yet assumed any legitimate form, a singular genius appeared in Skelton. His satire is peculiar, but it is stamped by vigorous originality. The fertility of his conceptions in his satirical or his humorous vein is thrown out in a style created by himself. In the quick-returning rhymes, the playfulness of the diction, and the pungency of new words—usually ludicrous, often expressive, and sometimes felicitous—there is a stirring spirit which will be best felt in an audible reading. The velocity of his verse has a carol of its own, the chimes ring in the ear; and the thoughts are flung about like coruscations."

THE PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

In the fly-leaves of the first volume are several entries of licences given for "eatinge of fleshe in the tyme of syckness," in the years from 1568 to 1571.

A proclamation for the "absteyning from flesh," &c. was issued January 16, 1547, and was enforced by Act of Parliament, 2 & 3 Edw. VI., c. 19, as law. (Strype, Mem. vol. ii., pt. i., p. 129.) In the Royal Articles of Visitation issued by King Edward VI. the question is asked, whether it has been declared to the people that "all persons *having just cause of sickness* or necessity, or being *licensed by the King's Majesty*, may temperately eat all kinds of meat," &c. (Cardwell, Doc. Ann., vol. i., pp. 27-39.)

From the Overseers' Books, it appears that such licences were sold at prices varying from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 26*s.* 8*d.*

The Registre of the Buryalls, Weddyngs, and Chrystenyngs in Sainte Margarette's Paryshe in Westmynster, begynnynge the j^st^ daye of Januarie in the year of our Lord God 1538, *and the* 30^th^ *year of our Sovereign Lord Kynge Henry VIIJ.*

1549. July the ij day. Mr. Doctor Chamber, M.D., of Oxford, Archdeacon of Bedford.

He was one of the Physicians to Henry VIII., and with Lynacre and Victoria founded the College of Physicians in London. Being also in Holy Orders, he became Canon of Windsor in 1510, and afterwards obtained other ecclesiastical preferments, with the Wardenship of Merton College, Oxford, in 1525. When he was Dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, he built the beautiful Cloister there, and gave to the Chapel and its Canons certain lands to the value of eleven thousand marks.

1553. Sept. the xviij day. Sir John Sutton, Knyht, Lord Baron of Dudley.

John Lord Dudley, having become deeply involved in debt, sold Dudley Castle to his cousin, the Duke of Northumberland, and never had a seat in Parliament. In his fallen fortunes, neglected by those who should have kindly entertained him, he was known by the name of "My Lord Quondam."

"The xxj day of September was the obseqwe of the Baron of Dudley, Ser John Dudley, at Westmynster, the bake syd of Sant Margatt's; and ther was [at] ys beryng prestes and clarkes syngyng in Laten, the prest havyng a cope, and the clarke havyng the halewater sprynkull in ys hand, and after a mornar baryng ys standard, and after a nodur beryng ys gret baner of armes gold and sylver, and anodur beyryng ys elmett, mantyll, and the crest a bluw lyon's hed standyng apon a crowne of gold, and after anodur mornar bayryng [his] targett, and anodur ys sword, and after cam Master Somersett the harold bayryng ys cott armur of gold and selver, and then the corse covered with cloth of gold to the grond, and iiij of ys men beyryng hym, and ys armes hangyd apone the cloth of gold, and xij men of ys servands bayryng xij stayffs torchys borning to the Chyrche, and in the quoer was a hersse mad of tymbar and covered with blake, and armes apon the blake, and after the mornars a grett compene; and afor the durge began the harold cam to the quoer dore and prayd for ys sowl by ys stylle, and so began the durge song in Laten, all the lessons; and then the harold prayd for a for masse, and so the masse song in Laten, and after ys helmet ofered, and cott and targatt, and after all was endyd offered the standard and the baner of armes; and so hom to dener, and ther was goodly ryngyng and a gret doll." (Machyn's Diary, p. 44.)

1556. A series of entries occur in the Register of the diseases to which the parishioners were then subject. A comet appeared in this year.

Maii xxx die.	Anthony [*blank*], off a fever.
„	Thomas Lawne, off a fervint ague.
„	Thomas Lawnsetter, off a canker.
xxxi	Thomas Hardyng, a surfett [plethora] and burnynge ague.
„	Robert Jones, off a pynyng sycknes.
Junii ij die.	Symond Alyvesey, of a swellyng.
iij	Elisabeth Mumforde, consumption.
„	Joh'n Fynche, of the blody flyxe.
iv die.	Joh'n Shute, off the fluxe and a consumption.
vij	George Lawrence, of the colleck and stone, long sycke.
„	Item. Elisabeth Hethe, of the ague with Godd's marks.[a]
viij die.	Maudlen Preston, of thought [cough] and pockes.
x die.	Wyllyam Foster, off very povertye.
xij die.	Jone Allen, off a postum [abscess] which brake.
xiij die.	Johen Mydleton, off a browce [bruise?].
xxiij die.	Joh'n Bympanye, off famyne.
Julii xiij die.	Joane Letsame, a chrysomer.[b]
xiv die.	Thomas Leike, takene [by visitation of God?].
xx die.	Alyce [*blank*], a strangere, of bledynge.
xxix die.	Tobye Holdene, of the measells.
Aug. iij die.	Willelmus Voter, of the blake jawndys.
xxix die.	Alyce Betterne, of chyncoughe.[c]
Sept. xx die.	Thomas Buckynghame, of tong-tyed [a child so born].
xxvij die.	Chrystyane Cleve, of the newe agewe.
Oct. xxiij die.	Alyce Lane, a chyld, of the wormes.
xxv die.	Joh'n Carter, of the fallyng sycknes [epilepsy?].
Nov. v die.	Margerie Towe, of quarterne [quartan] agewe.
xj die.	Agnes Knape, of the age of lxxv, of this new decese [influenza?].
xxiv die.	Jone Comber, of the newe sycknes.

[a] "They have the plague.....
For the Lord's tokens on you do I see."
(*Love's Labour Lost*, act v., sc. 2.)

[b] The chrysom was worn for eight days after baptism, *i. e.* from Easter Eve to the Saturday or Octave of Easter Day following. (L'Estrange, Alliance, c. viij., p. 368.) Children were called "chrysoms" originally who died between the time of baptism and their mother's churching, as they were buried in their chrysome as a shroud. (Wheatley, Rat. Ill. cxiij., s. 3, § 1.)

[c] *Dus Hühnerweh*, the poultry or chicken, contracted to *Chyn*—cough. (Hecker's Epid., p. 83.)

During the same period there died—

Of "famine,"	in June,	2	persons;	July,	5;	Aug.,	6;	Sept.,	4.
Of "ague,"	„	9	„	„	8	„	7	„	9.
Of "pining sickness,"	„	7	„	„	4	„	0	„	5.

In October, of "ague" 14 persons died, and of "pining sickness" 7; and of the latter disease in November, 8.

In 1557 broke out the influenza, a violent catarrhal fever, so called by the Italians, who recognised the inscrutable influence which it exerted on numberless persons at the same time. The disease prevailed very generally during the dry and unfavourable summer. The causes of this and the sweating-sickness were chiefly the following:—1. The peculiarly susceptible disposition produced by the climate on the constitution of the English. 2. Unhealthy seasons, and a poisoned misty atmosphere. 3. Intemperance, then a general vice. 4. The coarse and heating nature of the diet then generally used. 5. The immoderately warm clothing then in fashion, especially about the head. 6. The excessive indulgence in hot-baths. 7. The effects of diaphoretic medicines, employed in most disorders. 8. The rare use of soap. 9. The high price of linen-clothes. 10. The extreme indigence of the poorer classes. 11. The utterly miserable state of the dwellings, seething in filth and decomposition. (Erasm. Ep., lib. xxij., ep. 12, col. 1140.) 12. The over-crowded state of London. Such a number of foreign artisans were imported in 1517 into London as to cause the "Evill May-Day" Insurrection. 13. The extravagant dearness and scarcity of provisions. (See Hecker's "Epidemics of the Middle Ages," p. 212.)

1558. "This yeare," observes Stow, "in harvest time, the quartaine agues continued in like manner, or much more vehemently, than they had done the last yeere passed, wherethrough died many olde people, and specially priests. In the beginning of this yeere corne rose to 14 shillings the quarter . . . . by reason of the great death and sicknes the last sommer, for lacke of helpe and carriage."

1561. March the xj day. Rycharde Nelle.

He was born in King-street: his father being a tallow-chandler, rated at ij*d.* a week. He became Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge;

and Vicar of Cheshunt, Herts. In 1605 he was made Dean of St. Peter's, and three years afterwards Bishop of Peterborough. His translations were something marvellous,—to Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Durham, Winchester, and lastly to the Archbishopric of York. Not so much as a gravestone marks the spot where he lies buried.

Neile, when Bishop of Lincoln, by his reflections on the Commons, caused great disputes between the Houses of Parliament. King James I. once asked him whether he might not take his subjects' money without asking the Parliament. "God forbid," said he, "you should not, for you are the breath of our nostrils." Bishop Andrewes would not at first reply to the King's question, but, being urged, said, "I think your Majesty may lawfully take my brother Neile's money, for he offers it."

1563. There was a plague in form similar to influenza, according to Heckman. Between July and October, 543 persons died of it. The following entry from the Churchwardens' Accounts relate to it.

"1563. Item, to the paynter of Totehill Streete, for payntinge of certeyn blewe crosses to be fyxed upon sondrie houses infected, vj*d.*"

This practice, and that of lighting fires in the streets, are alluded to in Machyn's quaint Diary, lately ably edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., in an imperfect passage.

"The xxvj day of June....that ...the Curett and the Chyrche Wardens.....howse wher the plage shall hapen.....they..... that they shall not come to the Chyrche for the spase.....next folohyng after that the plage has bene, and so (a cross was) sett at evere dore of bluw, and a wrytyng un(der).....The ix day of July cam a commondementt.....that evere man in evere strett and lane for to ma(ke fires) iij tymes in the weke for to have the ere opon.....sese the plage in the Cete, and yff ytt plese God so.....so to contenew the fyre in evere strett and lane (every) Wednysday and Fryday." (P. 310.) "The iiij day of August was anodur proclamassyon from my Lord Mare that ther ys on man hyred (to kill) doges as many he cane fynd in the stretts, and has a fee for loke every day and nyght." (P. 312.)

In the Churchwardens' Accounts of 1592 is noted the first insertion of dog-killing, by Mr. Dean's appointment, at a cost of £2. 14*s.* 8*d.*, being at the rate of 1*d.* per ill-fated dog. This destruction was made in order to prevent the contagious infection being carried about in the animals' coats.

In 1557 notices are first made of the parishes of the parties married in the Church, and in 1566 of a "lycens-wedding," and in the year following of the condition of the parties, as "widow" and so forth.

In 1581 appear again the plague marks. During the prevalence of this sickly season, violent perspiration occasionally occurring, the physicians thought the sweating-sickness was about to return. Death rarely occurred, except in those who had not strength to endure the severity of the cough, and medicine was of little avail.

In the three following summers the disease was more virulent and fatal.

1586. Aug. The Rt. Honourable Sir Edwarde Dudley, Knighte, Baron of Dudley, Lord Dudleye.

He was in the Scotch expedition made against Edward VI., and was appointed Governor of Hulme Castle. Queen Mary restored to him Dudley Castle. In 1554 he was summoned to Parliament as eighth Baron, and was Lieutenant of Hampnes Castle. He was married three times. His son married Theodosia, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Knight.

Another plague occurred between August 1592 and May 1594.

In 1603 a frightful plague devastated the parish. The following entries refer to it in the Records. In August 182 persons had died; in September 353; in October 206.

"To Robert Welles, for serving visited people with water, 4*s*."

"To the bearer, for burying of 36 corses, 18*s*. Oct^{r}. Laid out for y^{e} bearers, searchers, water bearers, and grave digger, who attended on the visited people, for that they were allwaiyes endangered, to dwell in by themselves, and other necessaries, &c., £30. 18*s*. 6*d*. For pitch and tarre for the visited houses, 12*d*. For papers with Lord have mercy upon us, 12*d*. For several watchmen for a week, each 4*s*."

Robert Wells, in June and July and August, massacred the amazing number of 500 dogs! and in 1605, 83 other canine victims.

1603. Payd for the graves of CCCCLI poore folks, xxxvij*s*. vij*d*.

1604. Apr. 4. Mr. Thomas Churchyarde.

This old "Court Poet" was buried in the Choir, and was a native of Shropshire. The epitaph upon his tomb ran thus,—

"Come Alecto, and lend me thy torch,
To fynde a churchyard in a church porch:
Pouertie and poetrie this tombe doth enclose,
Therefore, Gentlemen, be merry in prose."

WEEVER'S FUN. MON., ed. 1639.

He was born in Shrewsbury, A.D. 1520, and became servant to the Earl of Surrey at Court, and at his recommendation became a poet, until his master's death in 1546. He then adopted the honourable calling of a soldier, and served in Scotland and Ireland. He spent some time at Oxford, and was patronised by the Earl of Leicester. Being unable to marry a rich widow, he returned once more, in 1592, to the profession of arms abroad. He received a scanty pension from Queen Elizabeth, and composed a Congratulatory Ode in honour of King James I. in the year of his death. He wrote the "Worthiness of Wales."

1609. Dec. 24. Philippe Warwicke, s. to Thomas.

"In the MS. History of St. Margaret's, Westminster, drawn up by the Parish-clerk. Sir Philip Warwick was born at Warwick House, in Westminster, Dec. 24, 1609. By his last will, dated July 4, 1682, he gave the interest of £100. to put out poor children to sea-service for ever. He died Feb. 17, 1682, being aged 73 years, a year younger than Mr. Wood makes him. Among the creations at Oxford, April 11, Philip Warwick, Secretary to the Lord Treasurer, (*qui ad cubitum ab Epistolis est*, as the Register hath it,) was also diplomated B.C.L. This noted person was born of Thomas Warwick, Organist of the Abbey Church of St. Peter in Westminster." (*Fast. Oxon.*, 1638.)—*Bp. Kennett's Collect., Harl. MSS.* 7045, k. f. 361.

He was educated at Eton College, and at Geneva under the learned Diodati. On his return home, he became Secretary to Lord Treasurer Juxon, and Clerk of the Signet. In 1640 he was elected Burgess for Radnor, and voted to negative the attainder of the Earl of Strafford: he vacated his seat in order to accompany the King to Oxford, where he resided in University College. In 1643 he was deputed to desire the Earl of Newcastle to march from the North upon London, but without success. In 1646 he was one of the Commissioners for treating for the surrender of Oxford, and in 1647 was Secretary to the King in the Isle of Wight. After the Restoration, he became Burgess for Westminster, and was knighted by King Charles II., and restored to his Clerkship of the Signet, to which the Earl of Salisbury added the Secretaryship to the Treasury.

1621. Nov. 23. Sir Ferdinando Sutton, Knt.; Baron Dudley.

He was grandson of Sir Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and was created K.B. at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, to be Knight of the Bath in 1610. He married, on July 9 in that year, Honoria, daughter of Edward Lord Beauchamp, eldest son of Edward Earl of Hertford: the bride had a dowry of £10,000.

[In 1625 the plague re-appeared. The dog-killer's occupation was restored, for he slew about 300 dogs.]

1627. June 11. Henry Hide, now Earle of Clarendon, son to Edward Ld. Chancellor and Earle of Clarendon, baptized.

He was author of State Letters and a Diary, and refused to take the oaths to William Prince of Orange. His father was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and married in this Church to Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury: by the marriage of his daughter Anne to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., he became grandfather of Queen Anne and Queen Mary.

1631. July 5. Edmund Waller to Ann Bāckes.

This was the poet's first wife. "She was a great heiress in the city, whom the interest of the Court was employed to obtain for Mr. Crofts." She died when she had been married about two years. (Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," vol. i., p. 182.)

1635. Aug. 12. Thomas Betterton, s. to Matthew, baptized.

His acting is eulogised in the "Tatler," Nos. 1 and 71, and his funeral is mentioned in No. 167. Steele says that he ought to be "recorded with the same respect as Roscius among the Romans." He is named with praise in the "Guardian," No. 82.

He was the son of an under-cook to Charles I., and first appeared at the Cockpit, in Drury-lane, in 1659. He was afterwards engaged by Sir W. Davenant as an actor in the Duke's Troop in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1662. The only other Royal Patent Theatre established after the Restoration was the King's Troop, in Drury-lane.

1638. Dec. 8. Mr. Richard James.

He was educated at Exeter College, and was elected Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Having been a great traveller, he assisted Mr. Selden in arranging the *Marmora Arundeliana*, and Sir Robert and Thomas Cotton in setting their Library in order. He was imprisoned for inveighing against the extension of the Royal Prerogative, by order of the House of Lords, and died of the quartan ague at Cotton House.

1639. May 19. Charles Weston, s. to Jerome Earl of Portland.

Only son of his father, and third Earl. He died fighting bravely, young and unmarried, in one of the great naval actions with the Dutch, in 1665.

1639. Oct. 31. William Villers, Vicecount Grandison, to Mary Banning, daughter of y^{e} late Lord Banning, Vicecount Sudbury, defunct.

1640. Nov. 27. Barbara Villiers, d. to Willm. Viscount Grandison.

This heroic nobleman was one of the most gallant adherents of the unfortunate King Charles I. After being present in many of the engagements in Ireland and England, he fell as Colonel-General of Infantry, at the seige of Bristol, July 1643. His daughter Barbara, the notorious Duchess of Cleveland, raised a monument to him in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was buried: she is the "Villaria" of the "Tatler," Nos. 50 and 61.

1642. May 31. Robert Uvdale, son to Robert, baptized.

The learned botanist. He planted the Cedar of Lebanon in Queen Elizabeth's Manor-House Gardens at Enfield, which once measured twelve feet in girth. In his large collection were some of the choicest and rarest exotics in the country.

1647. Jan. 22. Henry Aldridg, son to Henry by Judith, baptized.

The author of a "System of Logic." He designed Trinity Chapel, All Saints' Church, and the Towers of All Souls' College, Oxford; and Peckwater Quadrangle, Christ Church, of which College he was Dean. His beautiful catch, "Hark the Merry Christ Church Bells," is universally admired. He wrote also some fine Services and other Church Music.

1649. Mar. 7. Willowby Dewes, s. to S^r^ Simon Dewes and D. Elizabeth.

Sir Simon was of St. John's College, Cambridge; known for his great work, "The Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth." He was friend of Cotton, Selden, and Spelman.

1655. Feb. 5. Godfrey Goodman, Lord Bp. of Gloucester.

He was born of wealthy parentage in Denbighshire, and educated under his uncle at Westminster, and Trinity College (Cambridge). He was afterwards Prebendary of Windsor and Dean of Rochester. "In his discourse he would be constantly complaining of our first Reformers.... He was," says Fuller, "an harmless man, hurtful to none but himself, pitiful to the poor, hospitable to his neighbours, against the ruining of any of an opposite judgment, and gave the most he left to pious uses."

1655. July 7. Baptist L^d^ Viscount Campden of Kensington, co. Middx., married to the Lady Elizabeth Bertie, daughter of Montagu, Earl of Lindsay.

This nobleman was a zealous Royalist, and raised at his own expense a troop of horse and company of foot. But on the overthrow of the cause, his estates were seized and sequestrated by the Parliament; but,

by a considerable composition in money, he obtained permission to enjoy his own patrimony. At the Restoration he was created Lord Lieutenant of Rutland for his past services.

1655. Sept. 30. Henry Elsinge.

He was eminent for Parliamentary knowledge; and was educated at Westminster and Christ Church (Oxford). After his return from foreign travel, Archbishop Laud obtained the place of Clerk to the House of Commons for him. He resigned his appointment in Dec. 1648, being unwilling to take any part in the trial of the King. His principal work is entitled "The Ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England."

1656. Sept. 5. William How, M. D., of St. John's College, Oxford.

He was at one time Captain of Horse in the Royal Army, and afterwards settled as a physician in Lawrence-lane and Milk-street. He was an author of some reputation, and left behind him a choice library.

1656. Between John Milton of this parish, Esq., and Mrs. Katherin Woodcocke of the parish of Aldermanbury, spinster. The banns of marriage were published Oct. 22, 27, Nov. 3.

She died about a year after marriage, leaving a daughter, and was buried Feb. 10, 1658.

"Methought I saw my late espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcestis, from the grave...
Mine, such as yet once more I trust to have
Full sight of her in heaven, without restraint,
Came vested all in white, pure as her mind.
Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd."

1657. Oct. 19. Katherin Milton, d. to John, Esq., by Katherin, baptized. The child was buried March 20, 1658.

1657. Aug. 11. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Sarah } Joanes, sons and daughter to Edward and Alice, borne att one birth in the Long Wool-staple: the mother and daughter died.

The following warrant, under the hand of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State, issued soon after the Restoration, commanding the disinterment of the bodies of several persons who had been interred in the Abbey during the Interregnum,

is transcribed from a copy in the autograph of Nathaniel Bond, of Grange, in the county of Dorset, the son and successor of Denis Bond, one of the persons whose body was ordered to be disinterred. It still remains, amongst other manuscripts, in the possession of John Bond, of Grange, Esq.

The warrant appears to have been executed on the 12th and 14th of the same month in which it bears date, when the bodies were deposited in a pit in St. Margaret's Churchyard, "near the back-door of one of the Prebendaries."

"It is his Majestie's express pleasure and com'and that you cause the bodies of the several persons undernamed, which have been unwarantablie interred in Henry the 7th and other the Chappels and places wthin the Collegiate Church of Westminster since the year 1641, to be forthwith taken up and buried in some place of the churchyard adjoining to ye said Church, whereof you may not faile: And for so doing this shall be yor warrant. Dated at the Court at Whitehall, Sep. 9, 1661.

"Henry 7th Chapel:

"Dr. Isack Dorislaus.

He was LL.D. of Leyden. He assisted in drawing up the charge against Charles I. He was sent by the rebels Ambassador to the Dutch, and resided at the Hague, where Charles II. then was. He was assassinated by a Loyalist, Colonel Whitford, as he was supping in company with many friends. He was buried at the expense of Parliament.

"Coll. Richard Dean.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell.

The Protector's mother, who died November 18, 1654. The body of his daughter, Elizabeth Cleypole, was removed at the same time.

"Coll. Humphrey Mackworth.

He was one of Oliver's Council.

"Sir William Constable.

He was Governor of Gloucester, and one of the Judges in the mock-trial of King Charles I.

"Mrs. Desborough.

This was Jane, first wife of John Disbrowe, Major-General in the Parliament Army, and sister of the Protector.

"Anne Fleetwood.

"Coll. Robert Blake.

According to the "Lives of the Admirals," vol. ii., p. 73, Admiral Blake's body "was carefully removed, and decently buried in the churchyard, the coffin being taken from the vault."

"Coll. John Mildram.

A Scotchman, killed at Alresford, Hants.

"Mr. John Pimme.

The famous Member of Parliament in the reign of James I. and his son. He died at Derby House, on Dec. 8, 1643, and was buried "under Windsor's stone, on the south side of the Sacristarea." He was the determined foe of Lord Strafford; "one," says Lord Clarendon, "than whom no man had his hand or head deeper in the miseries of the nation."

"Mr. William Stroud.

He was a Member of Parliament, and for his fury was called the "Parliament Driver." One of the five Members demanded by King Charles I. on his entry of the House of Commons with an armed force January 1641-2.

"Mr. Humphery Saloway.

"Coll. Boscawen.

"Denis Bond.

"Mrs. Bradshaw.

"Mr. Thos. Haslerick.

His remains seem to have escaped the ignominious fate of those of his companions, to a certain extent, by being delivered to his family.

"Coll. Edward Popham.

"Dr. Twiss.

D.D.; Chaplain to Elizabeth, Princess Palatine of Heidelburg; Rector of Newbury, Berks; Prolocutor of the Assembly of Divines. He was engaged in the Arminian Controversy in 1641.

"Thomas May.

He was the translator of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, and distinguished also as a dramatic writer. Secretary to the Long Parliament. He was son of Sir Thomas May, of Mayfield in Sussex, where he was born in the year 1595. He was the friend of Ben Jonson, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Suckling, and others; and honoured by the countenance of King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta. He was suffocated by tying his nightcap too tightly under his chin.

"William Strong.

He was Fellow of St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Rector of More Critchell, in the county of Dorset; and St. Dunstan's in the West, London. One of the Assembly of Divines, and preacher in the Abbey Church during the usurpation, where he was buried July 4, 1654.

"Steven Marshall.

A preacher, buried in the South Aisle, Nov. 23, 1655. He preached Pym's funeral sermon.

"To the Reverend Dr. Earle, Dean of Westminster, or in his absence to ye Subdean there.

"EDW. NICHOLAS."

In the General Bill of Mortality for 1665, ending Dec. 19, it is stated that in this parish 4,710 persons were buried, of whom 3,742 died of plague.

The awful ravages of the plague, which in 1625 throughout London swept away 41,313 persons, and in 1665, 100,000 victims, as regards Westminster would seem to have arisen from three chief causes. 1st. The narrowness of the streets and lanes, crowded with families, "heaped up in single dwelling-houses," or even small rooms of sluttish houses without sufficient circulation of air,—a circumstance considered to be so dangerous that it elicited an order of Lord Burleigh, dated March 12, 1563, prohibiting the residence of more than one family in each house (Lansdowne MSS. v. vii. f. 21): and we find that the disease was most significantly called the "Poor Man's Plague." The physicians also of that period, wherein it appeared, concur in saying that all unwholesome and tainted food and unripe fruit, such as the lower classes might venture to eat, were great provocatives of the sickness; and recommend the constant burning of resinous woods and fragrant spices, to dissipate unpleasant smells and cleanse the air. 2ndly. The great want of sufficient drainage, the garbage in the streets, the above-ground sewers, and the state of the churchyards. The noisome exhalations from ditches and marshy ground, so often promoted by the flowings of the Thames over the low banks, combined with impure vapours, produced a constant dampness, and a cloud of heavy unwholesome temperature in the atmosphere. The plague invariably decreased before the influence of a hard, dry, frosty winter, and increased in malignity in a sultry summer. The use of large fires was recommended, if not in the open streets, because they produced too much heat, at least in dwelling-houses after sunset, to dry the apartment during the fall of the dew and the blowing of the damp night air. 3dly. The wearing of woollen clothing. Such stuffs invariably imbibe more readily, and retain infectious smells for a longer time, than cotton or linen clothes. Extreme caution, we well

know, has always been taken to prevent the importation of cotton as well as woollen goods which may arrive from suspected parts, and to destroy all rags and articles of wearing apparel that have been in infected houses. The plague-pits were according to tradition on the site of Harding's stone-yard.

1665. July 2. Alexander Ebury of Ebury, co. Middx.

He was buried in the yard to the north of the Church. Through his daughter and heiress Mary, all his extensive property round London devolved upon his grandson Sir Robert Grosvenor, who lived at Peterborough House in Millbank. His descendant is the present Marquess of Westminster, Lord of the Manor of Ebury.

1666. Jan. 1. Carey Rawleigh, Esq.

He was born in the Tower of London, while his father was imprisoned, and became a Gentleman Commoner of Wadham College in 1620. He was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I., who honoured him with a kind token at his leaving Hampton Court. He was made Governor of Jersey in January 1659. "Sir Henry Wotton gives him the character of a gentleman of dexterous abilities, and by others he is with honour mentioned." He was buried in his father's grave.

1668. Oct. 6. Sir William Waller, Knt. He was buried in the New Chapel.

He was educated at Magdalen and Hart Halls in Oxford, and knighted by King Charles I. on his return from serving in the war of the confederate powers of Sweden, Holland, and the Protestant Princes of Germany against the Emperor. He was a distinguished General of the rebel forces, but was defeated at Lansdown, twice at Rounway Down near Devizes, and Cropredy Bridge; but won the battle of Cherryton Down, and reduced Portsmouth. By the self-denying ordinance he lost his command; and is scarcely heard of after, being driven out of the Parliament at the time of Pride's Purge.

1677. Mar. 28. Wenceslaus Hollar.

Hollar was born at Prague, and neglected the law, for which he had been educated, and was at one time drawing-master to Prince Charles; but he sank into obscurity upon the downfall of monarchy, and the flight of the Earl of Arundel, his patron. Hollar rejoined him, after escaping from prison at Antwerp. He returned to England in 1645, but died in indigence, ill-paid by the booksellers, and neglected by the Government, for whom he had made a survey of Tangier. Aubrey says, "Winceslaus dyed a Catholique. He dyed on our Ladie-day 1677, and is buried in St. Margaret's Churchyard at Westminster, near the N. W. corner of the Tower."

1677 Dec. 3. Martin Clifford.

Educated at Westminster. He was Master of the Charter House, and buried amid a large attendance of noblemen and persons of quality. The Duke of Buckingham designed to erect a monument to his memory, but, dying before it was finished, it remained in the statuary's workshop.

1680. Aug. 27. Thomas Blood.

He was a disbanded officer of Cromwell's, and escaped to England after the defeat of his intended insurrection at Dublin by the Duke of Ormond, whom he afterwards seized in London, intending to hang him at Tyburn; he was happily prevented. He tried to steal the regalia in the Tower, but was bravely resisted by Edwards the keeper. Although he was apprehended, King Charles II. not only pardoned this hardened ruffian, but actually conferred an estate of £500. a year in Ireland upon him.

1693. June 26. Elizabeth Lee, d. to the Rt. Hon. Edward H., Earl of Lichfield.

This lady married Dr. Edward Young, who was educated at Winchester, and All Souls College (Oxford), and is well known as the pious author of the "Night Thoughts."

1703. May 13. Edward Jones, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

1706. July 12. Dr. Leonard Pluckenett, Queen's Botanist.

1711. May 30. Thomas Lawrence, s. to Thomas.

He was M.D.; of Trinity College, Oxford; Anatomical Reader in that University; and President of the College of Physicians.

1715. Dec. 13. The Rev. or Rt. Rev. George Hicks, D.D.

Dr. Hickes was born at Newsham, Yorkshire, in 1642, on a farm held by his parents, and educated at the Grammar School of North Allerton. In 1659 he was admitted a Servitor of St. John's College, Oxford. After the Restoration, he removed to Magdalen College, where he took his degree of B.A.; afterwards to Magdalen Hall; and finally to Lincoln College, of which he was elected Fellow in 1664. Next year he took Holy Orders. He had been Tutor, but, suffering from ill health, in 1673 accompanied Sir George Wheeler, his pupil, on a foreign tour. He returned in 1675, proceeded to the degree of B.D., and accepted the Rectory of St. Ebbe's. He was afterwards Chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, High Commissioner for Scotland, and was sent to inform the King of the proceedings in that country. He was appointed a Royal Chaplain in 1681; Canon of Worcester, 1697; Dean of that Cathedral, 1686, accepting the living of All Church instead of All Hallows, Barking, which he vacated. In 1689, having refused to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, he was deprived. In February 1694,

upon his return from France, whither he had gone on a mission from the non-juring Bishops to King James II., he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, by Bishops Lloyd, White, and Turner.

1736. June 22. Frances Whate.

She was a charwoman in the Church. "But the singularity of the circumstance is," says Malcolm, "that she should have been interred before the altar, which she thus accomplished. In the course of her pursuits, she was observed to be assiduous, and remarkably industrious, and often asked for charitable assistance. This she frequently received, and so carefully preserved her secret that her sister gained a bequest of £1,150. on the easy condition of procuring a grave for her body within the Church, and affording it a handsome funeral. The above sum had been concealed in various hiding-places contrived in her chamber."

1807. Feb. 14. John Read.

This eccentric gentleman earned the nickname of the "Walking Rushlight" by those who constantly met him in his invariably solitary walk to Kensington or the Bank. He was the oldest General in the service, and Colonel of the 88th Regiment. The Musical Professorship at Edinburgh was founded by him; and he composed several fine military marches.

The Registers of this eminent parish form a large obituary of members of noble and illustrious families, prelates, and relatives of distinguished persons, with a lengthy chronicle of their marriages and baptisms, which would furnish matter for a separate volume. Baptisms frequently occur in which Majesty condescended to become the God-parent of the little infant brought to the holy font.

Within this Church have been christened children of the infamous Titus Oates, Judge Jeffreys, and the well-known Bishop Burnet, author of the "Pastoral Care." Here Jeremy Bentham, the political and juridical writer, who died in Queen-square-place, was married to his wife; and here was also celebrated the first wedding of the father of the great and good Bishop Heber, who will ever be remembered with admiration in his University, and has left an imperishable name, in the record of missionary enterprise, of one who gave up, in the prime of life, intellect, and hope, the most brilliant prospects in his native land for a foreign country, to die in the

glorious cause of spreading that kingdom, the advent of which he had chosen as his immortal theme in early youth, and, lost in adoration of its glory, having escaped from the congratulations of an audience and friends inspired by his eloquence, upon the great day of the triumph of "Palestine," was found kneeling in prayer amid the calm of his closed college-chamber.

It were indeed to be wished that we could promise a period when an end would be set to the dangerous practice of burying the departed in over-crowded churchyards in cities, in the centre of a densely-peopled neighbourhood, in situations where the air is necessarily confined and cannot freely circulate, and, from the exposed position and the din and bustle of the great tide of population flowing by, the last solemn rites of religion are too often painfully interrupted or rendered inaudible, and the feelings of sad mourners unavoidably shocked. The visible inconvenience of the present system cannot escape notice. Other arguments readily suggest themselves, from public reason and public interest, to induce the prohibition of any future intramural interments. Gladly would the inhabitants of Westminster, as we believe, hail the day when an Act of this nature was passed; and the Churchyard of St. Margaret's—no longer a thoroughfare and playground for thoughtless children—should be laid with green turf, and, girt in with trees, be left sacred and untrodden, the seemly resting-place of many dead, and the first example of a wise reform. The gentle "poet of the mountains and the lakes" must answer any objections that shall possibly be raised.

> "*Leonard.* ———— Your churchyard
> Seems, if such freedom may be used with you,
> To say that you are heedless of the past:
> An orphan could not find his mother's grave;
> Here's neither head nor foot stone, plate of brass,
> Cross bones nor skull, type of our earthly state,
> Nor emblem of our hopes; the dead man's home
> Is but a fellow to that pasture-field.
> *Priest.* Why there, Sir, is a thought that's new to me;
> The stone-cutters, 'tis true, might beg their bread
> If every English churchyard were like ours.
> Yet your conclusion wanders from the truth:

We have no need of names and epitaphs;
We talk about the dead at our firesides.
And then for our immortal part! we want
No symbols, Sir, to tell us that plain tale."

THE BROTHERS.

Then might we also anticipate that, when the Commons of this realm assemble in that gorgeous Palace, (which, when complete, will be the noblest civic building of Europe, and suited to the importance and dignity of their deliberations,) and the nobles of the Upper House go up to worship in the Abbey so wondrously fair and beautiful, they will feel a righteous jealousy for the honour of the Sanctuary, and make the exterior of St. Margaret's also—now in melancholy contrast—indeed appear an object of their care and beneficence, as no degenerate sons of munificent fathers, conscious that within its hallowed walls they assemble especially to seek from the LORD a counsel which cannot err.

The Church of St. Margaret stands the lonely survivor out of the many monastic buildings above which the Abbey once rose, glowing like polished porphyry in the noonday sun, —dormitories, refectories, gates, almonries, sanctuary, belfries, horse-mills, bakeries, brew-houses, granaries. So it has come to appear a modern excrescence, and not an ancient adjunct coeval in foundation with the Abbey.

The Commissioners, who superintended the great improvements made in the commencement of the present century, while they commented even then upon "the area of the present churchyard being already disproportionately small, in comparison with the size and populousness of the parish," and the necessity of the co-operation of Parliament in order to provide another cemetery, suggested also that such "changes should be made in the outer appearance of the Church as may be thought most conducive to producing a better effect with respect to the surrounding buildings."

There could not be devised a nobler work for Mr. Barry than to render the exterior of St. Margaret's the silent but emphatic rebuke of those who, from want of reflection, suggest its demolition,—not weighing those necessarily attendant con-

sequences, the desecration of the sleeping remains, and the sundering of old ties and associations most harrowing to the feelings of those who love their Parish Church. No other hands could better show that "the King's daughter, all glorious within," should have "a clothing of wrought gold," —no other architect, full of years and honour, we trust, more justly claim in Westminster the epitaph, "Si quæris monumentum, circumspice,"—"If you look for his monument, look around you."

CHAPTER V.

The College of St. Peter, Westminster.

"As he returned from Winchester College, he said to a friend, 'My now being in that school, and seeing that very place where I sat when I was a boy, occasioned me to remember those very thoughts of my youth which then possessed me: sweet thoughts, indeed, that promised my growing years numerous pleasures, without mixtures of cares; and those to be enjoyed when Time—which I therefore thought slow-paced—had changed my youth into manhood. I saw there a succession of boys using the same recreations, and, questionless, possessed with the same thoughts that then possessed me. Thus one generation succeeds another, both in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and death.'"

THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY WOTTON, WRITTEN BY IZAAK WALTON.

"In Patriam Populumque."
(PRESENT MOTTO.)

THE ancient College of St. Peter in Westminster has not that spirit of a lettered calm which breathes from the time-honoured courts which cluster round Wykeham's tall grey tower, glassed in every stream that runs amid the willow-fringed water-meads in the vale of the silver Itchen; nor has it the sequestered beauty of the "distant spires, the antique towers," which meet the eye of those that

> "From the stately brow
> Of Windsor's heights, th' expanse below
> Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey."

The present Foundation suffers some disadvantage by a date later by a century than the younger of the sister-schools of Winchester and Eton; and yet this eminent seminary of

learning can number a long line of unforgotten worthies, boast architectural features, and old recollections, so distinguished and interesting that none but a kindred "Westminster," warm with the full-hearted affectionateness of a son nurtured within her walls, could rightly sing her praise, or tell with all his "felicities of time and place"—

> "Great men have been among us: hands that penned,
> And tongues that uttered wisdom; better none."

There is not wanting, however, the charm of antiquity to invest it with dignity; for it claims a kindredship with the school of grammar and music attached to the Abbey, "being privileged by grant and ancient usage," as was common with other great monasteries; and one early scholar, Ingulphus, tells us that Edgitha, the beautiful and accomplished Queen of the Royal Confessor, thought it not beneath her to bandy logic often with him, dismissing him ever for his aptness with a welcome guerdon, and good fare in some comfortable nook in the quaint old palace.

Stow reminds us only of an ancient custom, when he tells us that he witnessed year by year in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, the priory in Smithfield, upon the eve of the Patron Saint, upon a boarded bank beneath some wide-spreading tree, the scholars of St. Peter's College enter the lists of grammar, chivalrously asserting the primacy of Westminster against all comers; and no doubt seldom failing to bear off the prize of hardly-earned victory from the rival schools of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Cornhill in London.

William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of King Henry II., says, "The youth on that occasion dispute, some in the demonstrative way, some logically. Some, the better to show their parts, are engaged in disputation, contending with one another; whilst others are put upon establishing some truth by way of illustration. The boys of the different schools wrangle with one another in verse, contending about the principles of grammar, or the perfect tenses or supines." "Scoffs and sarcasms against their schoolmasters, touching the foibles of their schoolfellows, or perhaps of greater personages," unhappily were

mingled with the generous emulation. He also tells us of "certain excellent springs, whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and 'whose runnels murmer over the shining stones.' Among these, St. Clement's Well by Temple Bar may be esteemed the principal, as being the much most frequented both by the scholars from the schools, and the youth from the city, when in a summer's evening they are disposed to take an airing."

The following is an amusing instance of old rivalry between the schools of Eton and Westminster maintained on paper,—not, as now, on the Thames. The "Westminsters" represented in a caricature three of their body outweighing three Etonians in a pair of scales. George Canning immediately retorted,—

"What mean ye by this print so rare,
Ye wits, of Eton jealous!
But that we soar aloft in air,
While ye are heavy fellows?"

The laugh, however, was cleverly thus turned by Hook,—

"Cease, ye Etonians, and no more
With rival wits contend;
Feathers, we know, will float in air,
And bubbles will ascend."

Westminster and Eton have also frequently contended for the championship of the Thames; and once, in 1818, the Westminster six-oared boat won a race from an opponent of the same force, manned by students of the Temple. The following are the chief matches between the schools.

1830. July 27. The course was from Putney to Hammersmith. Eton won by three boats' lengths.

1836. Election Thursday. The course from Staines Bridge to a boat moored two miles down the stream. Eton beat by three boats' lengths.

1837. May 4. ¼ past 4 P.M. The course from Datchet Bridge to a mile and a quarter down the stream, and back through the bridge. Westminster won by eight boats' lengths. "The King," according to the Water Ledger, "when he heard of the arrival of the Westminsters at Windsor, sent down for the names of the crew, and desired they would come up to the Castle, when they should be shown over the

apartments, intimating that it was his intention to be present, which his Majesty was, together with his suite."

HAIDÉE.

R. M. Howard, K.S. (Stroke.)	G. M'Kenzie, T.B.
C. Vialls, T.B.	T. Vialls, T.B.
F. Turner, T.B.	H. Lee, T.B.
A. M'Kenzie, T.B.	J. G. T. S. Cocks, K.S.

Somerton, T. B. (Coxswain).

1842. July 26. Between 5 and a quarter to 9 P.M. The course from Barker's Rails to Putney Bridge. Westminster won by ten boats' lengths.

C. Goolden, Q.S.	J. Y. Seagrave, Q.S.
E. F. Smith, Q.S.	J. S. Smyth, Q.S.
W. H. Milman, Q.S.	E. C. Burton, Q.S.[a]
M. Haggard, Q.S.	J. Swabey, Q.S.

A. Merewether (Coxswain).

1843. Aug. 1. At 6 P.M. Eton won by seven boats' lengths.

1845. July 29. The course was the same as in 1842. Westminster won by 1 minute and 5 seconds, or about a quarter of a mile.

T. Preston, T.B.	F. A. Goodenough, Q.S.
H. V. Williams, Q.S.	A. Milman, Q.S.
C. J. V. Bedford, Q.S.	E. T. Shiffner, Q.S.
C. F. L. West, T.B.	W. G. Rich, Q.S. (Stroke.)

R. Burton (Coxswain).

1846. July 30. From Putney Bridge to Barker's Rails. Westminster won by three lengths, having pulled the distance, nearly five miles, in 28 minutes.

H. R. Barker.	C. F. L. West.
W. M. Parratt.	P. M. Robertson.
H. V. Williams.	C. S. Upperton.
R. W. H. Smart.	W. S. Rich (Stroke).

R. Burton (Coxswain).

1847. July 29. The same course as in 1845. Eton won.

When King Henry VIII. re-modelled the establishment of the Abbey, converted into a capitular from a monastic institution, a school was definitely founded here, as had been the case at Canterbury and Worcester. The laws and form appointed for its government and constitution by her father, Queen Elizabeth left untouched, but added an important statute to regulate the mode of election of noviciates into St. Peter's, and the chief of

[a] This gentleman, with Mr. E. P. Colquohoun, instituted a prize of a pair of silver skulls, held in 1844 by G. O. Edwards, Q.S.; 1845, W. S. Green, T.B.; 1846, — Rich, Q.S.; 1847, — Steward. In 1845, Patrick Colquohoun, Esq., LL.D., added a silver medal.

the Queen's Scholars upon the foundation of Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge; although the Deans and Masters, with a natural emulation, for some time endeavoured to obtain peculiar privileges and favours for their own colleges. In 1544 the latter received lands of the yearly amount of £167, surrendered by the Abbey, to be quit of paying the stipends of the scholars; and in 1546 other estates annually producing £400, in order to be freed from furnishing salaries to the Professors.

During the reign of Queen Mary, with the tyrannical suppression of the pure and apostolical faith of the Church of England, Cardinal Pole appears to have suffered the School to languish wholly unsupported. It is therefore with reason that Queen Elizabeth, in 1560, by restoring its revenues, and the foundation of an Upper and Lower Master and forty scholars, and giving the present statutes, has received the honourable title of Foundress.

Dean Goodman heartily seconded the good designs of his royal patroness, and with fatherly tenderness obtained a perpetual grant of his prebend of Chiswick, to be a place of refuge for the members of the Chapter and College whenever the terrible scourge of pestilence might be desolating Westminster. Since the times of Dr. Busby, who in 1657 retired thither, Dr. Nicholls was the last Head Master who actually resided in the college-house. During this Deanship the scholars were lodged in one spacious chamber, their commons were regulated, and the apartments of the Masters received an increase of comfort and accommodation. In 1594 Cecil, Lord High Treasurer, granted a perpetual annuity of twenty marks as gifts to scholars elected to either of the Universities.

Dean Goodman had for his successor that man of prayer and "most rare preacher," Dr. Launcelot Andrewes, who would often supply the place of the Masters for a week together. It was one of his simple pleasures, "with a sweetness and compliance with the recreations of youth," always to be attended, in his little retirements to the cheerful village of Chiswick, by two of his scholars; and often thrice in the week, it is said, he assembled about him in his study those of the Upper Form:

and the earnest little circle, frequently through the whole evening, with reverential attention heard his exposition of the Sacred Text; while he also pointed out to them those sources of knowledge in Greek and Latin, from which he had gathered his own stores of varied learning: and then,

> "his training such
> That he might furnish and instruct great teachers,"

with animating words of encouragement, he would dismiss them, with sincere regret that the hour of parting with their kind and affable friend should so soon have come.

Once more evil days fell upon the rising School, during

> "That violent commotion which o'erthrew,
> In town, and city, and sequestered glen,
> Altar and Cross, and Church of solemn roof,
> And old religious house, pile after pile,
> And shook the tenants out into the fields
> Like wild beasts without home."—WORDSWORTH.

While the Abbey was desecrated, and its prebendaries with one exception dispersed, and the families of the scholars threatened or assailed by the horrors of the great Rebellion, it was with an ill-cloaked hypocrisy that, having already exercised power over it through a Committee appointed November 15, 1645, the House of Parliament, in September, A.D. 1649, assumed to itself the protectorate of the School, entrusting its management to a government established in the Deanery, and composed of no fewer than fifty-six members, of whom but few were Peers. The fee or inheritance of many of the abbatial estates were sold; old rents only being reserved to the College. However they did expel a refractory Under Master, one Mr. Bagshaw, who had disputed Dr. Busby's authority, being angered because the Assistant-Master, who was required by the Doctor's failing strength, was permitted to teach a higher Form than that placed under his care.

To this control the College was subjected until the Restoration in 1660. The epitaph of Dr. John Earle, the first Dean appointed after that happy return of the rightful King to his

dominions, and afterwards elevated to the See of Worcester, commemorates his zealous regard and unceasing endeavours for the welfare and prosperity of the Abbey and the School. From that period until the present time the scholars have been maintained by the common revenues of the Collegiate Church, at a cost of £1,200. a year.

For eight weeks the candidates for election into the College, generally about thirty in number, from the Fourth, Fifth, and Shell Forms, "stand out" (that is, challenge each other in pairs,) in the Latin and Greek languages, and grammatical questionings, in the presence of the Head Master, who presides as umpire. The successful competitors are chosen in according to the number of vacancies, and so in time don the tasselled cap and long-desired "toga virilis,"—the welcome reward of long preparation and study, aided by the kind "helps"—those who have already passed the difficult ordeal of mutual examination. The "Captain of the election" is chaired round Dean's-yard.

"In 1661, May 13, I heard and saw such exercises," says Evelyn, "at the election of scholars at Westminster School to be sent to the University, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, in themes and extemporary verses, with such readiness and will as wonderfully astonished me in such youths."

Three Scholarships were founded by Archbishop Parker for Westminster boys in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, A.D. 1569. In 1621, Dean Williams, sometime Archbishop of York, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, founded four Scholarships; the holders of which, nominated by the Dean's Master, are called "Bishop's" boys, and wear gowns of episcopal purple: they receive the money when matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Three Scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of Sir Robert Wood, of Islington, Knight, in 1659; the preference being reserved to Scholars educated here. Dean Ireland and Judge Francis Burton (of the Welch Circuit) likewise established prizes: the first for compositions in Latin verse; the latter for the best scholar of the town-boys, or those not on the foundation, who live in boarding-houses in Great and Little Dean's Yards.

The entrance to the latter, which forms the school-court, is under a low groined gateway, of the date of the latter end of the fourteenth century, at the side of the Head Master's residence. Before the visitor is the porch of the School, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. On the space between it and the houses of the Under-Master and Senior Ushers, built A. D. 1790, on the north front, is the paved racket-court, formed against part of the west wall of the Dormitory. The south side is formed by Ashburnham House. The venerable School, once the Dormitory of the monks, ranging behind the eastern cloister of the Abbey, (a long and spacious building, with a semi-circular recess at one end, the Head Master's table standing in front of it), has a massive open timber roof of chesnut. The dimensions of this noble room are 96 feet long, and 34 feet in breadth. Four tiers of forms, one above the other, are ranged along the eastern and western walls.

The Upper and Lower Schools are divided by a bar of demarcation; over which, on Shrove Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, the college-cook, attended by a verger, having made his obeisance to the Masters, proceeds to toss a pancake into the Upper School, once a warning to proceed to dinner in the hall.

An interesting tradition is attached to the bar at the time when it bore a curtain. Two boys at play, by chance, made a grievous rent in the pendent drapery; and one of the delinquents suffered his generous companion to bear the penalty of the offence—a severe flogging. Long years went by; the Civil War had parted chief friends; and the boys had grown up to manhood, unknown to each other. One of them, now a Judge and sturdy Republican, was presiding at the trial of some captive cavaliers, and was ready to upbraid and sentence them, when he recognised in the worn features of one grey-haired veteran the well-remembered look of the gallant boy, who had once borne punishment for him. By certain answers, which in the examination he elicited, his suspicions were confirmed; and with an immediate resolve he posted to London, where, by his influence with Oliver Cromwell, he succeeded in preserving his early friend from the scaffold.

It was here that South, in a loyal childhood "father to the man," reader of the Latin Prayers for the morning, publicly prayed for the King by name "but an hour or two at most before his sacred head was struck off." Well, with a just pride and satisfaction, might he say, (in his sermon "prepared for delivery at a solemn meeting of his schoolfellows in the Abbey,") "Westminster is a school which neither disposes men to division in Church, nor sedition in State,—a school so untaintedly loyal that I can truly and knowingly aver that, in the worst of times, (in which it was my lot to be a member of it,) we really were King's Scholars, as well as called so. And this loyal genius always continued amongst us, and grew up with us, which made that noted Coryphæus (Dr. J. Owen) often say, 'that it would never be well with the nation, until this school was suppressed.'"

So slight have been the changes wrought upon the School since the time when Busby boasted his rod to be the sieve to prove good scholars, that we can almost conjure up the immortal Doctor stalking down with covered head before his royal visitor; and then humbly at the gate assuring his laughing Majesty that it was necessary for his dignity before his boys to be the greatest man present, even though a King should enter the scholastic precinct. "Dr. Busby!" said Sir Roger, "a great man! he whipped my grandfather: a very great man! I should have gone to him myself, if I had not been a blockhead: a very great man!"

In such a school

> "The echoes of its vaults are eloquent,
> The stones have voices, and the walls do live;
> It is the house of memory."—MATURIN.

It was here "that sweet singer of the Temple, George Herbert," was reared, "where the beauties of his pretty behaviour and wit shined, and became so eminent and lovely in this his innocent age that he seemed to be marked out for piety, and to become the care of heaven, and of a particular good angel to guard and guide him." That love of choral music, which "was his heaven upon earth," no doubt

was implanted here, while he went up to pray in that glorious Abbey,—

> "While his spirit had gone up in yonder cloud
> Of solemn and sweet sound, the many voic'd
> Peal upon peal, and now the choral voice alone."

How many future divines, with blessed mission winning men heavenwards,—aspiring statesmen, oracles of the senate,—poets and historians,—nobles, the ornaments of courts,—philosophers, and brave warriors, have been here!

1563.‡[a] J. Overall, Bishop of Norwich: one of the translators of the Bible.

1570.† R. Hakluyt, author of a Collection of Voyages.

1575.† T. Ravis, Bishop of London: one of the translators of the Bible.

1576.† J. King, Bishop of London.

1580.† R. Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph.

1585.† Caleb Willis, First Professor of Rhetoric at Gresham College.

1591.† Dudley Carleton, an eminent statesman and diplomatist in the reign of King James I. and Charles I.

1599.† E. Gunter, inventor of the Scale which bears his name.

1601.† Samuel Fell, Dean of Christ Church.

1605.† B. Duppa, Bishop of Winchester.

1606.† Nicholas Gray, Head-Master of Eton and Charter-House.

1608.‡ J. Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield.

1608.† H. King, Bishop of Chichester.

1608.‡ "Master George Herbert."

1613.‡ R. Creighton, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

1615.† G. Morley, Bishop of Winchester.

1619.† G. Griffith, Bishop of St. Asaph.

1623.† S. Rutter, Bishop of Sodor and Man.

1625.† R. Price, Bishop of Leighlin.

[a] The dates with a mark affixed denote the year of election, † to Oxford, ‡ to Cambridge.

1627.† T. Wood, Bishop of Lichfield.
1634.† R. Mead, the physician.
1634. A. Cowley, the poet; abiit.
1640.† J. Dolben, Archbishop of York.
1650.‡ "Glorious John Dryden."
1651.† R. South, the divine.
1652.† John Locke, the philosopher.
1653.‡ E. Wettenhall, Bishop of Kilmore.
1657.† G. Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
1661.‡ E. Jones, Bishop of St. Asaph.
1662.† Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church.
1663.‡ H. Rider, Bishop of Killaloe.
1666. Elkanah Settle, the object of Dryden's and Pope's satire; admitted.
1667.† C. Hickman, Bishop of Londonderry.
1668.† J. Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester.
1668.† H. Prideaux, author of the "Connection of the Old and New Testament."
1674.† G. Dolben, an Irish Judge.
1675.‡ Richard Duke, the poet.
1676.† L. Blackburn, Archbishop of York.
1677. Charles Montagu, Baron Halifax; admitted.
1678.† Nicholas Brady, D.D., Versifier of the Psalter.
1680.† F. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.
1680.† F. Gastrel, Bishop of Chester.
1680.† W. Ellis, Bishop of Meath.
1681.† William King, the humorist.
1681. M. Prior, the poet and statesman; admitted.
1682.† G. Stepney, poet and statesman.
1682.† G. Smaldridge, Bishop of Bristol.
1688.‡ Edmund Smith, the poet.
1688. N. Rowe, the poet; admitted.
1694.† J. Friend, the physician.
1694.† R. Newton, the founder of Hertford College, Oxford.
1697.† T. Spratt, Bishop of Rochester.
1705.‡ J. Heylin, founder of the Theological Lectures now read to the Queen's Scholars.
1710.‡ Z. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester.

1714.‡ "Sweet Vinny Bourne," the poet.

1715.† C. Este, Bishop of Waterford.

1717.‡ W. Barnard, Bishop of Londonderry.

1723.† W. Murray, Lord Mansfield.

1723.‡ T. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, author of the "Dissertations on the Prophecies."

1724.† J. Johnson, Bishop of Worcester.

1725.† G. Stone, Archbishop of Armagh.

1726.† R. Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh.

1728.‡ P. Yonge, Bishop of Norwich.

1732. Sir Roger Newdigate, founder of the prize for English Verse in Oxford; admitted.

1736. G. L. Gower, Marquess of Stafford, Lord President of the Council; admitted.

1739.† E. Smallwell, Bishop of Oxford.

1741. T. Barnard, Bishop of Limerick; admitted.

1742.† J. Skynner, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1743.† Bonnel Thornton, the wit.

1744.† David Murray, Viscount Stormont, Lord President of the Council.

1744.‡ R. Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin.

1745. C. Churchill, the satirist; admitted.

1747. Warren Hastings; admitted.

1751.† G. Colman the elder.

1754.† J. Heath, a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas.

1755.‡ C. Agar, Archbishop of Cashel.

1759.† W. Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter.

1760.† A. Moysey, a Welsh Judge.

1763.† E. Cleaver, Archbishop of Dublin.

1764.‡ Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church.

1764.† A. Macdonald, P. C., Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer.

1767.† J. Randolph, Bishop of London.

1768.† W. Jackson, Bishop of Oxford.

1768.‡ Joseph Drury, Head-Master of Harrow School (1783–1805).

1771.† Archdeacon Nares, the critic.

1773.‡ Everard Home, the eminent surgeon.

1775.† C. Abbot, Lord Colchester.

1809.† T. V. Short, Bishop of St. Asaph.
1812. C. T. Longley, Bishop of Ripon.
1816.‡ Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, Judge of the Common Pleas.

The foregoing list, taken from the *Census Alumnorum*, includes only Scholars upon the Foundation. Among the list of eminent persons likewise educated at Westminster occur the names of—Lord Burleigh; "Rare Ben Johnson;" Sir John Marsham, the chronologist; Harry Vane; Arthur Haselrigge; Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor, the Amri of Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel;" Nathaniel Lee, the poet; Sir Christopher Wren, the architect; Uvedale, the botanist; Kennet, the laborious antiquary; Pelham, Duke of Newcastle; Jasper Mayne, the poet; Judge Jeffreys; Barton Booth, the actor; Browne Willis, the antiquary; Pulteney, Earl of Bath; Carteret, Earl of Granville; Folkes, President of the Royal Society; Frank Nicholls, the anatomist; Richard Blackmore, the physician; Hawkins Browne, lawyer and poet; Dyer, the poet; James Hammond, poet; Thomas Lawrance, physician; Viscount Sackville; Sir Richard Hill, the opponent of John Wesley; Aaron Hill, the poet; Cowper, the bard of Olney; Constantine Jennings, "sitting enthroned in all the majesty of vertú;" Horne Tooke, the politician; Edward Gibbon, the historian of Rome's Decline and Fall; Richard Cumberland, the dramatist; Peter Elmsley, the philologist; George Colman, the younger; Robert Southey, eminent in verse and prose; Edward Burton, the ecclesiastical historian; Sir Francis Burdett; Harcourt Vernon, Archbishop of York; the Marquess of Lansdowne; Lord John Russell; Lord Fitzroy Somerset; the Marquess of Anglesea; Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

The great and good of these worthies (but a portion of a host, whose very names would leave us breathless if we told them,) have left their bright examples to no degenerate sons; for since their times have arisen, and even now doubtless are being nurtured, those who in a holy life, in letters, and in science might add lustre to any age, and do honour to that wise system under which they received their early education.

THE DEANS OF WESTMINSTER

exercise the same authority over St. Peter's College as that possessed by the Warden of St. Mary Winton College and the Provost of Eton in their respective foundations.

1540. William Benson, the last Abbat.

1549. Richard Cox, D.D., Head Master of Eton; Dean of Christ Church, 1546; Bishop of Ely, 1559: one of the compilers of the Book of Common Prayer.

1553. Hugh Weston, Rector of Lincoln College, 1538; Margaret Professor of Divinity in Oxford, 1540; Dean of Windsor, 1556.

1556. John [Howman] de Feckenham, of Gloucester Hall, Oxford; Dean of St. Paul's, 1554: one of the disputants against the three martyrs Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer.

1560. William Bill, D.D., Master of Trinity (1552) and St. John's (1546) Colleges; and Professor of Greek in Cambridge, 1542.

1601. Launcelot Andrewes, D.D., Chaplain to her Majesty; Master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, 1597; Lord High Almoner, and Bishop of Chichester, 1605; of Ely, 1609; of Winchester, 1618; and Dean of the Chapel Royal: one of the translators of the Holy Bible.

1605. Richard Neile. (Buried in St. Margaret's Church, 1640.)

1610. George Montaigne, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge; Master of the Savoy; Bishop of Lichfield, 1610; of Lincoln, 1617; of London, 1621; of Durham, 1627; Archbishop of York, 1628.

1617. Robert Tounson, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge; Bishop of Salisbury, 1620.

1620. John Williams, D.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Chaplain to King James I.; Master of the Savoy; Lord Keeper, and Bishop of Lincoln, 1621; Archbishop of York, 1641.

1645. Richard Steward, D.D., of Magdalen Hall in Ox-

ford; Clerk of the Closet, 1633; Dean of Chichester, 1634; of St. Paul's, 1638; of the Chapel Royal, 1643; Provost of Eton, 1639.

1660. John Earle, D. D., of Merton College, Oxford; Tutor to King Charles II., 1643; Clerk of the Closet, 1650; Bishop of Worcester, 1662; of Salisbury, 1663.

1662. John Dolben, D. D., (educated in St. Peter's College,) of Christ Church; Clerk of the Closet, 1660; Bishop of Rochester, 1666; Lord High Almoner, 1675; Archbishop of York, 1683.

1683. Thomas Spratt (Incumbent of St. Margaret's Church).

1713. Francis Atterbury, D. D., (educated in St. Peter's College,) Preacher at the Rolls, 1698; Chaplain to William III.; and to Queen Anne, 1702; Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, 1710; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1711; Bishop of Rochester, 1713.

1722. Samuel Bradford, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Bishop of Carlisle, 1718; of Rochester, 1723.

1731. Joseph Wilcocks, of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford; Bishop of Gloucester, 1721; of Rochester, 1731.

1756. Zachary Pearce, D. D., (educated in St. Peter's College,) of Trinity College, Cambridge; Dean of Winchester, 1739; Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation; Bishop of Bangor, 1748; of Rochester, 1756.

1768. John Thomas, D. D., of Queen's College, Oxford; Bishop of Rochester, 1774.

1793. Samuel Horsley, LL. D., F. R. S., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Bishop of St. David's, 1781; of Rochester, 1793; of St. Asaph, 1802.

1802. William Vincent, D. D. (Head Master of Westminster School.)

1816. John Ireland, D. D., of Oriel College, and founder of four Scholarships in the University of Oxford; Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation.

1842. Thomas Turton, D. D., of St. Catharine Hall, and Norrisian Professor of Divinity in Cambridge; Dean of Peterborough; Bishop of Ely, 1845.

1845. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., of Oriel College, Oxford;

Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; Lord High Almoner; Bishop of Oxford, 1845.

1846. The Very Reverend William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of the Order of the Bath; Canon of Christ Church, and Reader in Geology and Mineralogy in Oxford.

Nor must we forget those, by whose unwearied toil scholars are "trained up here in the studies of godliness and good learning," to serve to the honour of GOD in Church and State. The following is a list of the Masters.

1540. John Adams.

—— John Passey.

1543–1555. Alexander Nowell, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, 1560; Dean of St. Paul's, 1561; Canon of Windsor, 1594; Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1595; Canon of Canterbury; Archdeacon of Middlesex; Rector of Saltwood, Kent, and of Great Hadham, Herts. He was the improver of the first Catechism published during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and for thirty years preached the first and last Lent Sermons before her Majesty. He was represented in his college "with his hooks and other tackling, lying in a round on one hand, and his angles of several sorts on the other: but," says Fuller, "whilst Nowell was catching of fishes, Bonner was catching of Nowell, and, understanding who he was, designed him to the shambles." Nowell was fishing upon the banks of the Thames when he received the first intimation of his danger, which was so pressing that he dared not go back to his own house to make any preparation for his flight. "Like an honest angler, he had taken with him provision for the day; and when in the first year of England's deliverance he returned to his own country, and his own haunts, he remembered that on the day of his flight he had left a bottle of beer in a safe place on the bank:" there he looked for it, and "found it no bottle but a gun, such the sound at the opening thereof; and this," adds veracious Fuller, "is believed (casualty is mother of more inventions than industry) the original of bottled ale in England."

1555. Nicholas Udall, M.A., Schola
College in Oxford; and Master of Eton
with difficulty obtained his degree, owing
the Church of England. He was afterwa
sor. He appears to have commended his
Busby, if we may believe old Tusser in
Points of Good Husbandry:"

> "From Paul's I went, to Eton sent,
> To learn straitways the Latin phrase;
> Where stripes fifty-three, all given to
> At once I had.
> For faults but small, or none at all,
> It came to pass that beat I was:
> See, Udall, see the mercy of thee
> To me, poor lad."

1563. John Randall.

1564. Thomas Brown, Prebendary of
died 1584.

1570. Francis Howlyn.

1572. Edward Grant, Prebendary of
"the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his

1593–99. William Camden, M. A., o
Oxford; Prebendary of Salisbury, 1589;
Clarencieux King-at-Arms, 1596; founder
of History at Oxford, 1622; author of the
"Annals of Queen Elizabeth." He was e
Hospital and St. Paul's School, and entered
Magdalen College, Oxford. Through the
Goodman he became Under Master in thi
Ben Jonson dedicated his first play, "E
Humour:" hoping, to use his own words,
master, "that the confession of my studies
you to have been my instructor; for the
thankfulness, I am sure it will, with good
praise or excuse. Your true lover, Ben Jon
and papers were bequeathed to Sir Robert
Chiselhurst in Kent, in 1623, aged 73, and
Abbey with great solemnity, the heralds
nobility assisting at the stately ceremonial

honoured his memory by repairing his monument when defaced, and adding to it a simple but expressive epitaph.

1599. Richard Ireland, of Christ Church, Oxford; the Master of George Herbert.

1610. John Wilson, of Christ Church, Oxford; Prebendary of Westminster, 1623; of Lincoln; Dean of Ripon; Master of the Savoy.

1622. Lambert Osbolstone, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; Prebendary of Wells; Rector of Wheathampstead, Herts. For a libel published, in his partizanship for Archbishop Williams, against Archbishop Laud, he was sentenced by the Star Chamber to pay £5,000, to forfeit his stall, and before his scholars have his ears nailed to the pillory. He prudently fled to the Continent in 1638, but in three years was restored to his Canonry, in which he alone was continued when his brethren were driven out as "delinquents;" but soon after, having forsaken the Puritan faction on conscientious motives, he was deprived, and died in obscurity in 1659. According to a Harleian MS., "1632. Statutum est hoc anno, ut dies Electionis hactenùs mobilis et incertus, jam demùm figeretur, ut dehinc quotannis celebrandus ij° die Lunæ in Term. Pasch."

1638–95. Richard Busby, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster; Canon and Treasurer of Wells, 1660; Rector of Cudworth, Somerset, and of Willen, Bucks, 1639. He was so poor that he received the sum of £5. to enable him to take his degree of B.A., and £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* to proceed M.A., at Christ Church, Oxford, by a donation from St. Margaret's Vestry. Of this timely aid he made a noble acknowledgment, by making a bequest of £50. to poor housekeepers, an estate worth £525, and in personal property nearly £5,000. to that parish. It was his boast that out of the Bench of Bishops he had taught sixteen. In allusion to his being a man of scarcely moderate height, a very tall Irish baronet one day impertinently addressed him thus in a coffee-house,—"Will you permit me, Giant, to pass on to my seat?" "Certainly, Pigmy," was the Doctor's polite reply. "Sir," growled the Celt, "I alluded to the vastness of your intellect." "And I,

Sir," was Busby's quiet retort, "to the size of you Pope has immortalized one of his class:

> "When lo! a spectre rose, whose index-hand
> Held forth the virtue of the dreadful wand:
> His beaver'd brow a birchen-garland wears,
> Dropping with infant's blood and mother's tears.
> O'er every vein a shudd'ring horror runs,—
> Eton and Winton shake through all their sons.
> All flesh is humbled: Westminster's bold race
> Shrink and confess the genius of the place;
> The pale boy senator yet tingling stands,
> And holds his garments close with quiv'ring hands."

Adam Littleton, author of a Latin Dictionary, wa Master with Dr. Busby.

1695. Thomas Knipe, of Christ Church, Oxfor bendary of Westminster, 1697, "for fifty years presid the welfare of the School."

1711. Robert Friend, Canon of Windsor, 1729; o Church, 1744; Prebendary of Westminster, 1731; 1754, aged 84. Samuel Wesley, the elder brother and Charles, who earnestly condemned their secessi the Church, was Under Master; in 1732 he became M Tiverton School.

1733. John Nicoll, Prebendary of Westminster Canon of Christ Church, 1751; died in 1765.

1753. William Markham, D. D., Prebendary of I 1759; Dean of Rochester, 1765; of Christ Church Bishop of Chester; Tutor to the Prince of Wales, 1771 bishop of York, 1776.

1764. John Hinchcliffe, D.D., Master of Trinity Cambridge, 1768; Bishop of Peterborough, 1769.

1764. Samuel Smith, D.D., Fellow of Trinity Cambridge; Prebendary of Westminster; of Peterborougl

1788–1802. William Vincent, D. D., Fellow of College, Cambridge; Chaplain in Ordinary, 1762; R All Hallows, 1778; Sub-Almoner to the King, 1784; Longdon, Worcestershire; Dean of Westminster, 1802; of St. John's, Westminster, 1803; Rector of Islip, Oxon. Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, 1802

1807; author of the "Voyage of Nearchus,"—and "Periplus of the Erythræan Sea," a work which procured for him the attention of the Emperor Napoleon. James Hook, the brother of Theodore, while at Westminster dressed himself up as an old begging-woman, and so imposed upon the good-hearted Doctor that he obtained a half-crown from him. The latter's horror may be imagined, when he subsequently saw three of the boys (Harley, the late Earl of Oxford; Carey, afterwards Bishop Carey; and another school-fellow,) busily employed in treating the supposed elderly lady to an extempore shower-bath under the pump.

["1801. At this election the Valedictions were first spoken on the morning immediately following the day of election; and the candidates who had been chosen students of Christ Church, immediately proceeded to Oxford, by which arrangement they gained the advantage of a Term."—*M.S. Note, Census Alumnorum.*]

1802. John Wingfield, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Rector of Easton, Hants, 1792; Prebendary of Worcester, 1803.

1803. William Carey, D.D., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Vicar of Sutton; Prebendary of York, 1802; of Westminster, 1809; Bishop of Exeter, 1820; of St. Asaph, 1830; Sub-Almoner, 1807.

1815. William Page, D.D., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Rector of Willen, 1806.

1819. Edmund Goodenough, D.D., F.R.S., of Christ Church, Oxford; Senior Proctor, 1816; Rector of Wath-upon-Dean, Yorkshire; Prebendary of Carlisle,—of Westminster,—of York; Dean of Wells; Sub-Almoner to the King, 1824.

1828. Richard Williamson, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

1846. Henry George Liddell, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Public Examiner, 1844; Senior Proctor, 1846; Select Preacher, 1847; Chaplain to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

1841. Under-Master, Thomas William Weare, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

THE COLLEGE HALL,

originally the Abbat's refectory, was built by that gr
factor of the Abbey, Nicholas Littlington, in the reign
Edward III. The approach is by steps under a covere
and adjoins the Jerusalem Chamber. Its dimensions a
by 27 feet and a half in width. It is lighted by window
lights, and filled above with elegant tracery: the floor
with Turkish marble laid in a chequered pattern. At t
end is a latticed tribune or gallery for musicians, cas
towards the Hall, now used as a pantry; and behind
butteries and hatches. Upon the north side, beneath
cutcheons of the Arms of St. Peter's, the Deanery, Christ
(Oxford), and Trinity College (Cambridge), and elevate
raised dais, is the high-table: those which stand below
to have been formed out of the wreck of the Armada, an
chesnut-wood. The wainscoting is continued to a cons
height along the walls. Above all is the plain but ha
roof, with ribs springing from carved corbels wrought
shape of angels bearing shields, upon which are emblazo
Arms of King Edward the Confessor, Nicholas Littling
other Abbats. A small louvre rises above the central heart
which in winter a charcoal fire used to burn. The I
a modern and lofty room, with a moulded ceiling in the
style, and well stored with memorials of the attachn
"Westminsters" to their old school, is 31 feet in
and 20 in breadth.

Upon the west side of the spacious College-gardens,
determined by the House of Lords, upon an appeal fr
divided Chapter, is the DORMITORY—its arcade once o
on the lawn spread before the prebendal houses on the n
a splendid edifice, although unfortunately built in a s
architecture not in harmony with the Gothic Abbey,
towers beyond it on the north

> "In undisturbed and lone serenity,
> Finding itself a solemn sanctuary
> In the profound of heaven."

The old Dormitory, built in 1380, which had been the granary of the monastery, flanked by a noble tower, and a long line of beautiful windows, looking towards Great Dean's-yard, had grown decayed and ruinous; and we cannot but regret that the funds which raised the present building had not been devoted to the repairs of this pure and beautiful specimen of conventual architecture. The designs for the New Dormitory were given by the accomplished Earl of Burlington; Sir Edward Hannes, Physician in Ordinary to Queen Anne, in 1708, bequeathed £1000. towards its erection. A memorial having been presented by the Chapter in 1718, George I. contributed a subscription to the same amount; to which the Prince of Wales and William Maurice (High Bailiff of Westminster,—and son-in-law of Bishop Atterbury, who as Dean fostered the project with his accustomed zeal,) each added £500. The House of Commons granted the munificent sum of £1200. for the work. The whole cost of the building exceeded £5000; the first stone being laid by the noble architect upon Election Tuesday,—it bore this inscription, "Posuit felicibus (faxit DEVS) auspiciis Ricardus Com. de Burlington, Architectus, 7 Kal. Maii 1722."

Within this building, 161 feet long by 25 feet broad, (its walls, like the School, lined with the names of former occupants,) Latin plays are represented by the scholars, clad in Greek costume, upon the second Thursday in December, and the Monday before and after that day. Those acted now in successive years are the *Andria*, *Phormio*, *Eunuchus*, and *Adelphi* of Terence.

In the *Phormio*, 1848, said to be the most successful play produced for many years, the following Queen's Scholars bore their parts.

Phormio . .	R. G. H. SOMERSET.	*Dorio* . .	R. A. COOK.
Geta . . .	N. R. SMART. (Captain.)	*Nausistrata* .	W. D. SOMERVILLE.
Demipho . .	A. JOHNSON.	*Sophrona* .	E. P. INGRAM.
Chremes . .	W. WATERFIELD.	*Hegio* . .	E. T. CHAMBERLAYNE.
Antipho . .	H. CLAPCOTT.	*Cratinus* . .	F. W. STOKES.
Phædria . .	E. BALFOUR.	*Crito* . . .	W. G. ARMITSTEAD.
Davus . .	R. ELIOT.	*Puer* . . .	S. ANDREWES.

This custom was enjoined by Queen Elizabeth, in order that the scholars should be apt "to suit the action to the word." It was similar to one enjoined in the statutes of St. Mary Winton and Eton Colleges, at that period designed to promote the study of the then neglected Classics, and derived from the old celebration of the "Boy-Bishop," and the performance of stage-plays by school-boys. Queen Elizabeth had a body of such players, called the "Children of the Revels," formed out of the choir of her Chapel. Dr. Warton expressly mentions "this liberal exercise, yet preserved, and in the spirit of true classical purity, at the College of Westminster." Sometimes English plays have been acted; as in the year 1695 was the *Cleomenes*, no doubt in honour of its author Dryden being an "Old Westminster:" Lord Buckhurst spoke the prologue, still extant, upon the occasion.

The scenery, arranged after designs by Garrick, was presented by Dr. Markham. The modern dresses formerly in use were exchanged for appropriate Greek costume in 1839, upon the recommendation of Dr. Williamson.

Many an enthusiastic Christmas audience has been gathered here, cheered by the merry music of the Guards' Band between the acts, and approving with smile and cheer the well-wrought prologue, and regretting the close of the pithy epilogue, seasoned high with harmless satire and racy quick allusions to the passing events of the outer world,—until each actor, animated by the inspiring presence of affectionate faces, retires amid the plaudits of an illustrious and crowded company, able to appreciate and glad to acknowledge his successful efforts to maintain the ancient honours of "the Play."

How many a worn man returns hither, versed in the world's toil! who remembers well how, in years long gone by, he panted for the day when the Electors arrived, the Dean of Christ Church and the Master of Trinity, each attended by an Assistant Examiner, the Dean and Sub-Dean of Westminster, and his own kind Head Master. Then, after the anxious Monday and Tuesday, on Rogation Wednesday, with a swelling heart and the warm pressure of a trembling hand, he bade a silent farewell to many an old friend, clustering about him

with ill-disguised regret and faltering congratulation that he was about to leave their wonted society; even though he had achieved, in "the pleasant month of May," the height of a Westminster's young ambition—the student's gown of Christ Church, or the scholarship of Trinity.

He has come back, after a long interval; grey hairs are sprinkled amongst the auburn locks of early manhood. He has known the toil of a court, the bar, a parish, the camp,—has been eminent for eloquence even in the great assembly of Parliament, or in the gentler distinction of the Arts. He revisits the common home, full of "delicious memories of youth," to which a hundred hearts in distant lands are oft reverting, where for a breathing space men merge all differences of opinion, age, and distinction,—all equals in one great brotherhood.

Now he looks upon the "Yard," that seemed so dull on "leave-out" days to his disappointed eyes; the walls so long cherished in affectionate memory—replete with a thousand recollections of unforgotten friendships, some ended as he past that threshold as a boy, some hushed in the early grave, few perchance surviving now; the School, with hours too short for untiring emulation, where learning was taught to lose the blemish of pedantry, arrogance was tempered into generous frankness, conceit was softened into a rightful self-respect, mean prejudice enlarged into candid liberality, indolence strung into hardiness and enterprise, selfishness forgotten in kindly consideration and sympathy for others, the happy effects of early subjection and "fagging," (a word outshadowing fear only to timid boys, over-anxious friends, and intrusive alarmists,) and in due turn of a delegated responsible authority, with the necessarily mutual dependence which subsists between patron and client, and that deeply-rooted sensitive regard for the body to which they belong, which in fact is only to be found in the sons of a school that, in the emphatic language of Dr. Arnold, "possesses memories."

With what pleasure, heightened even by a tender melancholy, does he revisit the room where, watching the slow dawning of the tardy morning, he conned the future task! the

echoing holiday-fields, where first he learned to enter on the exciting struggle of manly football, and wield the bat! or, lying along the sunny turf during some hard-fought match, watched impatient to exult with hearty shout over some wicket, vexatiously held out, at length bowled down! the broad river, upon which his pliant arm, obedient to the energetic "Head of the water," was trained in sanguine hope to outstrip the Eton Eight,—marvellously strong, if magnifying rumour for once spoke truth! the

> "Cloistral shades, the angel-haunted cells,
> Chauntries, and tuneful roofs,"

to which he retired to muse apart upon the newly-come tidings of his home,—or with one own familiar friend—the very brother of confiding boyhood—lingering upon the congenial theme,

> "The promised joys of Life's unmeasured way!"

and longing through the toilsome week for the Abbey "looking tranquillity,"—the happy Sunday hours, with their calm repose, their holy music,—echoing in thought those lines of the old Blind Bard, once a dweller in the neighbourhood:

> "But let my due feet never fail
> To walk the studious cloister pale,
> And love the high embowed roof,
> With antique pillars massy proof,
> And storied windows, richly dight,
> Casting a dim religious light.
> Then let the pealing organ blow
> To the full-voiced choir below,
> In service high, and anthems clear,
> As may, with sweetness through mine ear,
> Dissolve me into ecstacies,
> And bring all heaven before mine eyes."

Then—as he reflects upon the past, or walks unknowing and unknown among the new generation which has arisen in his own and fellows' place—will he feel indeed that one only

who had known a public school could have written those true lines of Gray,—

"Gay hope is theirs by fancy fed,
Less pleasing when possest;
The tear forgot as soon as shed,
The sunshine of the breast:
Theirs buxom health, of rosy hue,
Wild wit, invention ever new,
And lively cheer, of vigour born,
The thoughtless day, the easy night,
The spirits pure, the slumbers light
That fly th' approach of morn."

"Det Deus incrementum."
(OLD MOTTO.)

THE ENTRANCE OF THE SCHOOL.

CHAPTER VI.

"There is given
Unto the things of earth, which Time hath bent,
A spirit's feeling; and where he hath leant
His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a power
And magic in the ruin'd battlement,
For which the Palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its dower."

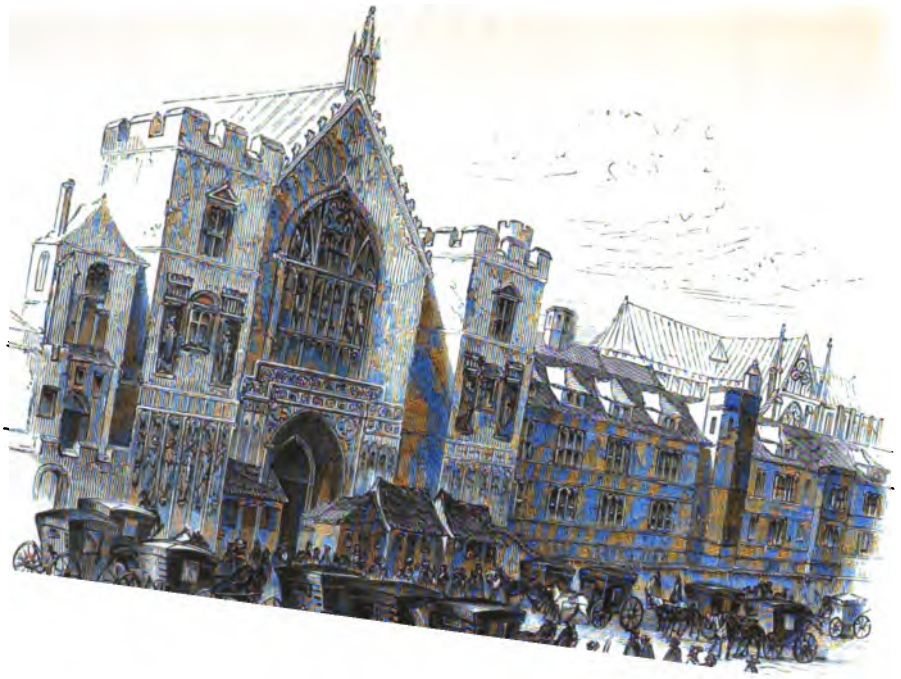
CHILDE HAROLD.

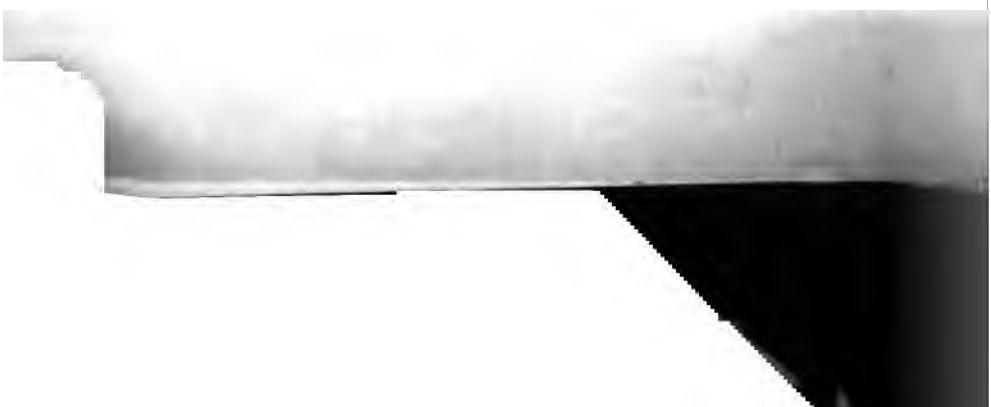
DEAR as the Palatine, with its neighbouring Capitol—the temple of her gods—was to ancient Rome,—dear as the Acropolis, and its sun-lit Parthenon, chiselled out against the deep blue skies, to the devotion of Athens,—dear as their Isle de la Cité, with its solemn Church of Notre Dame, to the French,—is that, which was once Thorney Island, now to this great country—its soil and palaces rendered immortal in the dramatic pages of its great chief of bards. We shall not enter beneath the venerable twin-towers of St. Peter's, which, through the "clear obscure," seem to rise like the outspread wings of some archangel of peace above the slumbering City,—we shall not meditate, moving with a slow soft footstep, along the aisles dim with misty purple light, which imagination, while each far sculptured form seems instinct with life, repeoples with a mighty presence,—since round this mighty temple our native land more immediately concentrates her history, fortunes, and glory, and to its keeping, as to that of a loving mother, for long centuries has commended the dust of the chief of her great and good. We pass on to the seat of her sovereign government, and her chambers of legislation,—that central heart, whose pulse and

working is felt in the furthest dependencies of a dominion, which in vastness of extent, power, and importance outvies the grandest empires of the past: we shall linger in halls of state, where those great counsels were held which have added new lands to the globe—have animated our forefathers with the spirit that has elevated our navies and armies into a glory and a boast,—which enforce respect in the most potent kingdoms of the world, and on the utmost seas, where the red-cross standard of England waves alone,—the harbinger, as the hearts which love our Mother-Church are ever fondly hoping, to prepare the way before missions, which break off the yoke from the bondslave, and bring all lands into subjection to a dominion higher and mightier than that of earth.

NEW PALACE-YARD

derived its name from having been the great court in which King William Rufus intended to build a new palace, of which Westminster Hall formed no mean part. It was enclosed upon the west side by a wall pierced with the High-gate, so called from its stateliness and beauty, erected by King Richard II., A.D. 1484, on the east of Union-street, and at the entrance of the Broad Sanctuary, but never completely finished: it was used, for a short time, as a prison before its demolition in 1706. Towards the north, in the midst of a line of houses, stood another gate, under which was a passage to Canon-row and the Long Wool-staple. The south side was occupied by the north front of the Hall and adjacent Government buildings, with a gateway opening into the lane which led to St. Margaret's Church: it was destroyed in 1731, as obstructing the passage of the Members on their way to Parliament. Upon the east side stood portions of the Palace, which likewise had a gate beyond the Star-chamber, close to the King's-stairs, upon the bank of the Thames, and leading to the stairs. This water-gate was pulled down in 1741, to make room for the south-west abutment of the Bridge.





In Palace-yard were anciently pales about five feet high, put up to protect foot-passengers from danger and mud. Within these rails and St. Stephen's Chapel and the private Palace were two messuages called "Paradise" and the "Constabulary," both of which (13 Hen. VI.) were granted to John Duke of Bedford. A beautiful fountain, which fell in large cascades, and on jubilee-days was made to pour forth streams of choice wine, stood rather towards the west, and on the north side of the Court. Permission to make use of the surplus water which flowed from this conduit was granted, on February 3, 25 Hen. VI., to the parish. Under the date 1524 the Churchwardens for the time being note, "Mem^m^ the King's Charter for the Condett at the Pales'-gate remayneth in the custody of the Churchwardens." The fountain was removed in the reign of King Charles II.

Close to the gate on the north side of the yard, in the reign of King Edward I., Sir Ralph Hengham, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench from 1278 to 1290, built a large stone clock-tower, 24 feet long and 17½ feet broad, opposite Westminster Hall gate, and in front of a house upon the terrace bearing a dial with the apt quotation "Discite justitiam moniti." The expense was defrayed out of a fine of 800 marks, in which he was amerced for carrying his compassion to such a length as to alter a court-roll in a poor man's favour, who in an action of debt was sued for 12*s.* 4*d.*, and to reduce the payment to 6*s.* 8*d.* In it a clock was afterwards placed; and the bell, chiming from it every hour, spoke in audible warning tones to all who sat upon that Bench, admonishing them "to minister true judgment indifferently" to all. Even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the solemn sound had not wholly lost its import, though another Justice had wellnigh forgotten its meaning. "Brother Cattlyn," drily observed Judge Southcote, who sat beside him, "I have no mind to build a new clock-tower."

In the time of King Henry VI. the Wardenship of the Clochard, the disposal of which was vested in the Sovereign, was granted to William Walesby, Dean of St. Stephen's, with the wages of 6*d.* a day paid out of the Exchequer. The bell

could be heard in the heart of London when the wind blew w. s. w., usually threatening bad weather. Before the Reformation it was named "Edward," after the Royal Confessor, and bore this legend commemorating the date when it was cast,—

"Tercius aptavit me Rex, Edwardque vocavit,
Sancti decore Edwardi signerētur ut hore."

After the time of King Henry VIII., as appears by two lines in Eccles' Glee, it was called "Tom,"—as Richard Gough conjectures by a corruption of "Grand Ton," from its deep sonorous tone. During the shock of a disastrous earthquake, which occurred on April 6, 1579, "the great clock-bell in the Palace struck of itself against the hammers with shaking."

This, we are told, (as hitherto until the grant of "Great Tom" St. Paul's was destitute of any heavy bell, and King William died in 1702,) must have been the distant clock which the sentinel on duty at Windsor Castle, during the reign of that Prince, declared struck thirteen instead of twelve times at midnight, in order to prove that he could not have been guilty of sleeping upon his post, as he was accused by the guard who relieved him after the due time. The story is thus recorded in "The Public Advertiser," Friday, 22nd of June, 1770,—"Mr. John Hatfield, who died last Monday, at his house in Glasshouse-yard, Aldersgate, aged 102 years, was a soldier in the reign of William and Mary, and the person who was tried and condemned by a Court-martial for falling asleep on his duty upon the Terrace at Windsor. He absolutely denied the charge against him, and solemnly declared that he heard St. Paul's clock strike 13; the truth of which was much doubted by the Court, because of the great distance. But whilst he was under sentence of death, an affidavit was made by several persons that the clock actually did strike 13 instead of 12; whereupon he received his Majesty's pardon. The above his friends caused to be engraved on his plate, to satisfy the world of the truth of a story which has been much doubted, though he had often confirmed it to many gentlemen, and a few days before his death told it to several of his neigh-

bours. He enjoyed his sight and memory to the day of his death."

On August 1, 1698, the Vestry of St. Margaret's received the grant of this Clochard under the Privy Seal; and it was pulled down under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren: the stone and other materials were sold for £200. to Mr. William Burrill. John Oliver, master-mason of the Cathedral, and the Churchwardens of this parish weighed Great Tom at St. Paul's, on February 9, A. D. 1699, and found the weight to be 82 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.: when sold it produced the sum of £385. 17*s.* 6*d.* These proceeds were applied to the relief of the poor; and the interest of the parish in the next election was promised to Charles Montague, Esq., one of the Lords of the Treasury, for his good offices in the matter. While the bell was being conveyed over the boundary of Westminster, under Temple Bar, by a singular coincidence it fell from the carriage; and when recast in 1716 by Whitman, and set up in St. Paul's Cathedral, it bore the significant inscription, "Brought from the ruins of Westminster." For several years it stood under a shed in the Cathedral-yard, until the western tower could be prepared for its reception.

In 1222, on St. James's Day the citizens of London "kept games of defence and wrestling" near St. Giles's Hospital, and gained the mastery over the men of Westminster. The Seneschal of Westminster, jealous for the honour of his town, and longing for revenge, challenged the late conquerors to another game on Lammas-day, the prize to be a ram. In the midst of the play the men of Westminster, secretly armed, fell upon the defenceless citizens, and wounded them. Soon the alarum-bell was set tolling in London, and the gathering-cry raised to redress the affront and shame. In vain the Mayor, Serle Mercer, ran in among them, and strove to appease their anger, promising to confer with the Abbat; when a man of note, Constantine Fitz-Arnulph, raised the traitorous cry, "GOD help, and my Lord Lewis!" They flew to arms,—a thousand voices took up the shout, "Montjoye St. Denis," "Montjoye St. Denis!" and, pouring down in masses behind the fiery captain, his followers made a furious attack, and inflicted a stern retri-

bution upon the buildings and inhabitants near the monastery. The Abbat's and the Seneschal's houses were pulled down, and the Convent scarcely escaped total destruction. The Abbat, Robert de Berking, in company with Philip Daubeny, one of the King's Council, some days after rode into the City to complain; but his horses were stolen, his men shamefully handled, and he only escaped death by stoning by taking boat upon the Thames. Hubert de Burgh, the Lord Chief Justiciary, thereupon set himself at the head of his men-at-arms, and demanded the surrender of the ringleaders in the uproar. The Mayor was degraded; Fitz-Arnulph expiated his folly on the gallows; many citizens were sent in irons to the dungeons, or had their hands and feet struck off; a thousand marks were paid to the King, and a Warden set over the offending City. Thus fatally terminated the wrestling match of St. Giles.

When deserted by the Constable and Marshal of England in 1297, King Edward I., with his son Edward, the Primate, and the Earl of Warwick, mounting a platform erected against the front of Westminster Hall, lamented the burdensome taxes which his wars had laid upon England, and, assuring the assemblage that he was proceeding to Flanders for the sake of his people, commended his son to their love. The air was rent with the outburst of unanimous loyalty which responded to his stirring appeal.

On November 28, 1497, Perkin Warbeck was brought from the Tower to Westminster. In the next year he was taken, while attempting to make his escape out of England, and was set in the stocks upon a scaffold before the Hall gate for a whole day, where he read his confession written with his own hand, "not without innumerable reproaches, mocks, and scornings."

On New Year's Day 1555 the whole Court and City were thrown into fear by an affray between the Spaniards and English, which was heightened by a friar, one of the former nation, who rang out the great alarum-bell, which made numbers run together in arms; but happily no fatal blow was struck. In the same year, on May 22, a poor maniac named William Constable or Featherstone, a miller's son, was whipped through

Westminster to Smithfield for asserting that he had with King Edward, whom he averred to be yet alive

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on Decemb John Stubbs, the Puritan, attorney-at-law of Linc and Robert Page his servant, had their hands cut o Palace-yard for publishing a libel against the Quee Duke of Anjou, entitled "The gaping Gulph in wh land will be swallowed by the French Marriage." right hand was cut off, the master took his hat off other, and, waving it over his head, cried out, "Go Queen!" On March 2, 1585, William Parry, a priso from the Tower, was hung and quartered for high tre the Palace-court." In February 1587 Thomas Lov a sentence of the Star-chamber, inflicted for false ac of his kinsmen, was "carried on horseback about with his face to the taile:" he was then pilloried, and of his ears cut off.

In 1603 the citizens were not allowed to attend nation, the Lord Mayor only excepted, and such p by privilege assisted the Chief Butler. The Courts in mas Term were held at Winchester, and that of the E at Richmond. So fearful indeed were the ravages of th at that time that, in the words of the author of the " ful Year," "The City was a vast silent charnel-ho lamps dimly and slowly burning; the pavement stre dead corpses, blasted yew, rosemary, and fatal cypress

In 1625, owing to the devastating scourge, King I.'s coronation was shorn of its honours; and Judge locke adjourned Michaelmas Term to Reading, dining Park, while he sat upon the grass with his attend provisions which they brought with them from his h Buckinghamshire, and then passed through grass-grow with all the haste he could make, to Westminster Hall the officers were ready, and he adjourned the King's returned to his coach, and drove away with all speed.

On St. Peter's Day, 1612, in the reign of King Robert Creighton (Lord Sanquire), a Scotch noblem deservedly hanged in front of the Hall. He had lost

in his eagerness, whilst playing at foils with one Turner, at the house of Lord Norris in Oxfordshire. The defect being observed by Henry of France, the nettled nobleman determined to have his revenge upon the doomed master of defence, whom he caused to be assassinated by two hired ruffians (Carliel and Irweng), as he was entering the door of his school, in the disreputable quarter of White-friars or Alsatia.

On July 17, 1618, a patent, dated at Westminster, was granted to David Ramsey (one of the King's pages), and Thomas Wildgosse, authorising them to use certain engines, by which laden boats "might run upon the water as swift in calms, and more safe in storms, than boats full sailed in great winds."

Alexander Leighton, a Scotch Presbyterian, and father of the Archbishop, was pilloried for a fanatical and rude libel upon the Queen and Bishops, and cruelly maimed and branded according to the fashion of the times, after a public whipping in New Palace-yard, on November 16, 1630. In Hilary Term 1634 the ascetic William Prynne of Lincoln's Inn was set in the pillory for writing the *Histrio-Mastrix*,—a coarse invective directed against plays, dancing, and other amusements. A paper was affixed to him declaring his offence, and his book—to him, perhaps, the worst portion of the penalty—was burned before his face.

On March 9, 1649, the "once gay, beautiful, and gallant" Duke of Hamilton, vainly lingering for a reprieve; the Earl of Holland; and the fearless Lord Capel, were condemned in bitter mockery for "treason" by the representatives of the "sovereign people," and were put to death upon a scaffold erected before Westminster Hall. Bradshaw, while Lord President, lodged at Sir Abraham Williams's house in New Palace-yard.

In 1659, during the dispute between General Lambert and the Parliament, Colonel Morley and Colonel Moss brought their regiments hither to oppose his violence: but the wary General placed his men, on October 13, in the streets which led to Westminster Hall; so that when the Speaker came in his coach, he ordered the horses to be turned round, and, with

the assistance of Mr. Bampton's own Life-Guards, w assumed civility conducted him home. The two m regiments stoutly maintained their position, with ridiculous determination, until they began to perc they were overreached; and then at last they retire with all haste, to escape from the jeers and banteri laughing bystanders.

On December 6, 1640, when the Commons were meet, Colonel Pride the drayman surrounded the H troops, and, at the instigation of Lord Grey of Grol in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyteri excluding about one hundred and sixty more of the I so that not above sixty, who were Independents, wer to enter.

In December 1641 a great riot occurred through Lunsford and some other officers drawing their sw wounding some apprentices and citizens of London, shouting in a seditious manner. Their fellows ran numbers to Westminster, to avenge them with sw clubs; the City-gates were closed by the Lord Mayor Acton; the train-bands were called out, and the K sent for the Militia to guard his person. Lord Claren that the mob tried to force the Abbey-doors.

In May 1685 Titus Oates was stripped of his eccl habit, and led round Westminster Hall, with a pl upon him declaring his iniquity; and the late ido nation, hideous in mind as he was ill-favoured in feat a near risk of being torn in pieces while he was in th in Palace-yard. So lately as February 14, 1765, Jo liams was pilloried here, for having published the c No. 45 of Wilkes's "North Briton."

The present St. Margaret's-street is formed out of lane of that name, a portion of Fish-yard, and 34 ground upon which until 1793 stood the Tudor build the Old Palace, which had been built in the reign Henry VIII., and projected for about 70 feet across t way. In part of this range was held the Court of Au tions, re-modelled by 38 Hen. VIII. after a former ins

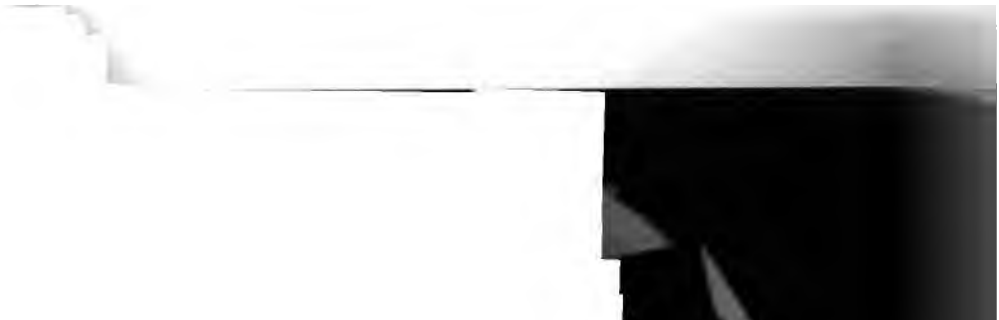
founded in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, under the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of surveying and governing all the forfeited ecclesiastical property secularised to the use of the King. All deeds and resignations of abbeys, priories, and lands, and their valuations were kept here. Queen Mary, by letters patent, dated January 23 and March 1, 1554, dissolved this Court. The present Law Courts were erected after the designs of W. Kent, and rebuilt by Sir John Soane, R. A.

At the Turk's Head, Miles's Coffee-house, the noted Rota Club met, which was founded by James Harrington in 1659, as a kind of debating society for the dissemination of republican opinions, which he had represented in their fairest colours in his *Oceana*. It derived its name from a plan, which it was its design to promote, for changing a certain number of Members of Parliament annually by rotation. Sir William Petty was one of its members. "In 1659, the beginning of Michaelmas Term," says Aubrey, "he had every night a meeting at the then Turke's Head, in the New Pallace-yard, where they take water, the next house to the Staires, at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large ovall table, with a passage in the middle for Miles to deliver his coffee. About it sate his disciples and the virtuosi. We many times adjourned to the Rhenish Wine-house. One time Mr. Stafford and his gang came in drunk from the tavern, and affronted the Junto; the soldiers offered to kick them down stayres, but Mr. Harrington's moderation and persuasion hindered it."

William Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams," "Mandeville," and some political works, died in New Palace-yard, at the age of eighty-one, on April 7, 1836. The bronze statue of George Canning was cast by Richard Westmacott: while Mr. Riley was finishing the drapery, the ropes which supported the figure gave way, and he was unhappily crushed by the fall of the immense weight upon him.

THE OLD PALACE,

in which King Canute the Dane had lived, about 1035 was burnt down to the ground. "On a day," says Norden, fol-



lowing Henry de Knyghton, "he passed by the
which ran by that Pallace, at the flowing of the t
making staie neere the water, the waves cast foorth s
of their water towards him. This Canutus conjured t
by his regall commaunde to proceede no farther. The
unacquainted with this newe god, held on its course,
as of custome it used to do, and refrained not to ass
neere to the knees: whereat this high conceited mar
amazed, began to tremble, starting backe, protesting
was but a man, though a mightie king; and that h
governed those waters was onely worthie to be called
and all mortal men, most mightie kings, ought to subj
unto HIM."

Edward the Confessor rebuilt the Palace. One da
lay silent in one of its chambers, a young page, unc
of his master's presence, entered the door; and finding
filled with treasures standing open, he filled his pu
departed. Avarice prompted a return: again the litt
came, and began to plunder anew. "Hold, boy!" c
gentle King, "you had better be even content with th
have; for if Hugoline, my Chamberlain, should come, y
lose all, and be soundly whipped to boot."

"Upon the Eve of Christmas 1065," says Ailred, A
Rievaulx, "the King was seized with a fever: and fc
days, superior to nature, and triumphing over the sickn
bare the ornaments of majesty, and at the solemn banque
amidst his bishops and nobles with what cheerfulness he
But on the third day, perceiving that the time of his c
come, he bade that the Church [of St. Peter] should be de
on the morrow. The joyous festival of the Holy Innocer
dawning, and with the assembled prelates and all the
of the King the solemnity began. When it was past, h
his head down upon the couch, and began to be sorely p
While he lay sick, he forbade his attendants to weep;
seeing his Queen mourning and wailing, 'Mourn no
daughter,' said he, 'I shall not die but live; and p
from the country of the dead, verily I hope to behold th
things of the LORD in the land of the living.' So h

commended himself wholly unto GOD, in the faith of CHRIST, and the hope of His promise, old and full of days, he departed from the world."

King William Rufus made some additions to the royal residence, by erecting a hall and other apartments. Including an old embankment on the east, the Hall, and New Palace-yard, the precinct probably was not longer than 1,022 feet, and in breadth about 460 feet.

On June 16, 1239, this Palace was the birthplace of the warrior-king Edward I.

In 47 Hen. III., A. D. 1263, the Palace suffered greatly by fire; and Henry de Sandwych, Bishop elect of London, wrote to the King informing him of this disaster, as he was absent in France, "fearing lest it might disturb him by being made known to him, and change the state of his health for the worse, which he prayed GOD to amend and preserve." Four years later, during the rupture between the King and the Earl of Gloucester, "the soldiers lying at Southwark rowed over to Westminster, made havoc in the King's Palace, drank up his wine, and broke the glass of the windows, and all other necessaries belonging to that Palace they destroyed and wasted."

In 1269 Sir Alan De la Zouch, one of the King's Justices, was mortally wounded in a broil which arose between his followers and those of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, almost at the very door of the King's chamber. In 1290, on "the last day of Aprill, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, tooke to wife Joan of Acres, daughter to King Edward, at Westminster."

In 27 Edw. I., A. D. 1299, another fire burst out in the Little Hall, attended with great injury to the buildings. In March of the following year a Parliament was held in the White Hall. In 1369, "Edward, Prince of Wales, about the Feast of St. Margaret, at Westminster, in presence of the great men of the realme, received of his father the Principality of Aquitaine, fealtie and homage first made to him."

In 1450 De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, was confined in a tower of the Palace; and on October 13, 1453, here was born that Prince Edward, the eldest son of King Henry VI., betrothed

to Anne of Warwick, who was murdered, on May 4, the early age of eighteen, by Edward IV., after the Tewkesbury.

> "Than him
> A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
> Framed in the prodigality of nature,
> Young, valiant, wise, and no doubt right royal,
> The spacious world cannot again afford."

The Princess Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter Edward IV., and afterwards the consort of King Hen was born here, on February 11, 1466; as was afterw sister Cicely, "not so fortunate as faire," who was m John, Viscount Wells, of Lincolnshire; and on Nov 1475, the Princess Anne, wife of the Earl of Surrey.

In a room of the Palace occurred that affecting i when the Prince of Wales, supposing the King's sle the last long slumber of the dead, took up the crown pillow, (on which the aged usurper bade it be laid should be seized even in his life-time,) and placed it u own brow, only to be summoned back by his dying f hear the touching question—"whether his son would of his royalty, so dearly purchased, ere he yet breat last." "No, Sire," replied the kneeling Prince; "I t my lawful inheritance, when you seemed dead to all ou ments and griefs: now, seeing you alive again, I joyfully it, and pray you may wear it long in peace." Some of the Prince had inspired the aged King with jealous f of his son, whose Court was thronged with a busy cr persons paying their suit. He therefore, on the Feas Peter and St. Paul, went to the Palace in a curiou satin tabard, bearing the punning cognizance of the Fou Queen's College, where he had studied,—eylets with th needles hanging from them by the silk—to represent ob and frugality; and a dog's collar, "set full of SS. of upon his arm—to signify fidelity: and he command retinue of noblemen not to advance beyond the fire in th in order to allay suspicion. Then going alone, he knelt his sick father, who had been borne out in his chair

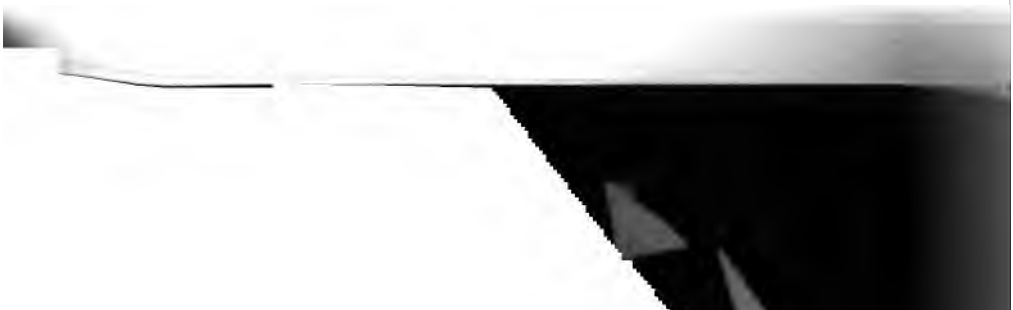
private chamber, and presented him with a dagger, bidding him slay him, and so dismiss his fears. The King cast away the weapon, with a flood of tears, folding him in his arms, and assuring him that he would henceforth believe no reports made to his dishonour.

In the reign of King Edward IV. (who died here, April 9, 1483,) the Palace once more fell into decay, but was repaired by him, and afterwards by King Richard III. in 1484. In 1512 it was so much burnt that King Henry VIII. deserted it for the Palace of Bridewell. Another fire occurred in 1549.

In 1503, on February 18, Henry Duke of York was created Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester and Flint. On June 29, 1509, "the most noble princesse of her time known to the world, Margaret Countesse of Richmond and Derby, mother to King Henry VII.," died here: she was the foundress of Professorships of Divinity at either University, and of Christ's and St. John's Colleges in Cambridge.

This ancient Palace adjoined the monastery; and the King's entrance into the Abbey Church was by a door at Poets' Corner,—for the west side of the Hall of King Edward the Confessor directly faced it; and all the ground on the west side was formerly covered with palatial buildings of the lesser or private palace, which ran southwards for 396 feet as far as the King's abattoir, close to the ditch which separated the Palace and the Abbey lands from the fields on the other side. Northwards, it extended to the north side of New Palace-yard, and to the Wool-staple. Westwards, it reached to the site of the late Union-street; and in a back wall between the Mitre and Horn Inns in that street was ancient stone-work, which had formed the southern portion of the High-gate, built by King Richard II. No separation between the Palace and monastic buildings took place probably until the time of King Edward III. or King Richard II. The Oratory of King Edward the Confessor was situated at the east end of the Painted Chamber, and existed until the reign of King Henry III.

Upon the south-west corner of Old Palace-yard, and concealed by a brick-house, is a square grey tower, with an octagonal turret, it may be of the age of William Rufus,



easily seen from College-street at the end of the Me used as a Parliamentary Office for keeping the State In older times, A. D. 1377, 31 Edw. III., it was grant Abbat and Convent, with a small close adjoining i King, and it became the Royal Jewel House: the Ki ever, gave them in return, despite the Statute of Mo licence to purchase ground to the amount of £40. Before and in the reign of King Edward VI. it was th Wardrobe; the present College garden being then at the Infirmary of the Abbey. From this tower the] King Edward the Confessor ran eastward across Di then full of miserable hovels and poverty-stricken ho was entered by a gateway which remained in Queen El time; and thus the south side of Old Palace-yard was

In 1348, at Easter, King Edward held a great tou wherein William Earl Douglas, and Sir William the Knight of Liddlesdale, who had been taken pris Neville's Cross, bore themselves so gallantly that the K missed them, on their promise not to levy arms against I In 1460 John Davy had his hand cut off, because he ha another attendant within the verge of the Palace be King's Judges; and in 1592 one Newbolt, having sla vant of Lord Willoughby within the Palace, was hang the spot, remaining suspended for two days, "a notable of justice."

In the Palace Lists occurred the following trials by One was between John De Visconti and Thomas De la who had been accused by his vanquished opponent of tr against the King of Sicily. The cause was decided presence of King Edward III., as "the most wort honourable prince in all Christendom." De la Marc the battle by using a new sharp-pointed weapon, the "ga with which he struck his dismounted adversary in the f gave "the said John, being thus overcome, to the P Wales for a captiue; and offered uppe his owne armour George, in St. Paul's Church at London, with great dev

Another wager of battle took place, in which Sir Jo nesley conquered Thomas Katrington, who had charg

with traitorously surrendering the Castle of St. Sauveur in Normandy to the French. The last of note was fought in 1384, when Sir John Welch killed Mortileto, a Navarrois, for accusing him wrongfully. These trials, called by the French "Jugemens de DIEU," were held in this place as in the vicinity of the Abbey: for a similar practice prevailed at Paris, where duels ordered by the ecclesiastical tribunals were fought in the Court of the Episcopal Palace of Notre Dame; and this the Canons claimed as their privilege by a grant of Louis VI., A. D. 1109.

THE PAINTED OR ST. EDWARD'S CHAMBER,

wherein the Lords and Commons used to confer, was 80 feet long and 26 feet wide, and lay to the east of Cotton-garden, its south-west wall adjoining the House of Commons. It was as old as the reign of King Edward the Confessor, who it is said passed from earth in it; and in the Ceremonial of Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., in 1477, it is certainly called St. Edward's Chamber; and Sir Edward Coke says that " the causes of Parliaments were shown in ancient times in the Chamber Depeint, or St. Edward's Chamber."

In an itinerary of Simon, and Hugo the illuminator, (two Franciscan friars, who were on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem,) of the date 1322, and preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, it is mentioned that on the walls were painted the history of the wars of the Maccabees, with inscriptions in the French language. These were probably executed by Odo the Goldsmith, Clerk of the Works, 21 Hen. III., who received certain money for pictures in the King's Chamber. The floor was tesselated, and the roof enriched with gilded and coloured panelling; and on the walls was hung, for about half their height, curious tapestry representing the Siege of Troy, which was removed in 1800, having been probably set up in the reign of King Charles II.

The name of the Chamber was, perhaps, derived from frescoes of the enthronization and coronation of King Edward the Confessor, represented sitting in the midst of mitred prelates

bearing crowns. The reveals of the deeply-splaye
were richly ornamented with figures standing beneath
and in the easternmost window were painted the fam
of St. Edward, and St. John appearing as a pilgrim
ring to him,—and an allegorical design representir
and Largess.

In November 1337, King Edward III. here rec
pacific embassy of the two Cardinals sent by Pope
XII. to prevent a rupture between England and
having been escorted into the City by a splendid pro
ecclesiastics and noblemen.

In the Painted Chamber, King Edward III.,
returned from France irritated by the lack of subs
April 19, 1341, was reconciled to the Archbishop of Ca
The Primate, who had to the monarch's indignation
the Great Seal, "humbled himself, and required his
pardon, which, upon the whole Parliament's general
entreaty, his Majesty granted."

In 1357, at Midsummer, two Cardinals from Pope
VI. (one of them an ancestor of the famous Talleyran
with a retinue of 250 horse, to pray for the raisin
Siege of Rennes. "The King," says Knyghton, "sa
and terrible majesty on his throne." While they m
obeisance, King Edward agreed to a truce to last for o
The venturesome Churchmen demanded some thousan
to defray the expenses of their journey, part of the trib
mised by the miserable King John as vassal of the Ron
"Heigh! my Lords," was Edward's stout answer, "I
crown of GOD alone, and pay tribute to no man."

During the reign of the Norman kings, it was cu
to make this their Council-chamber. On May 21, 1
Commons of England met here. In this room occu
ill-timed buffoonery between Oliver Cromwell and
Martin, when they inked each the other's face, while
in signing the death-warrant of their King. Here
remains of the gentle Elizabeth Cleypole, and, in mor
times, the eloquent Earl of Chatham, and William I
in state. Here also, on the night of February 14, 16

the last resting-place of the embalmed body of King Charles II., before it was finally laid within the royal vaults of the Abbey.

THE STAR-CHAMBER

(the despotic tribunal so memorable in the stormy days which preceded that "terrible excess of headstrong will" which "scourged England, struggling to be free," with the worse tyranny of usurpation,) was the ancient Council-chamber of the Palace, where the King sat in extraordinary causes. It was afterwards used as the Lottery Office, and formed the east side of New Palace-yard. The roof, apparently not older than the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was divided into oblong bays, nine inches broad and fifteen inches in length, partially gilt, and composed of the devices of the double-rose, portcullis, pomegranate, and fleurs-de-lys. Its name has caused much controversy among antiquaries: the variety of their conclusions may afford some amusement to our readers. One sturdily derives it from the Saxon "steoran" (to govern); another, of an allegorical turn, as pertinaciously maintains its origin in "Stellio," "that starry subtil beast," because "stellionatus" (cozenage) was punishable in this Court: Sir Thomas Smith discovers it self-evident in "the gilt stars on the roof, and the lightsome windows,"—the existence of the former not being quite ascertained; while Mr. Justice Blackstone says the title came from the "Starr" or "Shetar," the contracts of the Jews with the King, which by an ordinance of King Richard I. were kept in the Exchequer (which adjoined the Star-chamber), until the reign of King Edward I., when the Jews were banished.

In records of the time of King Edward III. the phrase occurs of "the Lords sitting in the Star-chamber;" and in it the Council and Richard III. met, when the Archbishop of York was sent to confer with the Queen then in the Sanctuary. Thither they brought out the "young Duke into the Starre-chamber, where the Protector tooke him in his armes, and kissed him, with these wordes: 'Now welcome, my Lorde,

even withall my verie hearte.' . . . . . They brought
King, his brother, honourablie unto the Tower, «
which after that daie they never came abroade."

This original room may have been so called f
peculiarity in its roof or ornaments; and the Counc
it was the Ordinary Council in contradistinction to
Council of the King. A Court instituted 3 Hen. V
is considered by some to have been a modified fo
ancient Council, but, even if distinct, was before th
King James once more merged in the jurisdiction of
of the Council.

This Court was held for trials, without a jury «
or hearing the accused or any written charge, by a C
of the Privy Council, and the two Chief Justices;
over by the Lord High Chancellor, as the Supren
sitting uncovered, with his mace and seal before him.
cognizance of riots, testamentary causes, controversie
native and foreign merchants, or the heads and other
of corporations, perjury, libels, and notorious misde
and punished those powerful offenders who might ha
the ordinary course of the law; and several instance
pillorizing inflicted by it, until it was abolished by s
Charles I., c. 10.

The number of this Council in the reigns of King
VII. and Henry VIII. is said to have been forty, «
seven or eight were bishops; and no tyranny was e
because "the Clergy's song was of mercy:" but in t
of Queen Elizabeth it consisted of not more than thi
after the causes were heard, dined at the public expens
during Term-time, twice or three times in the week. S
of branding, fine, and imprisonment, it was in their j
award. Sometimes they invented a refinement of puni
for one Traske, a poor ignorant fanatic, who taught th
ness of eating swine's flesh, was condemned to the d
where pork was to be his only fare.

Cardinal Wolsey, the restorer of its vigour, alone, i
to his honour, here "spared neither high nor low, but
every estate according to their merits and deserts." H

the scenes enacted within must have attracted crowds of idle or anxious gazers; for, on important occasions, those who desired "convenient standing" went there by 3 o'clock in the morning. Occurrences of state were sometimes officially announced here; and the Judges of Assize, before proceeding on Circuit, attended to obtain directions with regard to the enforcement or relaxation of the Penal Laws.

On May 17, 1587, Philip Earl of Arundel was fined £10,000. in the Star-chamber. John Lilburne was convicted here, in 1636, of publishing seditious libels: he was sentenced to pay £5,000, stand in the pillory, and be whipped from the Fleet Prison to the gate of Westminster Hall.

THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER,

or old Robing-room, which was about 45 feet in length and 20 feet in width, ran east and west parallel to the Painted Chamber; and these two apartments were connected by the Old House of Lords, (the ancient Parliament-chamber, beneath which were Guy Faux's cellars,) which formed a centre extending north and south about 72 feet long by 26 feet wide. These three magnificent chambers were all of the same date, perhaps erected about 1170, in the reign of King Henry II.; although some authors assign the period of their erection to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The Prince's Chamber had five beautiful windows upon the south side, and three windows in the east and west walls. The mouldings of the windows had been superbly gilt, shaded by a line of black, or painted in ruby, emerald, or azure; the reveals being ornamented with figures. The hood-mould of the central east light rested upon crowned busts. At the north-west angle of the chamber was a fine pointed doorway, enriched with mouldings similar to the windows, leading into an open passage nine feet wide, which separated it from the west wall of the House of Lords.

Curious arras-tapestry adorned the walls. The suit, consisting of 708 ells, had been ordered by the great Earl of Nottingham, at a cost of £1,628, and was woven by Francis

Spiering, a famous artisan in the work of the loom, after the designs of Cornelius Vroom, who received 100 pieces of gold for his skill: it was adorned with a border containing life-like portraits of those heroic nobles and great sea-captains who aided the good Admiral Lord Howard of Effingham (Drake, Seymour, Hawkins, and Frobisher, the most renowned seamen of their age,) in beating back the giant navies of Spain. It was a work well worthy to be purchased by the monarch who next sat upon the throne, after that glorious conquest rather than victory, since it was the record of the signal Providence of Him Who blew with His wind, and the foemen were scattered, and under Whose Almighty arm the island-mariners of England have ever maintained the sovereignty of their native seas. Having been set up in 1650, in the time of the Commonwealth, when the House of Lords was used as Committee-rooms for the House of Commons, it was removed at the time of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland into the Old Court of Requests, which was then converted into the House of Lords, and, after the fire, into that of the Commons.

In the Prince's Chamber was the first meeting of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the Augmentation of Poor Livings; and the body of King George II. lay here before its interment in Henry VII.'s Chapel.

The Old Court of Requests, an apartment 120 feet long and 38 feet in breadth, according to Norden, at one time a member of St. Margaret's Vestry, was the White or Little Hall, burned down in 1263; though the Great Hall of the Confessor's Palace, as it was supposed; yet so called in contrast to William II.'s buildings.

In this and the adjoining rooms King Richard I. presided as Judge hearing causes. A characteristic story is told of that King, whose whole life seems a long romance, when we read of his generous forgiveness of his brother, his valour in Palestine, the discovery of him when captive in the Fortress of Austria by the lute of Blondel, and his dying pardon of the archer of Chalus.

While the Lion-hearted Crusader was dining here in May 1194, being told that King Philip of France had laid siege to

the Castle of Vernaile in Normandy, he swore in his impetuous zeal that he would never turn his face aside until it was delivered out of the hands of the invader. True to his rash word, he had an opening broken by masons through the wall, and so he straightway passed on to Portsmouth.

In 1472 King Edward IV., with his wife, being crowned, kept his Christmas, and on Twelfth-day kept "his estate in the White Hall, with his prelates and noble estates, where also dined the Maior of London, the aldermen, and manie of the wealthy citizens."

The KING'S ROBING-ROOM, which was formed out of the lower part of the Court of Requests at the Union, was hung with singular tapestry representing the Birth of Queen Elizabeth.

The OLD HOUSE OF LORDS was in 1620, 18 James I., the scene of Lord Bacon's just sentence for bribery and corruption in the execution of his office, which sent him forth dishonoured, to pine away heart-broken and deserted; and the acquittal of Lord Chancellor Somers, that patron of learning and upright magistrate, in 1701, 13 Wm. III., as the Commons did not appear to prosecute their charge. In it the great Earl of Chatham was struck with his last illness on April 8, A.D. 1778: he was removed to Mr. Strut's, in Palace-yard.

In the reign of Queen Anne, when the aged Richard Cromwell came up to Westminster to give evidence in a vexatious law-suit, caused by his own daughters' ill conduct, at the Court of King's Bench, he happened to stroll out into the House of Lords. A country gentleman asked him, believing him from his simple dress to be a stranger, if ever he had witnessed before such an imposing scene. "Never," said the old man, "since I sat in that chair," pointing to the throne.

In January 1719 the House of Lords assembled in Westminster Hall, as their house was under repair, being so dilapidated that it was considered imprudent for the King to come and open Parliament. When the roof was taken down, a gold box was found which contained the Bull of Pope Leo declaring King Henry VIII. to be "Defender of the Faith,"

and which was supposed to have been concealed there during the Rebellion.

The ancient apartment known as the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, 74 feet long and 45 in breadth, was probably built in the reign of King Edward II. The walls were 4 feet thick, ornamented with a corbel table; and formed within into such deep recesses that the windows appeared like oriels, 8 feet broad, and 15 feet in height: the architecture being of that most pure and elegant period of the art.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth only one of these windows escaped the touch of the miserable taste of the age, which destroyed their ancient symmetry, converting them into the debased Tudor style. Upon the bases of some of the pillars in this Chamber was cut the date A. D. 1570,—this Queen having repaired or partly rebuilt the building after a great fire.

This apartment, according to tradition, was the breakfast-room of that Princess, wherein she also diverted herself with hearing concerts. Over the gallery, in which the musicians played, was a long room filled with records, and said to have been the nursery of King Edward VI. in the reign of King Henry VIII. One arch, close to the wall of the Hall, and of the same date as that fabric, formed the entrance into an oblong apartment, recently used by the Judges, about 43 feet in length, and 29 feet in breadth, but rendered irregular by the projection of one of the flying-buttresses of the Hall into it; and this was, it is said, Queen Elizabeth's bed-chamber.

In 1306, as King Edward I. returned from Scotland, he removed back to London the Courts of Exchequer and King's Bench, from York, where they had been held for seven years. On the 15th of October, 1319, "the clerks of the Exchequer went toward Yorke with the booke called Doomes-day, and other Records, and provision that laded 21 carts; and within the space of half a yeere, in the kalend of March, they did return againe to London."

The Court of Exchequer was formed by King William the Conqueror in 1079, as a Superior Court of Record, in

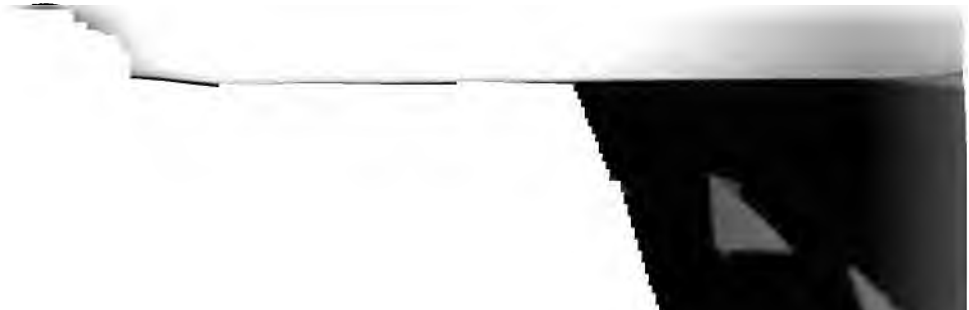
the place of a similar Court in his Duchy of Normandy: it included the Court of Common Pleas until 16 John, A.D. 1215. It was remodelled into its present form by King Edward I. From having been originally instituted only for the profit of the sovereign, it is the Inferior of the Four Great Courts of Law. The name of Exchequer is derived from a parti-coloured carpet of the table before the Barons, on which the sums of certain of the King's accounts were reckoned by counters.

In the Treasury of this Exchequer, which was at first held in the Palace, were contained the records of the other Courts. The Court of Exchequer Chamber was erected by Edward III. in 1357, and was re-formed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1504, to include the Judges of all the Courts. The Exchequer Office was instituted by King Henry IV. in 1399.

OLD PALACE-YARD.

According to the old chronicler's legend (and it is now graven along the ancient frieze of the Confessor's Chapel), once upon a time, as two English Palmers were come to the shore to take ship homewards from Holy Land, a stranger met them on their way. Having inquired how the good King of their country did, he desired them to salute and bear his thanks to him, with a precious ring which he delivered into their keeping; "for," said he, "I asked an alms of King Edward for the love of St. John Evangelist, as he returned from Mass in the Abbey to his Palace, in a certain street in Westminster, and he bestowed this rich gift upon me; and for his guerdon he shall receive better things, and live with me." "And who art thou? and where is thy country? that we may tell King Edward," asked the pilgrims. "I live with GOD,—St. John Evangelist;" and with those words he vanished from their sight.

In 1066, at the coronation of King William the Conqueror, on Christmas-day, the Norman cavalry and sentinels, hearing the shouts and cheers of the attendants within the Abbey, fancied that the English were assailing the Duke, and immedi-



ately made a savage attack upon the crowd which filled the courts about the Palace, and fired several of the neighbouring houses. Both English and Normans, at the sight of the naked swords, the flames, and dense smoke, fled out from the Church; and it was with no slight difficulty that the alarmed King quelled the tumult.

Old Palace-yard on the north was bounded by the South-gate, in St. Margaret's-lane; by the Abbey on the west; by some of the inferior offices of the Palace, with a little court, in which in 1732 was the King's fishmonger's house, on the east; and on the south by a gateway at the north of the present Abingdon-street, then called Lindsay-lane, down the narrow length of which the lumbersome state-carriage and eight heavily-caparisoned horses were driven into the court-yard of Lindsay House, (at the south-west end of the street,—afterwards the residence of the Earl of Abingdon, and in 1708 of Dormer Earl of Caernarvon,) in order to be turned round to take up the King when he went to Parliament. The Fish-yard may have been anciently connected with some stew-ponds which existed in the time of King Henry III.; for, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, Godfrey de Lyston was ordered to buy 600 luces or pike, and place 100 of that number in the King's ponds at Westminster to stock them.

Geoffrey Chaucer, "the first illuminer of the English language," had the lease of a tenement adjoining the White-Rose Tavern, which abutted upon the old Lady Chapel of the Abbey, at a yearly rent of 53*s.* 4*d.*, from Christmas, A. D. 1399, for fifty-three years. Here probably he died, on October 25, 1400. This house, the tavern, and St. Mary's Chapel were demolished in 1502, to give place to the gorgeous mausoleum of King Henry VII.

"'Rare Ben Jonson' in his later time, lived in the house which you pass under as you go out of the churchyard into the Old Palace, where he died. At the time of his long retirement, his pension, as much as came in, was given to a woman that governed him, with whom he lived and died near the Abbey in Westminster: neither he nor she took much care for next week, and would be sure not to want wine, of which

he usually took too much, before he went to bed, if not oftener and sooner."

In the south-east corner of Old Palace-yard was a house which was at one time occupied as the Ordnance Office, and afterwards as the entrance to the House of Lords. But on it hangs a graver tale: for it was hired, in order to lull suspicion, by Percy, a Gentleman-pensioner of the Court; and through it the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot carried their barrels into a vault, which was part of the kitchens of the Old Palace. To their annoyance, for a while the Commissioners appointed to carry out the King's scheme for the Union of England and Scotland were accommodated there.

On a dark December night, Catesby and his guilty associates, "seven gentlemen of name and blood," having laid in a store of dried meats and pasties, in order to avoid the necessity of venturing abroad, began their operations, which were sometimes interrupted by the creations of their superstitious fears, or the deep tolling of some subterraneous death-bell. In February they hired a cellar of one Bright, a coal-dealer; to which, having abandoned their former mine, they removed thirty-six barrels of gunpowder from Lambeth; these they carefully covered over with faggots by the end of May. Guy Faux intended to light the fusee which would fire his train, and, while it was slowly burning, escape by water to Lambeth, trusting that, being on the other side of the river, he should escape the shock, which, it was supposed, would have shaken down all London and Westminster to the ground. On the last Friday in January 1606, Guy Faux, Thomas Winter, Ambrose Rokewood, and Robert Keyes justly suffered death in Old Palace-yard.

There was a tavern at the north end of Lindsay-lane, upon the site of the Committee-rooms of the House, called "Heaven;" and under the old Exchequer-chamber were two subterraneous passages called "Hell" and "Purgatory." In his "Hudibras," Samuel Butler mentions the first as

> "False Heaven at the end of the Hell;"

and Pepys, in his "Diary," mentions that he dined there.

At the time of the Restoration, 1
landed, in one of these coffee-house
evening with Locke and Purcell, and
Italian and Spanish songs, and a nev
words "DOMINE salvum fac Regem."
dows," says he, "it was a most plea
from one end to the other, with a gl
the light of the bonfires, and thick
bells rang everywhere."

"Hell" was formerly a prison of
King granted, A. D. 1485, 1 Hen. V
Wardenship of "Heaven" and "He
"Purgatory" and the "Potans Hou
Grenlates," the annual rent not exce
Edward VI. gave to Sir Andrew D
yearly at £4, "Hell" at 11*s.*, "Pur
five houses near the Exchequer, one
residence of Thomas Sternhold, educ
Oxford, with Hopkins, the author of
of the Psalter: but as these houses w
of containing Records and Exchequer
receive yearly £13. 12*s.* 8*d.* paid out o
appears to have been a petty tavern,
clerks; for Ben Jonson, in his play of
sents "Dapper" forbidden

"To break his fast in Heaven

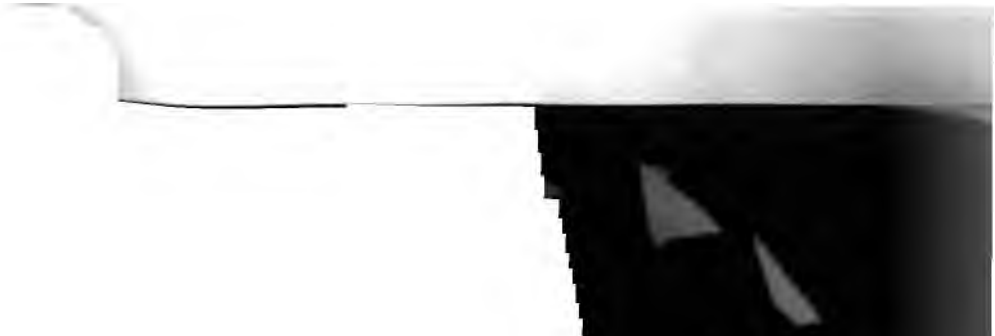
Within "Purgatory," apparently
keys of which, attached to a leather gi
were kept the "ducking-stools" for sc
a fatal chair fastened on an iron pivot t
which was balanced at the middle u
allowing the angry culprit's body rea
the cooling Thames. By statute 27
Westminster were empowered to exer
punish common scolds, inmates, and co

Behind the Ordnance Office, and al
the gardens of Cotton House, which wa

site of the Oratory of King Edward the Confessor; and in it Sir Robert Cotton, about 1600, collected by legacy or purchase a large library of MSS., relating chiefly to the history of Great Britain and Ireland, at a time when many of the scattered remains of the monastic libraries, dispersed half a century before, had been gathered together by Elsynge, Camden, Joscelyne, and other antiquaries. (In 1615, Sir Robert, owing to his intimacy with Carr, Earl of Somerset, was confined, and interdicted the use of his library. Just before his death, in 1631, he wrote to Sir Henry Spelman to inform the Lord Privy Seal and other Lords of the Council that their long detention of his books was the cause of his mortal malady.) With difficulty preserved from dispersion or complete destruction during the Protectorate, it was augmented by his son Sir Thomas, and grandson Sir John, whose son sold the house to Queen Anne for £4,500, A. D. 1706. Acts of Parliament having been granted in that year, and in 1701, 13 Wm. III., to provide for its better preservation, Cotton House was made the repository for the Royal as well as the Cottonian Library, under the care of the King's Library-Keeper, both the house and library being vested in trustees.

This mansion was appointed to be King Charles I.'s lodging, to which he was conveyed by water; and he slept, after the first day of his trial, in the chamber next to the study, the great chamber adjoining his bed-room being used by him to dine in. A corps-de-garde for 200 foot-soldiers was constructed by the water-side in the garden; thirty officers attended the King as his guard, two of their number sleeping in his bed-chamber; while ten companies of infantry were quartered round the house.

It was in Old Palace-yard that Sir Walter Raleigh, the victim of state-policy, was led to die, at 8 o'clock in the morning, on October 29, A. D. 1618, in the midst of lords, courtiers, and even ladies of high rank. "The time of his execution was contrived to be on my Lord Mayor's Day, that the pageants and fine shewes might drawe away the people from beholding the tragedie of one of the gallantest worthies that ever England bred."



This great man (who, having studied awhile in the cloisters of Oxford, had on the terrace-walk of Greenwich by a graceful gallantry won the favour of a Queen, and borne no mean part in beating back the Armada from the shores of England,—the colonizer of Virginia, spending life and wealth in his enthusiastic love of stirring adventures,) was at no time more remarkable than when in reverse, that searching touchstone which discovers truly the mind of the hero. All will remember the tale of his serving-man eagerly deluging him with a tankard of frothing ale, while he was enjoying his morning pipe,—the simple attendant imagining, from the wreaths of smoke which filled the room, that his master was at the least on fire; but few would readily imagine that the introduction of "the narcotic weed" provoked the displeasure of the King, who published his angry "Counterblast of Tobacco" against the offender.

Brilliant in the hey-day of prosperity, even among the glittering throng of the Court of Elizabeth, he is equally illustrious among those who have suffered with patient endurance. In the Courts of Winchester, unexasperated into retort, with dignified serenity, he listened to the coarse invectives of accusers, aware that theirs were charges of untruth. Alone in the gloomy cell of the Tower, through thirteen long years, (the tramp of the armed sentinel and the wailing wind the only sounds that reached the imprisoned student's ear,) he pondered and toiled with a nervous pen,—and his task was the "History of the World." (His constant study was in the pages of that Divine Book, by which, as he told the clergyman who rebuked him for his seeming lightness, on the eve of his beheadal, he had prepared himself to look fearlessly upon death.) Released, once more on the free waves of the Atlantic, yielding himself up to the bright dreams of his fancy, with life cast upon the hazard, he sought in vain the golden spoils of Guiana. Four years, and he would have past the term of human life; but he was sacrificed to his Master's mean policy and desire of the Spanish Marriage.

His last hours were each an episode, and his acts and words have been carefully recorded. On the morning of his execu-

tion, his keeper brought a cup of sack to him, and inquired how he was pleased with it? "As well as he who drank of St. Giles's bowl as he rode to Tyburne," answered the Knight, "and said, 'It was good drink, if a man might but tarry by it.'" "Prithee, never fear, Beeston," cried he to his old friend Sir Hugh, who was repulsed from the scaffold by the Sheriff, "I shall have a place!" A man bald from extreme age pressed forward "to see him," he said, "and pray GOD for him."—Raleigh took a richly-embroidered cap from his own head, and, placing it on that of the old man, said, "Take this, good friend, to remember me, for you have more need of it than I." "Farewell, my Lords," was his cheerful parting to a courtly group who affectionately took their sad leave of him, "I have a long journey before me, and I must e'en say good-bye."

"Now I am going to GOD," said that heroic spirit, as he trod the scaffold; and, gently touching the axe, added, "This is a sharp medicine, but it will cure all diseases." The very headsman shrank from beheading one so illustrious and brave, until the unquailing soldier addressed him, "What dost thou fear? Strike man!" In another moment the mighty soul had fled from its mangled tenement.

Cayley, after describing Sir Walter's execution, adds—"The head, after having been shewn on either side of the scaffold, was put into a red leather bag, over which Sir Walter's gown was thrown, and the whole conveyed away in a mourning-coach by Lady Raleigh. It was preserved by her in a case during the twenty-nine years which she survived her husband, and afterwards with no less piety by their affectionate son Carew,—with whom it is supposed to have been buried at West Horsley in Surrey. The body was interred in the chancel near the altar of Saint Margaret's, Westminster."

In 1641, owing to the inflaming language vented from several metropolitan pulpits, 6,000 armed citizens with swords and clubs occupied all the avenues to the House of Lords, and stopped every Peer's coach, crying out for "justice against Lord Strafford;" nor would they be dispersed, until they were shown a Protestation from both Houses of Parliament for the

defence of the Kingdom. Such demonstrations were not confined to the stronger sex; for on August 9, 1643, a vast number of women, with white ribbons in their hats, surrounded the House of Commons, declaiming against any accommodation being entered upon with the King, and crying out, "Give us that dog Pym, that we may tear him in pieces." They at length began to throw brickbats and stones at the train-bands, who were fain compelled to fire upon those Amazons in actual self-defence.

In 1733, on April 10, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, in a procession of two hundred carriages, attended by great crowds on foot, went to Westminster with a petition against the bill for the famous Excise scheme of Sir Robert Walpole. The mob blocked up all the avenues to the House of Commons, insulted those Members who had voted with the Ministry on the occasion, and Sir Robert began to be in fear of his life. The failure of the bill was celebrated with public rejoicings, and the burning of Sir Robert in effigy.

In June 1780 the bigoted and violent Lord George Gordon commenced his last excesses of destruction by attacking the Houses of Parliament with his "rabble-rout," so fiercely that the Lords and Commons found it necessary to adjourn. The Archbishop of York, several Bishops, the Lord President of the Council, and other noblemen, were put in peril of their lives; Mr. Welbore Ellis was compelled to seek refuge in the Guildhall; and Lord Boston was in such a strait that the House of Lords had wellnigh gone forth in a body to his rescue, when he entered having been grievously maltreated.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

In the south-west angle of New Palace-yard was a turning through a gateway into St. Stephen's-court; on the south side of which were the Cloisters of the Collegiate Church, and a square tower—the Campanile of St. Stephen's—abutting upon the east side of Westminster Hall.

In 1141 King Stephen built this Chapel, instead of St. Edward's Oratory, for the use of the inhabitants of the Palace,

dedicating it to the memory of Our Lady, and the first martyr—his Patron—St. Stephen. In 1163 great repairs were carried on under the direction of Archbishop Thomas à Becket, then Lord Chancellor of England. Other additions were made during the reign of King John.

In 1222, by the decree of Cardinal Langton, it was declared that "Ecclesia S. Margaretæ cum totâ Parochiâ suâ cum omnibus Capellis infra Parochiam prædictam contentis, cum decimis et omnibus pertinentiis suis, cum Clericis et laicis in eâ habitantibus, prælatione et jurisdictione Londinensis Ecclesiæ sit modis omnibus libera in perpetuum et exempta." In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, St. Stephen's is mentioned as the Chapel of Westminster.

King Henry III., in 1236 and other years, was a munificent benefactor, causing the sacred edifice to be richly garnished, and provided it with one hundred wax-lights on the festival of its Patron. Upon December 20, A.D. 1247, he offered a large serge of pure wax, one hundred pounds in weight; and three years afterwards adorned it with paintings of the Blessed Virgin, the Holy Apostles, and the Great Day of Doom.

King Edward I. added several historical paintings and figures, in vermilion, azure, gold, and silver. These works were commenced 20 Edw. I., on March 28, A.D. 1292, and continued in progress for more than two years. The King's pious care was frustrated by a desolating fire, which burst out on March 29, A.D. 1298, and destroyed the Chapel, although the crypt probably escaped.

On May 27, A.D. 1330, under the auspices of King Edward III., as a thank-offering to the GOD of armies for his victories and preservation from the enemy, the good work of rebuilding commenced, and in the year 1347 was brought to a happy close: the dimensions were 86 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 44 feet in height. The Chapel was once more dedicated to the honour of GOD, and the memory of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Stephen. Nor was it left dependant for support upon the waifs and strays of a private or casual largess. The kingly founder, with a prudent regard for its well-government and

dignity, upon August 6, A. D. 1348, granted his charter of endowment, by letters patent, dated August 20, directing that there should be a Dean, twelve Secular Canons, twelve Vicars and other fit servants, with salaries paid out of the Exchequer, but afterwards raised from lands. The statutes were probably drawn up by William de Edyngton, Bishop of Winchester, as he was celebrated on that account in an obit upon September 6.

Between 1348 and 1369 the King settled upon the Chapel valuable lands and manors in Kent, vested in the Duke of Lancaster his son, and other trustees, in order to escape the provisions of the Statute of Mortmain. He also gave his great inn in Lombard-street, with the patronage and advowsons of Birley, and of the parish churches of Dewsbury and Wakefield, in the diocese of York; Bledelowe, Bucks; Seute's Tower in Bockleresbury, famous for spicery so sweet and healthful that the plague passed by; and the Hostel le Reole in London. He appointed certain ground for the lodgings of the Canons, near the Chamber of Receipt, pleasantly situated as overlooking the Thames, shining like a shield of molten silver, glassing its ever-varying craft—now lazily motionless—now spreading their full white sails to the breeze; gondola-like barges shot by with masked mysterious freight, and gay wherries with the softest of summer suns playing on their gilded sides and waving pennons,—while deeply-laden boats poured out their wares near the water-gate bridge: or, in some rare winter, the great broad stream lay still beneath, frozen into a dazzling field of ice, covered with a mimic city of tents decked out with signs of merry conceit, bright garlands of holly, ivy, and mistletoe, and taverners' bushes; unwonted fires flashed upon the mirror-like hearths; the ox was roasted amid gaping laughing crowds, attracted by the whirlicotes and other entertainments of the brief reign of each great frost.

On the south side of the Chapel stood a Chapter-house; and on the north-west side of the Cloister a belfry-tower, erected about 1331–4 by King Edward III., 24 feet long by 17 feet 2 inches in breadth, and raised 34 feet in height by King Richard II.

The preparations for adorning the interior began in March, A. D. 1350. Commissions for different counties were issued to Hugh de St. Alban's, John Athelard, and Benedict Nightingale, to choose painters and workmen; and again to William de Walsingham, on June 4, A. D. 1363, in order to complete the works. (Of the seventy-six painters who were then employed in St. Stephen's Chapel, and whose names are known, only two were foreigners,—a pleasant evidence that England had enough of good workmen then at home.)

The Chapel, with its gorgeous decorations,—the rich colours of the stained windows, with their iris hues flooding the polished floor,—the brightness of the gilded and frescoed walls, glowing in the sun-light,—the magnificence of its tissued hangings and splendid furniture, and its brilliant tapers,—formed a scene of perhaps unequalled grandeur. Upon one side were seen St. Mary and St. Joseph: before them knelt King Edward III., his Queen, and Court, laying their rich offerings before the feet of the Blessed Child. Upon the walls were paintings representing scriptural subjects; and on each side of the altar were frescoes of the Nativity of our Most Blessed LORD and SAVIOUR, the Presentation of the Holy Infant in the Temple, the Marriage at Cana of Galilee, and the Temptation of the REDEEMER in the Wilderness. In the windows were represented Adam and Eve, Noah and his family, Abraham, Joseph, the history of the Israelites, and the chief incidents in the life of the LORD JESUS from His Baptism in the River Jordan until the last dread hours of the Crucifixion upon Calvary.

No endeavour was omitted by the munificent Patron to aggrandize his new foundation. Neglect and internal disorders, however, unhappily appear to have thwarted the good King's religious designs; for in 1376 that holy man William of Wykeham (the fittest prelate in the realm for such a service), and immediately afterwards the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Worcester, and three other Commissioners were directed to make a visitation of the College. This ungrateful conduct must have proved most disheartening to the zealous King, who had despatched no less than three embassies to the

Court of Rome to procure from the Pope peculiar privileges and exemptions for the Chapel; and in a grant, dated 43 Edw. III., he permitted the Canons to use the keys of the Hall and Gate near the King's Bridge (now Parliament-stairs), and enjoy immunities from all contributions exacted from other ecclesiastics for the King's use.

In 1378, 2 Rich. II., owing to the removal of the Staple, the lands were greatly decreased in value; and the King confirmed to the College £66. 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, arising from certain houses in the Staple, according to the grant of his grandfather. The Dean and Canons some years after made another application, in pursuance of King Edward III.'s injunction, to the King; who by charter, February 6, 21 Rich. II., regranted to them his grandfather's annuity of £500, until he could provide them with property producing that amount of yearly rental; and finally, to relieve his Exchequer of this charge, restored to them lands in Kent, of which they had been unjustly dispossessed by Simon de Burley, Lord Chancellor, and Constable of the Tower, who was attainted by the King.

In 1362 a serious dispute concerning jurisdiction was maintained between the Dean and Canons, and the Abbat Nicholas Littlington and the Convent of St. Peter's, as the latter claimed authority on the ground that St. Stephen's was in St. Margaret's Parish. The trial, as was customary in those times, was carried to Rome, and a decision awarded in favour of the Benedictines. William de Colchester, who had conducted the cause of the Abbey at the Vatican, was made Archdeacon for the prosperous conclusion of his important mission.

The feud, however, was not allayed until, in 1394, the King and other persons of influence interposed as mediators, and induced the contending parties to agree to a mutual compromise. The upper Chapel of St. Stephen, and that of St. Mary the Virgin in the undercroft (with a carved roof representing St. Stephen's Martyrdom), a little Chantry Chapel on the south side (then used as a Chapter-house), and that of our Lady de la Pieu, were declared exempt from the parish and Abbey; while the College was to pay five marks yearly to the Abbey, and the Abbat possessed the right to institute and instal the Dean.

The Dean was likewise permitted to erect a font, wherein to christen the children of the King and nobility; but was forbidden to "administer the other Sacraments of the Church," except in case of imminent danger of death. Every fresh addition to the limits already prescribed was to be under the jurisdiction of the Abbey, in the same way as "other chapels not free and unexempt; and the houses, places, and dwelling-houses of the parishioners of the Church of St. Margaret."

Simon Langham received the Pall in St. Stephen's Chapel on November 4, 1366, and was admitted by the King to the temporalities of his see on the morrow. In July 1441 Eleanor Cobham was tried here before the two Archbishops and Cardinal Beaufort, on a charge of trying to procure the King's death by necromantic arts: she was imprisoned for life, after having done open penance in London.

Dr. Ludovicus Cordona, a member of the Chapel, in 1446 was sent upon an embassy from Pope Eugenius IV. to King Henry VI., and presented him in the midst of a splendid and august asemblage with a golden rose, "exhorting the King against the Turks;" the gift blessed by the Pope on Palm Sunday, and sent to favoured princes on their birthdays. One sent to King Henry VIII., in 1524, is described as "a tree forged of fine gold, and wrought with branches, leaves, and flowers, resembling roses, ... set in a pot of golde. In the uppermost rose was a faire saphire loupe pearced the bigness of an acorne . . . . . The tree was in height halfe an English yard, and in breadth a foot."

On January 14, A.D. 1477, the day before her marriage with Richard (the Duke of York), Anne, heiress of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, came into this Chapel, "which was richly hung, and a state-chair prepared; where sat the King, the Queen, and Prince; the King's mother; the ladies Elizabeth, Mary, and Cicely, the King's daughters."

> "See with dim association
> The tapers burn, the odorous incense feeds
> A greedy flame: the pompous Mass proceeds;
> And all the people bow their heads, like reeds
> To a soft breeze, in lowly adoration."
>
> WORDSWORTH.

In April, A.D. 1483, the coffined body of King Edward IV. was

brought in; and three Masses of the Departed were chanted for his soul, while for eight days it rested here.

Bishop Lyndwoode, of St. David's, and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the well-known English Canonist, in 1446, by his will founded a Chantry in this Chapel of the yearly value of 20*s.* and 4 marks, as he was to be buried in the lower Chapel of St. Mary of the Crypt. There were many other considerable endowments attached to the foundation for the celebration of Obits and Anniversaries for benefactors,—King Edward III.; Queen Philippa; Edward the Black Prince; King Richard II.; King Henry IV.; King Henry V., and his consort Katharine; King Henry VI.; King Edward IV.; and Richard Duke of York.

In the list of Deans are found the names of Michael de Northberg, Bishop of London; Robert Stillington, Lord Keeper, and Archbishop of Canterbury; John Alcock, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Bishop of Ely and Rochester; William Dudley, Bishop of Durham; Peter Courtenay, (consecrated in this Chapel) Bishop of Exeter; William Smyth, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Bishop of Lichfield; William at Water, Bishop of Lincoln; Cardinal Wolsey.

The last Dean, John Chambers, rebuilt the beautiful Cloister, with a Chantry on the west side, (the original Cloister had been erected on the south side of the Chapel in 1356, and afterwards removed to the north side,) bestowing all his lands upon the College for ever. He lived to see them alienated.

The desecration of this holy place, dedicated to the worship and glory of God, and ennobled by the loving bounty of successive kings, was ready to befall it. As a free Chapel, it was dissolved in the first year of King Edward VI. In his fourth year, the King granted the site of the College, with other premises, to Sir Ralph Fane, in acknowledgment of his services at Musselburgh in the Scotch expedition,—and as a ransom for his prisoner, the Earl of Huntley, whom he had surrendered to the King; and in his sixth year Edward VI. gave them to Sir John Gates, K. G. They reverted to the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were appropriated as a residence for the Auditors and Tellers of the Exchequer.

From a MS. Roll in the Augmentation Office, it appears that at the time of the Dissolution there were—

	£.	s.	d.
xj Canons, receiving by the year each . .	37	15	4
xj Vicars	13	16	0
iv Chaplains	7	8	4
vij Queerfrers (Choristers)	4	2	3
iv Lay-clerks, altogether . . .	36	17	2
A Verger and Sacristan, receiving . . .	14	3	4
Treasurer	5	0	0
Steward	8	0	0
Clock-keeper	4	9	8

Dr. Chambers received as Dean, by the year, £66. 14*s.* 4*d.*; as Prebendary, £40; for Obits, £4. 8*s.*; as Residentiary, £18. 10*s.*; for Dividend, £14: total, £105. 16*s.* 6*d.*

The expense of the maintenance of these members of the foundation, with some inferior officers and servants, amounted to "vij^{cc} iiij^{xx} xviij£. ij*d.* ob. *q.*" "Sum of all the possessions of St. Stephen's before named, the deductions not reprised, £M. iiij^{xx} xjx*s.* j*d.* ob. *q.*, whereof remain £CC. iiij^{xx} ij. xviij*s.* xj*d.* The valuacion of the scite of the Churche, the Cloyester, and other buyldyngs and lodgyngs of the same, made by Philippe Lentall in thole as by the partycular survey apperethe, over and besydes the leade, £xxv. The value of the lodgyngs in Channon Rowe valued by the seid Phelippe Lentall in thole as by the partyculers may appere, w^{t} xiij*s.* iiij*d.* for a countyng house, xxxv£. vj*s.* viij*d.*"

No more in that hallowed fane were to be

> "Renewed
> Their holy rites with vocal gratitude,
> And solemn ceremonial long ordained
> To celebrate their great deliverance,—
> The love of Him, upon Whose forehead sate
> The crown of thorns, Whose life-blood flowed, the price
> Of our redemption."

The Parliament (which in 1265 first appears in Westminster Hall as a Representative Assembly) until the reign of King Edward III. always met in one chamber of the Palace; but after the division of the Assembly into two Houses, the

Commons removed to the Chapter-house of St. Peter's. At this time, however, with the permission of the King, they commenced their sessions within this House of Prayer. With the exception of the Parliament summoned by King Charles to meet at Oxford, and two sessions prorogued to the same city in 1625, and in October 1665 on account of the plague raging in the Metropolis, the House of Commons continued to sit here from the reign of King Edward VI. until 1834. The frescoed walls were immured in wainscoting, which about 1651 were annually hung it seems with tapestry. In the reign of Queen Anne, Sir Christopher Wren, among other tasteless alterations, completed the transformation of St. Stephen's by the erection of unsightly galleries.

Yet those unornamented walls were dear to Englishmen, and of profound interest. What were the votes of the Assembly of Athens, a petty city with few colonies,—or the decrees of Rome's reverend Senate, obeyed, at their furthest limit, only upon the shores of Africa, and to the seas of Germany,—when compared with the counsels whose fiat is paramount in the Legislature, and arbiter of the revenues, of three mighty kingdoms,—whose very tributaries, in realms beyond the wildest dream of antiquity, are vaster far than the whole continent of the Old World? What impatient curiosity has peopled, with fullest crowds, the Palace Courts without! What intense interest has been agitating each hearth in the land, as some great debate has been tending to its momentous issue in that sovereign assemblage, which thrice changed the Established Religion of this country, incorporated the Sister-Parliament into that of England, summoned one monarch to his fatal trial, dethroned his son, and twice crowned a foreigner to be its King!

Here indeed, if in any place, have been

> "Thoughts that breathed, and words that burned!"

And no better witness could be found than the deep hush that reigned, unbroken, when some master-spirit rose, calm in conscious power, overruling the hundred oppositions of opinion and feeling,—when the single voice—but a whisper to the stormy

murmurings that hitherto contended to be heard—has moved not only this audience of power, rank, intellect, for good or evil,—not only swayed the Capital to his will for peace or war, but has influenced the present destinies of his country,—it may be, the fortunes of the future in far-off lands that his eye has never seen, but which shall remember him to the end of time as their benefactor or their foe.

What a galaxy of talent and varied eloquence has shed lustre upon that chamber! statesmanship, ability, patriotism, wit, and all that can call forth the energies and rouse the noblest passions of a free people; the strife of Pym and Hampden, Hyde and Falkland; Godolphin, Harley, and St. John; of Walpole and Pulteney; of Pelham, Mansfield, and the elder Pitt; and in the great epoch of Parliamentary eloquence, of Pitt, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Wyndham, Wilberforce: in later days, of Canning, Romilly, and names which still command the public interest and admiration.

LIST OF SPEAKERS.

Henry III.

1259. Peter de Mountford.

Edward III.

1332. Scroope.
1338. William Trussell.

Richard II.

1375. Peter de la Mare.
1376. Sir Thomas Hungerford.
1377. Sir Pierce de la Mare.
1378. Sir James Pickering (1382).
1379, 1380. Sir John Goldesborough.
1381. Sir Richard Walgrave.
1393, 1396, 1397. Sir John Bushey.

Henry IV.

1399. Sir John Cheney (1404).
1399. John Dorwood.
1400. Arnold Savage (1403).
1402. Sir Henry de Rediford.
1404. Sir William Sturmey.
1405. Sir John Tiptopt.
1407, 1408, 1411. Thos. Chaucer (1414).

Henry V.

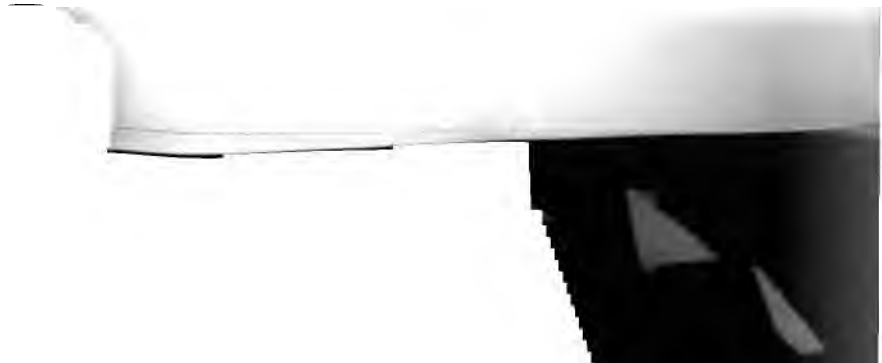
1413. William Stourton.
1413. John Doreward.
1414. Walter Hungerford.
1415. Sir Walter Beauchamp.

Henry VI.

1416, 1417, 1419. Roger Flower (1422).
1421. Richard Baynard.
1423. John Russel (1431).
1424. Sir Thomas Wanton.
1425. Sir Richard Vernon.
1427. John Tirell (1430, 1436).
1429. William Allington.
1432. Roger Hunt.
1435. John Bowes.
1436. William Boerly (1444).
1439, 1441. William Tresham (1446, 1449, 1459).
1448. John Day.
1449. Sir John Popham.
1450. Sir William Oldhall.
1452. Thomas Thorp.
1452. Sir Thomas Charlton.
1454. Sir John Wenlock.
1460. John Green.

Edward IV.

1461. Sir James Strangwaies.
1464, 1467. John Say.



1472, 1477. William Allington.
1482. John Wood.

RICHARD III.

1483. William Catesby.

HENRY VII.

1485. Thomas Lovel.
1486. John Mordaunt.
1487. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams.
1490. Richard Empson.
1494. Sir Reginald Bray.
1495. Robert Drury.
1496. Thomas Inglefield (1509).
1503. Edmund Dudley.

HENRY VIII.

1511. Sir Robert Sheffield.
1514. Sir Thomas Nevil.
1523. Sir Thomas More.
1529. Thomas Audley.
1536. Richard Rich.
1539. Sir Nicholas Hare.
1543. Thomas Moyle.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir John Baker.
1553. Sir James Dyer.

MARY.

1553. John Pollard (1555).
1554. Clement Higham.
1557. William Cordel.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Sir Thomas Gargrave.
1562. Thomas Williams.
1565. Richard Onslow.
1570. Christopher Wray.
1572. Robert Bell.
1581. John Popham.
1585. Mr. Serjeant Puckering.
1588. Mr. Serjeant Snag.
1593. Edward Coke.
1597. Mr. Serjeant Yelverton.
1601. John Crook.

JAMES I.

1603. Sir Edward Phelips.
1614. Sir Ranulph Crew.
1620. Serjeant Richardson.
1623. Sir Thomas Crew.

CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Thomas Crew.
1625. Sir Heneage Finch.
1627. Sir John Finch.
1640. Serjeant Glanville.
1640. William Lenthall.

THE USURPATION.

1653. *Francis Rous.*
1654. *William Lenthall.*
1656. *Sir Thomas Widdrington.*
Chaloner Chute,
Sir Lislebone Long.
Thomas Bampfield.

CHARLES II.

1660. Sir Harbottle Grimston.
1661. Sir Edward Turner.
1671. Sir Job Charlton.
1671. Edward Seymour (1678).
1678. Sir Robert Sawyer.
1679. Mr. Serjeant Gregory.
1680, 1681. William Williams.

JAMES II.

1685. Sir John Trevor.
1687. Henry Powle.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Sir John Trevor.
1694, 1695. Paul Foley.
1698. Sir Thomas Littleton.
1700, 1701. Robert Harley.

ANNE.

1702. Robert Harley.
1704, 1707. John Smith.
1708. Sir Richard Onslow.
1710. William Bromley.
1713. Sir Thomas Hanmer.

GEORGE I.

1714, 1722. Spencer Compton.

GEORGE II.

1727, 1734, 1741, 1747. S. Compton.

GEORGE III.

1761, 1768. Sir John Cust.
1770, 1774. Sir Fletcher Norton.
1780, 1784. C. W. Cornwall.
1789. Hon. W. W. Grenville.
1789, 1790, 1796. Henry Addington.
1801. Sir John Mitford.
1802, 1806, 1807, 1812. Charles Abbot.
1817. Charles Manners Sutton.

GEORGE IV.

1820, 1826. Charles Manners Sutton.

WILLIAM IV.

1830, 1831, 1833. Chs. Manners Sutton.
1835. James Abercrombie.

VICTORIA.

1837, 1841, 1847. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.

Litany and Chant were ill-exchanged for "base and envious discords," "as in a hive of angry bees," and the secularity of the best pleadings of

> "the limbs of noble counsel,
> That the great body of our State might go
> In equal rank with the best govern'd nation."

Nor can we believe it an untimely day when, on October 16, 1834, at evening, the assembled crowds saw the flames within

> "gather all their might, and furiously,
> Like revellers, hold their exulting triumph
> Round every pillar, over all the roof,
> On the wide gorgeous front, the holy depth
> Of the far sanctuary, every portico
> And every court, at once, concentrated,
> As though to glorify, and not destroy."
>
> FALL OF JERUSALEM.

In the Lobby of the House of Commons, upon May 11, A.D. 1811, Mr. Spencer Percival, Premier, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, was shot by the assassin-hand of John Bellingham. In the chamber under St. Stephen's lived the Duke of Newcastle, as Auditor of the Exchequer; and after his death it was made into the official residence of the Speaker.

The Chapel or ORATORY of our LADY DE LA PIEU, probably so named from the four wells ("les puits") which were near it, was on the south side of St. Stephen's, the site of Cotton Gardens. It may have been the Chapel to which the Lord Treasurer used to collate, having been annexed to his new foundation by King Edward III.,—the chaplain, Thomas Stapleton, being made a Canon. The right of presentation to such Canonry in future was, in 1356, granted to the Lord High Treasurer for ever.

Here, in June 1381, King Richard II., attended by 200 persons, made his offering of prayer just before the overthrow of Wat Tyler, and then set out to confront the rebel army. The insurgents had destroyed the Exchequer Books and Records, violated the Sanctuary, and murdered one of the King's Marshals.

On February 14, A. D. 1452, the little fabric, with its three altars, was burned down, owing to the carelessness of a scholar who was sent to extinguish the lights. At the same time was burned a beautiful image of the Madonna, according to the chronicler, "that had many virtues, and performed great miracles," "in which the Kings of England had much faith," decked with jewels, rings so costly, and embroidered apparel, that they were valued at "more than any jeweller could judge the price."

The Chapel was rebuilt by Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers, Lord Scales of the Isle of Wight, uncle and governor of the Prince of Wales who would have been Edward V. By will, dated June 1483, he bequeathed his heart to be buried within it, and, if he died southward of the Trent, his body also; founding at the same time a Chantry for the repose of the dead: he was in that year beheaded at Pomfret

> "bloody prison,
> Fatal and ominous to noble peers,—
> Within the guilty closure of whose walls
> Richard the Second there was hacked to death."

The time of the final destruction of this Chapel is not known.

Only one portion of the ancient Palace survives in Westminster Hall. But we can hardly lament the loss, when we note day by day rising, phœnix-like from its ancestral ashes, a fabric so beautiful that it seems like some unreal

> "Creation of a poet's fantasy,"

and so vast that the enormous labour bestowed upon the largest Cathedrals and Abbeys—once a marvel—now dwindles into insignificance.

The New Palace stands alone among buildings,—the work and design of one architect, in one generation, traced with imperishable characters, which tell of the exquisite taste and enterprise of this age, and its appreciation of real talent, to all beholders; remarkable too for the less showy but admirable mechanical contrivances,—the railways aloft striding out into

the air,—the huge cranes, guided even by a child's hands, uplifting with ease vast granite-blocks, and letting them sink down into the place which they are designed to fill. It would be vain to anticipate or prejudge the effect of statuary, painting, carving, stained glass, and graven-work within, or the superb architecture without, until the Northern Quadrangle and the three Great Towers complete in its full dimensions this stupendous pile.

CHAPTER VII.

"These are deeds which should not pass away,
And Names that must not wither, though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The enslaver and the enslaved their death and birth."

CHILDE HAROLD.

IT is much to be regretted that a structure—designed to be the entrance of the Palace—so intrinsically beautiful, and full of historical association, as WESTMINSTER HALL should be almost entirely concealed from public view by modern buildings: it ought to be conspicuous. A fabric so majestic in size and symmetry, with its noble range of windows, massive buttresses, and lofty elevation, might justly claim to be seen in all its dignity. Besides, it has gathered about it a thousand memories of the Courts of Justice, with which it has been for centuries identified: its dark old roof has rung with the shouts that hailed many a successive heir inaugurated to "merrie England's" throne; its walls have trembled to triumphant strains of joyous music and kingly revelry at coronation-feasts, and assemblies of the Court; its floor has been trodden by many a noble prisoner, with the brief respite of his trial,—and the barred cell of the fatal Tower awaiting him, ere long to give up his life upon the scaffold.

In Westminster King William I. kept his Pentecost, and his Easter usually at Winchester, sitting crowned at the Feast, as was customary until the reign of King Edward I.

The Law Courts had been held in the Palace during the reign of William the Conqueror; and it is said law-students had their residence in the King's Court. But this proving a

great annoyance to his son, Westminster Hall was built by William Rufus, A. D. 1097. Two years afterwards on his return from Normandy, that King held for the first time his Court, and kept his Whitsuntide, in the new Hall. The attendants, marvelling at its great size (270 feet in length and 74 in breadth), observed that it was "too vast a fabric for such common use." "Nay!" said the doomed sovereign, with an insolent pride, "it is but a bed-chamber to the Palace that I will ere long raise up." Camden says that the foundations, which were visible in the time of Matthew Paris, stretched from the river to the highway pointing east and west.

Westminster has no interesting recollections of the disquiet reign of Stephen of Blois; or—with the exception of the death of good Queen Maud, on May 1, 1118, buried in that adjoining Chapter-house, whither often in time of Lent she had taken her way barefooted, wrapped about with hair-cloth, to wash the feet of the poor, and pray—of that mournful King, going heavily with face bowed to the ground, upon whose lip smile never sat again, after the drear tidings came of the child of promise who sank beneath the ruthless wave,—sad as that other crowned one, who fed the daily incense and the quenchless lamp around the precious casket which enshrined his loss, in the weeping halls of Sais.

It was here, A. D. 1170, the young Prince Henry was crowned, in his father's lifetime; and "the King upon that day served his son at the table as sewer, bringing up the boar's head, with trumpets before it. Whereupon that young man, conceiving a pride in his heart, beheld the standers-by with a more stately countenance than he had wont. The Archbishop of York, who sat by him, marking his behaviour, turned unto him, and said, 'Be glad, my good son, there is not another prince in the world that hath such a sewer at his table.' To this the new King answered, as it were disdainfully, thus, —'Why dost marvel at that? My father doing it thinketh it not more than becometh him; he, being born of princely blood only on the mother's side, serveth me that am a King born.'" That unchastened tongue was soon silent in an early tomb.

The festivities of King Richard I.'s enthronization were

saddened by an event marked by the superstitious fury of an ignorant age. The Jews had amassed great riches by loans, upon exorbitant interest; and some of them, attracted by the brilliancy of the scene, and bearing presents to the Prince, ventured to disobey the edict which strictly forbad their presence in the Abbey or without the Banqueting Hall, from fear of their exercising that power of enchantment, and the dark arts, which they were then sincerely believed to possess. Their disguises were unable to conceal their well-known features; and they were driven forth and left half-dead by the soldiers upon guard. The rumour soon spread; and the rabble multitude, reckless in their hate of the unbeliever, and resenting their odious calling of usurers, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of these wretched outcasts, firing their dwellings, spoiling openly their jewels, treasures, and rich stuffs.

In the reign of Cœur de Lion, the Archbishop and other Lords sat here to pronounce judgment upon the Masaniello of the day, one Fitz-Osbert or Longbeard, who had been guilty of great excesses in attacking the house of the Lord Mayor of London. But the wily leader came not unattended: the deep hum of his many thousand followers without overawed the timid Council; and he departed—only to suffer the fate of all leaders of the populace, ungrateful desertion and a death of shame.

Runnymede and the cruel Tower, and not this ancient Palace, tell the tale of the craven, perfidious tyrant John,—his crown drenched with the blood of the fatherless Prince Arthur. In 1213 and the following year he kept his Christmas here.

King Henry III. sat in person in the King's Court in 1234, and in 1256 in the Exchequer. That King presided at the trial of Peter de Rivalis and some French favourites, in order to gratify the English Lords, and called the prisoners and the Lord Chief Justice Segrave "most wicked traitors." By paying sundry large fines, they escaped unharmed.

Not long after, Henry de Bath, one of the Judges, was accused of sedition; but he, forewarned, forearmed, summoned his friends, and so went attended into the Hall. No sooner had he entered than the King, in a transport of disappointed rage, cried out, "My free pardon to him that strikes dead Henry of

Bath." The more prudent Council, however, dissuaded the angry monarch from so perilous a venture.

In 1236 wherries were rowed in the midst of the Hall; and eight years after "men took their horses, because the water ran over all." Upon St. Clement's Day, A.D. 1243, Richard Earl of Cornwall, having espoused Cincia, (her name was changed on the occasion to "Scientia,") daughter of Beatrice of Provence, mother of the Queens of England and France, kept his wedding-feast with extravagant profusion, and with the marvellous number of 3,000 dishes!

Christmas was royally observed in the years 1234, 1238, 1268,—and in 1241, when the King, amid the jealous glances of an angered nobility, set Otho the Papal Legate in the royal seat, at the centre of the board; and again in 1269, after the reliques of King Edward the Confessor, on October 13, had been translated into the shrine behind the high-altar of the Abbey.

In 1248, being compelled by lack of money to sell his jewels and precious plate, the citizens of London bought them all. "Were Octavian's treasures to be sold," he cried, when he learned the fate of his wealth, "the City of London would store them up." He for revenge kept his Christmas among them, established a fair for fifteen days in Westminster, while every shop in London was rigorously closed, and demanded gifts so exorbitant that at length their angry threats reached his ear. "On the Feast of Saints Perpetua and Felicitas, 1250," as though ready to melt into tears, he prayed the citizens, whom he had assembled, with their families, and young children of twelve years old, in the great Hall, to lay aside their ill-will towards him, confessing the frequent wrong that he had inflicted on them. His contrition ended with his words. In 1252 he compelled them to give him 20,000 marks in gold, and carry their merchandise once more to St. Edward's Fair.

In February, A.D. 1235, the King was present at a more pleasant time, on the day of the betrothal of his sister Isabella to the Emperor Frederic: the ambassadors placed the wedding-ring on her finger, and declared her to be Empress of the Roman Empire, exclaiming together "Vivat Imperatrix! vivat!" In the next year he feasted, on the Festival of the

Circumcision, 6,000 poor partakers of his bounty, as a celebration of Queen Eleanor's coronation.

In the spring of 1253, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled, each bearing a burning taper, while the King held his right hand upon his breast for a greater testimony, when the Primate excommunicated all who should violate the great Charters of the realm. These anathemas denounced, every taper was cast upon the floor, and every noble and prelate imprecated a similar curse; the King solemnly adding these words,—"All these articles I will keep inviolate, as I am a man, as I am a Christian, as I am a Knight, as I am a King crowned and anointed." His words were perjuries; but the bells rang out, and the people shouted for joy.

In 1255, "the 22 daie of November, were brought unto Westminster 102 Jewes from Lincolne, that were accused for the crucifying of a child of eight yeeres, named Hugh, in despite of CHRIST'S religion: these were upon examination sent to the Tower. The murther came out by the diligent search made by the mother of the child. Eighteen of them that were so brought up to London were hanged, the other remained long in prison." In this year the King kept his Christmas here, and confirmed the two great Charters—Magna Charta and Charta de Forestâ.

Here, in 1256 and 1260, Alexander III., King of Scotland, with Queen Margaret, was royally entertained by his brother-in-law. Here again, Alexander in 1274 and 1278 did homage to Robert the Bruce, deputed to receive it in the presence of King Edward I., as his liegeman, for lands which he held under English rule. According to the rude liberality of the times, on the day of King Edward's coronation, August 19, 1274, the Scottish King and the great noblemen, who came attended by a numerous cavalcade, when they alighted, turned loose the palfreys of their train, so that any man who listed caught them, and they became his property.

In 1277 Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, bidden with a miserable mockery from his mountain fastnesses "with a kisse of peace," sat a guest at the Christmas-feast, soon to fall the last defender of his weeping country's independence in unequal

battle with "the ruthless king." In 1294 that weak vassal John Baliol, likewise soon to mourn in the dungeon and exile the power of his host, was entertained by him; who with a dying breath bade his remains be borne as the standard of his avenging armies, until Scotland should be conquered for his son. In 1290, 1292, and 1303 the King kept his Christmas at Westminster.

Here in 1305 the patriotic and good Sir William Wallace, crowned with laurel, and placed upon the south bench, (for he had said he ought to wear a crown in that Hall,) was condemned for high treason, on the Eve of St. Bartholomew. At the Feast of Pentecost 1306, the King honoured Edward of Caernarvon, and "moe then a hundred noble young men, with the degree of Knighthood."

In 1311 King Edward's unhappy child, miserably mated with the "she-wolf of France," celebrated here his profligate orgies with Piers Gavestone and other ill-counselling favourites. "He began," says Holinshed, "to hold his nobles in no regard, to set nothing by their instructions, and take small heed unto the good government of the commonwealth. Piers, as though he had sworn to make the King to forget himselfe, and the state to which he was called, furnished his court with companies of jesters, ruffians, flattering parasites, musicians, and other vile and naughtie ribalds, that the King might spend both daies and nightes in jesting, plaieing, banketing, and such other dishonourable exercises."

Not but that Edward had his warning; for while he kept Whitsuntide in 1317, in the midst of the festivity, a woman-masquer attired as a minstrel rode in on horseback, and, approaching the royal table, threw down thereon a letter upbraiding the King for neglecting his father's faithful knights. The King bade her be seized, and, having sharply examined her, learned the name of her employer, who, being questioned in his turn, declared that he was stirred only by jealousy for the King's honour, and so was at last set free. In 1317 he kept his Christmas here, but few nobles were present, "because of discord betwixt them and the King;" in 1320 likewise, "with great honour and glorie." In August 1321 the indignant

barons, attended by their men-at-arms, signed an order of perpetual exile denounced upon the royal favourites, the Spencers.

Here, on February 1, A. D. 1327, King Edward III., scarce crowned, was dubbed a Knight by Henry Earl of Lancaster; and ten years after his chivalric son, Edward the Black Prince, was created Duke of Cornwall, who, on June 8, 1376, (immortalized by his humanity to the fallen even more than by his splendid achievements,) amidst the laments of a whole people, as though "the spring was taken from England's year," died in the great chamber, which stood between the north end of the old Court of Requests and the south side of the Hall. "In this year, on Trinity Sunday," says Froissart, "that flower of English Knighthood, the Lord Edward of England, Prince of Wales and of Aquitaine, departed this life in the Palace of Westminster, near London. His body was embalmed, placed in a leaden coffin, and kept until the ensuing Michaelmas, in order that he might be buried with greater pomp and magnificence, when the Parliament assembled in London," among the hooded monks of Canterbury.

On May 24, 1357, after the battle at Poictiers, John, King of France, as though he had come upon some willing visit of kindly courtesy, was welcomed here, "about three of the bell in the afternoon," by

> "Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow
> From haughty Gallia torn."

He had been conducted to the King's presence in his royal robes, riding upon a white palfrey of striking beauty, and splendidly caparisoned, by his noble victor, simple in his plain dark armour, with the Lord Almoner, the City Aldermen, the civic Companies "in their formalities," and a thousand citizens following in his train. The cavalcade moved on beneath triumphal arches, with martial music, and hymns of praise chanted by the full-robed clergy, with crosier, cross, and censer: every street through which it passed was made brilliant with carpets of arras-hangings, and silken streamers displayed from each house, with glittering weapons and other warlike furniture, plate, and vases of precious metal adorning

the windows and balconies, "all set with ladies," by whom chaplets of flowers were strewn along the way. "The King," says Froissart, "passed part of the winter very gaily with his countrymen. The King of England visited him often, as did his children the Dukes of Clarence, Lancaster, and the Lord Edmund his youngest son. There were several times great feastings between them, in dinners, suppers, and other entertainments, at this Hotel of the Savoy, and at the Palace of Westminster, which is not far off, whither the King went in a private manner, whenever he chose it, by means of the Thames." Sadder thoughts and memories, however, sometimes weighed heavily upon the captive monarch; for at one of these merry-makings, we are told, when he was gaily challenged by his royal host to bear his part with some cheerful song, in broken accents, almost choked with deep pent-up emotion, he could only pathetically answer, "Quomodo cantabimus canticum in terrâ alienâ?" Again, at Christmas 1358, he sat at the royal table, when King David of Scotland had come to offer his service in the French wars.

1362. "About this time," says Froissart, "David, King of Scotland, had some affairs to transact with King Edward that made it necessary for him to come to England; so that when he heard the King of Cyprus was there, he hastened his journey in order to meet him, and made such despatch that he arrived in London before he had left it. The two Kings were much rejoiced to meet, and congratulated each other upon it. The King of England gave them two grand entertainments in his Palace of Westminster. At the last of these, the King of Cyprus took his leave of the King and Queen of England, who made him very magnificent presents."

In 1377, July 16, at the coronation of King Richard II., so wearied with the pageant that he was borne from the Abbey exhausted on a litter, history first informs us that Sir John Dymock, as successor of the Marmions who came over to England with the Conqueror, and in right of his wife Margaret de Ludlow, claiming the privilege by virtue of his tenure of the manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire, having chosen the best charger save one in the King's stables, and the best suit

of harness save one in the royal armoury, rode in armed to the teeth, and challenged as the King's Champion all opposers of the boy-monarch's title to the crown. In 1396 Richard celebrated here his nuptials with Isabella of France.

In September 1397, the Hall having in lapse of years grown decayed and ruinous, the King built a temporary structure, tiled, and of timber-work open at the sides, in the midst of the Palace Court, between the Clochard and the Hall gate, for his Parliament to assemble in; which he surrounded with 4,000 archers, "malefactors of the county of Chester," hired at a daily fee of 6*d.*, with bended bows ready to shoot in case of need, as in that session he intended to try several captive noblemen, Lord Cobham, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick. In 1399, while he kept Christmas here, he sat robed in cloth of gold, garnished with pearl and precious stones to the amazing value of 3,000 marks. "Wherever he lay, his person was guarded by 200 Cheshire men." Thirteen bishops were in his train, "besides barons, knights, esquiers, and others moe then needed;" and 10,000 guests were invited every day, "under his household roof," to a lavishly-spread banquet. His name will continue fresh, though his profuse entertainments are forgotten, as long as the present Hall, with its noble proportions, 240 feet long, 68 in breadth, and 92 high,—a magnificent record of his munificence and princely grandeur, being the vastest chamber in Europe unsupported by pillars,—shall invite the passing footstep to enter in.

And what a noble vista of roof meets the stranger's eye! High above him, bay beyond bay, arch beyond arch, stretches the unrivalled roof of

"Cobwebless beams conceived of Irish wood,"

once framed with the stout chesnut-timber of Normandy's growth, and the black oak of Ireland, by that cunning master of his craft Henry Yevell or Zenelly, between 1397 and 1399. Still along the verge of the upper wall, raised by King Richard two feet more in height, and upon the shields borne by the angels which support the roof, the eye notes the badge of the founder—the chained hart.

At the upper end of the Hall stood the statues of the Kings of England, from King Edward the Confessor to King Stephen; and on either side of the great gate, to which were added a stately porch and the embattled flanking towers, were their successors up to the last restorer of the fabric. The money which was required to defray the vast expense incurred was raised by the sale of licences granted to foreign exiles to permit them to remain by charter in this country, ever the refuge of the unfortunate and persecuted in their own native land. (During the anxious year before the coronation of King George IV., the roof was thoroughly repaired, and completed towards the north, with forty loads of oak, the remains of old men-of-war which were broken up in Portsmouth Dockyard.)

In those troublous times a sovereign, without an iron grasp, had little hope of long retaining his authority, amid the restless ambition and continual broils of the formidable nobles. Upon the day before the opening of Parliament, the first Wednesday in October 1399, King Richard yielded up sceptre and crown; and, with a poet's licence, Shakspeare has transferred the affecting scene to the new Hall, "which was hung and trimmed sumptuously."

> "*K. Rich.* With mine own tears I wash away my balm,
> With mine own hands I give away my crown,
> With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
> With mine own breath release all duteous oaths,
> All pomp and majesty I do forswear,—
> God save King Henry! unking'd Richard says."

On the morrow after this abdication, the sentence of deposition having been read, "usurping Bolingbroke," in the name of GOD, challenged the Kingdom, and was enthroned by the Archbishops royally before Parliament. During his reign one of the riotous boon companions of "Prince Hal" was arraigned in Westminster Hall, for robbing one of the receivers of the royal rents,—and the impetuous young man determined to be present, in order to overawe the Judge: but finding that his rank did not prevent the condemnation of his favourite, he pressed forward to rescue him, even at the bar; and when he was rebuked by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Gascoigne,

and bade on his allegiance to depart, he sprung up as though to slay him, or pluck him down from his chair. The just Judge, asserting "the majesty of the King's place of judgment," committed him to the prison of the King's Bench; and, conscious of the outrage of which he had been guilty, the Prince put up his weapon, and surrendered himself without resistance to the officers of justice. "O merciful GOD! great is Thy infinite goodness," was the true observation of Henry IV., lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, "Who hast given me a judge so courageous in ministering true justice, and a son so submissive to the laws." Few readers will forget the scene in the Second Part of "King Henry IV.," wherein Shakspeare dramatises the after-meeting of the impartial Judge and the generous Prince, now Henry V.

In 1415 that heroic King rested here, after the glorious victory of Agincourt,

> "Giving full trophy, triumph, and ostent
> Quite from himself to GOD;"

while Westminster and London poured out their swarming citizens with solemn lauds and hymns, to "fetch their conquering Cæsar in:" for the King would not suffer any song of conquest in his hearing, but would "have the praise given wholly unto Heaven." "Neyther would he suffer to be carried before him, nor shewed unto the people, his helmet whereupon his crown of gold was broke and deposed in the fieldes by the violence of the enemie, and great strokes that he had received, nor his other armour that in that cruell battaile was so sore broken; but, as the faithful constant champion of GOD, he eschewed all occasions of vaine glory, and refused the vaine praises of the people."

On May 7, the next year, he entertained Sigismund—

> "The Emperor coming, in behalf of France,
> To order peace between them,"

and keep the Feast of St. George, attended by 800 horse: he left the Palace in June. Albert Duke of Holland arrived on May 29. The King created them Knights of the Garter.

In 1417 Sir John Oldcastle, who was seized in Wales on St. Lucy's Day, was condemned in Westminster.

In 1421 fair Katharine of France was welcomed hither, as a harbinger of peace between the long rival realms. Shortly after, James Stuart, the first of that sad family who reigned in Scotland, was King Henry's guest.

Lydgate, monk of Bury, thus amusingly describes Westminster Hall in this reign,—

> "Within this Hall, neither reche nor yet poore,
> Wold do for aught although I shold dye;
> Which seeing I get me out of the doore,
> Where Fleminge on me began for to cry,
> 'Master, what will you copen or by?
> Fyne felt hatts, or spectacles to reede,
> Lay down yo' sylver, and here you may speede.'"

Counters and stalls for books (at one time sold by poor scholars of Westminster between school-hours), as well as other merchandise, were to be seen here in Term-time, and during the session of Parliament, even in the beginning of the reign of King George III. It was customary for those miserable men who sold themselves as witnesses to the highest bidder to walk up and down to be hired, with the badge of their calling—a wisp of straw—in their shoes.

King Henry VI., a happy bridegroom, ignorant of dark days ready to overshadow his nuptial joy, brought hither his devoted wife Queen Margaret of Anjou, who with dauntless heroism wrestled almost single-handed against the power of her husband's rebellious lords. In May 1465 the Hall was the scene of rejoicing for the marriage of King Edward IV. and the Lady Elizabeth Gray. On April 9, 1471, a great festival was kept on the creation of the infant Edward V. Prince of Wales, in twelve years to be forsaken and slain by those who then swore to him obedience.

In 1478 King Edward kept Christmas here; and in 1483, on Candlemas-day, went in procession from St. Stephen's Chapel into the Hall with the Queen and Scotch Ambassadors. In 1484 King Richard III. kept Christmas royally; but men noted that the Princess Elizabeth, whom with her mother he

had induced to leave the Sanctuary, under promise of advancing her in marriage, sat beside him, clad in robes of the same colour as those worn by the Queen-consort. The latter died within two months.

In 1493 King Henry VII. kept Christmas here "with great solemnitie." On Twelfth-day, A.D. 1495, he knighted Ralph Anstey, Lord Mayor of London, and feasted the Court of Aldermen: this agreeable entertainment and the "disportings" continued so late that his lordship and fellow-citizens, returning by "the silent highway" of the Thames, did not reach their homes until break of day.

Cardinal Wolsey, when proceeding to the Hall, as was his wont "dailie in Term, came out of his Privie Chamber about viij of the clocke, his upper garment most commonlie of fyne crymsen satten engrayned, his pillion of fyne scarlet, and a tippet of sables about his necke. When hee was mounted, his two crosse-bearers, and his piller-bearers in like case, upon great horses, trapped all in fine scarlet. Then marched hee forwarde with a train of noblemen and gentlemen, having his footemen iiij in number about him, bearing each of them a gilt polax in their hands: and thus passed hee forth, untill he came to Westminster Hall doore."

At the upper end of the Hall was a long marble bench, 19 feet long and 3 feet broad. Upon it the King sat at his coronation-feast, and at other times the Lord Chancellor. In Michaelmas Term, A.D. 1462, King Edward IV. sat in the King's Bench for three days to observe how the laws were administered. Until the reign of Queen Mary, the Judges rode upon mules to Court; but Sir John Whiddon, Justice of the King's Bench, objected not unreasonably to such a mode of conveyance, and with his refusal to continue it the custom ceased.

Until the year 1224, from the time of the Conquest, the Courts had attended the King, who however usually resided in this Palace. (In 10 Rich. I. a fine was levied here in the King's Court). But Henry III. ordained that there should be in Westminster Hall one standing-place for the adjudication of all causes and suits. "The students of the lawes," says an

old topographer, "had their residence in the Kinge's Courtes also, and in memorye thereof they be to this day called Houses of Court."

At the entry of the Hall, on the right hand, were settled the Common Pleas for civil matters; at the upper end, in the south-east corner, was the King's Bench for Pleas of the Crown; and in the south-west angle sat the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and eleven men learned in the Civil Law called Masters of the Chancery, which derived its name from the bar of open timber-work, "cancelli," which separated this Court (in the last century completely shutting it out of sight) from the lower part of the Hall. (The screen was removed before the coronation of King George IV.) It was a Court of Equity instituted A.D. 607, and remodelled by William I. in 1067. Ælfric, Abbat of Peterborough, was tried in it before the King.

Near the King's Bench, going to the large chamber called White Hall, was the Court of Wards and Liveries, instituted 32 & 33 Hen. VIII. In this chamber, then called the Treasury, were kept, among other valuable state-papers, the Leagues formed with Arragon, Flanders, Germany, and France; the Subscriptions of the Clergy to the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical; documents relating to the rejection of the Papal Authority in England; the Book of the Orders of St. George and St. Michael; and the Covenant of Marriage between Philip and Queen Mary.

Adjoining, but inferior to the Chancery, was the Equity Court of Requests or Conscience, for trying suits made by way of petition to the Sovereign; and sometimes called the Poor Man's Court, because he could there have right without paying money. It began its sittings, 8 Hen. VII., in 1493, and was remodelled by his son in 1517. Its usual presidents were divines, and civilians or knights, as Judges,—one for Common, the other for Civil Law; the Lord Privy Seal sitting as Judge.

LIST OF LORDS CHANCELLORS AND KE

FROM THE TIME OF CARDINAL WOLSEY UP TO THE PRESENT

HENRY VIII.

1516. Thomas York, C.
1530. Sir Thomas More.
1533. Sir Thomas Audley.
1545. Lord Wriothesley.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir W. Paulet, L. K.
1547. Sir Richard Rich, C.
1551. Thomas Ely, C.

MARY.

1553. Stephen Winton, C.
1555. Nicholas York, C.

ELIZABETH.

1559. Sir N. Bacon. 1616, 1617, L. K.
1579. Thomas Bromley, C.
1587. Sir Christopher Hatton, C.
1592. Sir John Puckering, L. K.
1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, L. K.

JAMES I.

1603. Sir Thomas Egerton, C.
1620. Viscount Mandeville, L. K.
John Duke of Richmond, L. K.
William Earl of Pembroke, L. K.
Sir Julius Cæsar, L. K.
1621. John Lincoln, L. K.

CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Thomas Coventry, L. K.
1639. Sir John Finch, L. K.
1640. Sir Edward Littleton, L. K.
1645. Sir Richard Lane, L. K.

CHARLES II.

1657. Sir Edward Hyde.
1667. Sir O. Bridgman, L. K.
1672. Anthony Ashley, C.
1673. Sir Heneage Finch, C.
1682. Sir Francis North, L. K.

JAMES II.

1685. George Lord Jeffreys, C.

WILLIAM AND MA

1688. } The Great Seal in C
1690. }
1692. Lord Somers, L. K.
1700. Sir Nathaniel Wright

ANNE.

1705. William Cowper, L.
1714, C.
1710. The Great Seal in Cor
1710. Sir Sim. Harcourt, L.

GEORGE I.

1718. The Great Seal in Con
1718. Lord Parker, C.
1725. The Great Seal in Con
1725. Lord King, C.

GEORGE II.

1733. Lord Talbot, C.
1736. Lord Hardwicke, C.

GEORGE III.

1761. Sir Robert Henley, a
Northington.
1766. Charles Lord Camden.
1770. Hon. Charles Yorke.
The Great Seal in Com
1771. Earl Bathurst.
1778. Lord Thurlow (1783).
1783. Lord Loughborough.
1792. } In Commission.
1793. }
1801. Lord Eldon (1807).
1806. Lord Erskine.

GEORGE IV.

1827. Lord Lyndhurst (1834)

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Lord Brougham.
1835. In Commission.
1836. Lord Cottenham.

VICTORIA.

1841. Lord Lyndhurst.
1846. Lord Cottenham.

On February 14, 1511, after the jousts in honour of the birth of a son, King Henry VIII. in the White Hall conferred knighthood on the famous Irish chieftain Shan O'Neale, Earl of Tyrone. The spectators at the pageants which followed the ceremony, having learned that the ornaments used upon the occasion would be given away among them, laid violent hands on knights and ladies, stripping off the jewels, and tearing their rich dresses, until it required all the vigour of the royal guards to rescue the dismayed guests from the attacks of these savages. On the day before (February 13) the King, as Cure Loial; Courtenay Earl of Devon, as Bon Voloir; Sir Thomas Knevett, as Bon Espoir; and Sir Edward Neville, as Valiant Desire, held the tilt against all comers: this is but one tournament among the many recorded by Holinshed and Hall.

King Henry VIII., in May 1517, appeared here in person, with the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and other noblemen, the Lord Mayor and chief citizens, at the trial of 480 men and 11 women, with ropes about their necks, for being concerned in the rising of the 'Prentices on Evil May-day, in a riot and assaults upon foreigners. However, at the intercession of Cardinal Wolsey, and others of rank, (while three Queens —Katharine, Mary of France, and Margaret of Scotland— "long on their knees begged pardon,") the King frankly forgave them; whereat the prisoners gave a "mighty shout for joy, throwing their halters toward the top of the Hall."

On May 13, 1522, 13 Hen. VIII., the imprudent Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the infatuated victim of an astrologer's (Nicholas Hopkins) promise of the throne, who in his rashness had affronted the Cardinal, and even threatened the King, was tried in the Hall, his own relative the Duke of Norfolk presiding in the solemn cause. With his death the hereditary office of High Constable of England was forfeited, and has never been revived. The lands, with which he intended to found St. Mary Magdalene College in Cambridge, were confiscated to the Crown.

In 1533, says Stow, Anna Boleyn "came to Westminster Hall, which was richly hanged with cloth of arras, and newlie glased; and in the middest of the Hall she was taken out of

her litter, and so led up to the high deske under the cloth of estate, on whose left hand was a cupboard of x stages high, marveylous rich and beautifull to beholde; and within a little season was brought to the Queene with a solemne service, in great standing spice plates, a voyde of spice, and subtleties, with Ipocrasse and other wines, which shee sent downe to her ladies; and when the ladies had drunke, she gave hearty thanks to the lords and ladies, and to the Mayor, and other that had given their attendance on hir . . . . On Whit Sondaie shee came into the Hall, and stood under the cloth of estate, and then came in the King's Chappell, and the monks of Westminster, all in rich coapes, and many Bishops and Abbots in coapes and miters, which went into the middest of the Hall, and there stoode a season; then was there a ray-cloth spreade from the Quene's standing in the Hall, through the Pallace and Sanctuary, which was rayled on both sides, to the high-altar." At the coronation of King Edward VI. jousts were held for the last time in the Old Palace of Westminster.

On May 7, 1535, the learned Sir Thomas More was arraigned here, bearing the marks of his stern prison-house. As the fallen Chancellor was being led out from the Hall to the Tower, his broken-hearted son burst through the files of soldiery, and, throwing his arms about his father's neck, and kissing his lips, implored the armed keepers that they would suffer him to share his parent's fate. Well did he deserve such tokens of filial love; for Sir Thomas, even when proceeding to the Superior Bench of the Chancery, never passed his father, then a Puisne Judge of King's Bench, without kneeling down and imploring his blessing. When tidings of his death were brought to the King, while he played at the game of tables, Henry looked moodily upon Anna Boleyn, who stood by his chair, and said, "Thou art the cause of this man's death!" and, leaving his play, shut himself up to mourn alone in his chamber.

In 1535, 26 Hen. VIII., another victim of Henry's caprice was sentenced here, on June 17, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who had inflexibly opposed the divorce of the King, and his assumption of Royal Supremacy; after his trial "with

so lusty a courage, so amiable a countenance, and with so fresh and lively a colour, as he seemed rather to have come from some great feast or banquet than from his arraignment, showing by all his gestures and outward countenance nothing else but joy and gladness." For the three or four days he lay in the dungeon, he gave himself up to prayer. A false rumour having been spread, that he would be brought to execution upon a certain day, his cook neglected to dress his dinner. Sending for the man, "Well," said he merrily, "for all that report, thou seest me yet alive; and therefore whatsoever newes thou shalt heare of me hereafter, let me no more lack my dinner: and if thou see me dead when thou comest, then eat it thyself; but I promise thee, if I be alive, I mean by GOD'S grace to eat never a whit the less."

On July 9, 1535, 26 Hen. VIII., (the Duke of Norfolk presiding as Lord High Steward,) William Lord Dacre, of the North, was accused of high treason, the only state-prisoner in this reign that was declared not guilty. "He so manly, wittily, and directly confuted his accusers (Sir Ralph Fenwick and one Musgrave), which there were ready to avouch their accusations, that, to their great shames and to his great honour, he was found that day by his Peers 'Not Guilty,' which undoubtedly the Commons exceedingly joyed and rejoiced of, insomuch as there was in the Hall at those words 'Not Guilty' the greatest shout and cry of joy, that the like no man living may remember that ever he heard."

In 1538 the King appeared on his throne, with the Bishops, Judges, and eminent lawyers set upon his right hand, and his Peers and courtiers upon the left; while large galleries for the accommodation of a vast audience were crowded throughout the Hall. In the midst of this splendid assembly was set a poor priest and schoolmaster of London, one Lambert; with whom the pompous tyrant went through the perilous farce of a controversy on religious subjects. The unhappy disputant was unjustly condemned, and died with the holy confession upon his lips "none but CHRIST." In 1541 Lord Leonard Gray was sentenced to death, being accused of his acts of treason in Ireland.

On December 1, 1551, 5 Edw. VI., (the Lord Treasurer being High Steward,) the Protector Somerset, once all-powerful in the state, and the darling of the people, was brought to his trial, with a great number of "bills, halberts, and pole-axes attending him,"—a melancholy instance of the end of a passionate and unscrupulous ambition. His Judges were seated in the middle of the Hall; the Lord High Steward taking his place beneath a rich cloth of state, upon a bench ascended by three steps. It is a melancholy but over-true tale that the Duke sat—perhaps voted—in the case of blood when the Lord High Admiral Seymour of Sudley (against whom "Mayster Hughe Latymer" raised his voice in no gentle accents, in his sermons before the King,) was condemned to die: he signed his death-warrant on March 17, 1549; and, as Grafton truly says, "the fall of the one brother proved the overthrow of the other." The cry of the people, which they raised owing to some misapprehension that Somerset was not condemned, "was heard to the Long Acre beyond Charing Crosse."

On August 18, 1553, 1 Mary, (the Duke of Norfolk being Lord High Steward,) in company with the Earl of Warwick and the Marquis of Northampton, the Protector's rival Northumberland took his stand at the same fatal bar, and with an intrepid voice challenged his Peers upon the bench to answer "whether those, who were at least equally culpable, could sit as the judges of one accused of high treason for obeying orders given to him by the Council under the Great Seal?" He had seen his fair scheme of raising Lady Jane Grey to the throne dashed to nothing, and now had to learn that neither justice nor reason could be expected from those who had already sealed his doom.

On February 17, 1554, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father to that unhappy lady, passed into the Hall with a stout heart; but he came forth condemned by the Earl of Arundel, the Chief Judge among his Peers, desiring all men to pray for him in his necessity.

From fear during Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection, for several days "the most part of the householders of London,

with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, were in harness;" and on Candlemas-day the Justices, serjeants-at-law, and other lawyers in Westminster Hall pleaded in harness.

On March 14, 1554, 1 Mary, Sir Thomas Wyatt was brought to his trial here. In his despair, he accused the Princess Elizabeth and the Earl of Devonshire of connivance in his treason; but repenting of the falsehood, he publicly attested their innocence, before he died upon the scaffold, not one month after.

In 1555, on September 30, when the Lord Mayor's duty was to present the Sheriffs to the Barons of the Exchequer, the rain fell in such torrents that the Hall was filled with water, and boats were rowed into King-street from the landing-place,—a stage of timber raised upon piles, and called the Bridge or King's-stairs. In 1579, after a flood, fishes were left upon the floor by the subsiding stream.

On February 26, 1557, Charles Baron Stourton was condemned for the murder of the Argiles, father and son, two gentlemen of Somersetshire: "he caused them to be stricken downe with clubbes, then their throates to be cut, and after to be buried in his owne howse 15 foote deepe." He claimed the empty privilege of dying by a silken halter, which was to be seen suspended above his monument in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary at Salisbury.

On January 26, 1571, 13 Eliz., (George Earl of Shrewsbury sitting as High Steward,) Lord Thomas Howard, the Duke of Norfolk, received his death-warrant for his dangerous attachment to the fallen fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots, a prisoner in the hands of her unnatural cousin. "My Lords," said he, "seeing you have put me out of your company, I trust shortly to be in better company. I beseech you to be humble suitors for the Queen's Majesty's grace to my orphan children, to take order for the payment of my debts, and some consideration for my poor servants, for I am at a point." Sir Henry Gates and Sir Thomas Palmer were condemned upon the following day.

In 1589, 31 Eliz., (the Earl of Derby being High Steward,) Philip Earl of Arundel was arraigned, upon a charge of

conspiring with certain priests of the Order of Jesus to change the religion and succession of these realms. "Being asked if he had anything further to say, why sentence of death should not pass upon him; he only said the same words which his father had done before him, in the same place, 'GOD'S will be done.'" For four weary years he had been immured, in the flower of his age. The dungeon was to be his last home. After six years and six months, the kind hand of death released him from his durance.

On February 19, 1600, 42 Eliz., (Lord Treasurer Buckhurst presiding as High Steward,) another state-prisoner was led in, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, with courage in all his bearing, though his life was trembling upon the caprice of that Queen, whose insipid tenderness and lavishment of premature honours had wrecked a naturally noble mind, and drawn it on to a desperate presumption. He was tried before a jury of Peers, so notoriously his mortal enemies that he smiled and touched his companion in peril; and condemned by the arguments of the ungrateful Bacon, who to win the Queen's favour came forward uninvited to take his patron's life. Beside Essex stood in strange contrast Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, so persuasive and gentle as to awaken a fruitless compassion in the Peers, who condemned him to the dungeons of the Tower.

On January 27, 1606, the King and Queen being secretly present, the just sentence of an angry country was passed upon Guy Faux, Sir Everard Digby, Winter, and the other conspirators in that frightful plot of subterraneous treason, which would have destroyed the Royal Family and the assembled Senate.

> "Merciless act of sorrow infinite,
> Worse than the product of that dismal night
> When, gushing copious as a thunder-shower,
> The blood of Huguenots through Paris streamed."

It is customary for the Sheriffs to be sworn in on September 30, and on the 9th of November for the Lord Mayor of London elect annually to be presented to the Lord Chancellor, sitting in Westminster Hall, for the Sovereign's approval, and take

certain prescribed oaths before the Barons of the Exchequer. Some of his visits, accompanied with crowds and bands of music, may have been like an aquatic procession to Putney and Richmond, on May 31, 1610, when a Lord Mayor literally drummed the Speaker out of the House of Commons. At 9 o'clock in the morning, he came to wait upon the Prince Henry at Whitehall; and as he passed up the Thames, "the company was so small, and the drums and fifes so loud, as Mr. Speaker thought not fit to proceed in business, but to arise and depart."

On May 24 and 25, A. D. 1616, 14 James I., (Lord Ellesmere presiding as High Steward,) Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and the partner of his crime, fatal in her beauty, Frances Howard (pale and spiritless), were arraigned for poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury, who had encouraged him to the first guilt, and then would have interposed to break the snare which he had aided in weaving about the profligate young nobleman. Carr and the Countess left that Court uncondemned to death; but they could not escape their inevitable retribution. Conscience preying upon them daily for long years, their guilty love exchanged for loathing and hate: in the same dwelling, they languished out a miserable existence in infamy and mutual avoidance. "Life and fortune are nothing worthy of acceptance," such were the heart-wrung words of the disgraced favourite, "when honour is gone."

On May 1, 1621, Mr. Edward Lloyde, of Shropshire, was impeached before the House of Commons for his insolent comments on the reverses of the Palatine, the son-in-law of King James I. "I have heard," said he, "that Prague is taken, and Goodman Palsgrave and Goodwife Palsgrave have taken to their heels and run away." He was pilloried before Westminster Hall. Some suspicious-looking beads, like those worn by monks, being found in his trunks aggravated his offence in the eyes of his judges. A few of their many recommendations, increasing in energy to a ludicrous bathos, are so original that it would be a sad pity not to record them. "*Sir Geo. Moore.* —Whip him back to the Fleet. *Mr. Raynscrofte.*—£1,000. fine, to be employed in the wars of the Palatinate. *Mr.*

Neale.—To carry him in a disgraceful way to the Tower. *Sir Fras. Seymour.*—To go to Westminster at a cart's tail, with his doublet off. *Sir Thos. Row.*—To have him whipped through London. *Sir Fras. Darcy.*—Boring through his tongue. *Sir J. Horsey.*—To have his tongue cut, or slit at least. *Sir E. Cecil.*—To bore him through the tongue, and B on his forehead. *Sir E. Gyles.*—Sorry so base and unworthy a wretch should bear the name of an Englishman; yet might evade, and say he was a Welshman! *Sir G. Goring.*—To have him set on an ass; 12 stages as 12 beads: at every one to swallow a bead, and 12 jerks to make him!"

For eighteen days, A. D. 1640, 16 Charles I., a memorable trial was held here in the presence of the Scotch Commissioners, the Committee of Ireland, and strangers of quality. Both houses sat; the one as accusers, the other as judges. Beside the chair of state, a dark cabinet hung with arras was erected for the King and Queen, who attended throughout that important time. Before the throne were the seats of the Peers, and in front of the wool-sacks were nine stages of benches for the Commons. At the other end was the desk for the prisoner, who was brought hither, attended to "the Bridge," by six barges rowed by fifty pairs of oars, and manned with troops; the entries of Whitehall and King-street and Palace-yard being lined with guards. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who had generously written to his master to yield him up a sacrifice to save himself from the discontented clamours of the people, upon the 13th of April made his eloquent and pathetic defence. His children stood beside him. Pointing to them, "My Lords," said he, "I have now delayed your Lordships longer than I should else have done, but for the interest of these dear pledges, which a departed saint in heaven has left me. I should be loth"—— but here a flood of tears checked his utterance. "What I forfeit for myself, it is nothing; but I confess, that my indiscretion should forfeit for them, it wounds me very deeply. You will be pleased to pardon my infirmity. Something I should have said; but I see I shall not be able, and therefore I leave it. And now, my Lords, I thank GOD that I have been, by His blessing, sufficiently instructed in the

extreme vanity of all temporary enjoyments compared to the importance of our eternal duration. And so, my Lords, even so with all humility, and with all tranquillity of mind, I submit, clearly and freely, to your judgments: and whether that righteous doom shall be to life or death, I shall repose myself, full of gratitude and confidence, in the arms of the great Author of my existence. TE DEUM laudamus."

The memory of that surrender of his friend haunted the unfortunate Prince with sorrow and remorse; and this emotion must have been heightened bitterly when, in January 1649, for four days he was conducted in his sedan before the delegates of rebellion, in the same Hall of unjust judgment, a spectacle of horror in the eyes of all Europe. The twelve Judges of the land, with a noble integrity, refused to be present at the traitorous tribunal: and with beat of drum and sound of trumpet in Palace-yard, the Serjeant-at-Arms summoned all accusers of the fallen monarch; but none were found to bear their witness, but those who had usurped the seats of the lawful Judges: while the courageous Lady Fairfax, at the peril of her life, protested against the charge being brought "in the name of the people of England." "Not a tenth part of them,—Cromwell is a traitor!" cried she; and when her husband's name was called as a member of the Court, she again exclaimed, "He has more wit than to be here." The King entered under a guard of Colonel Hacker and thirty-two officers, and seated himself covered, in a chair of velvet provided for him, and with a stern countenance surveyed the Commissioners for the mock-trial amidst a total hush. When the Attorney-General rose to recite the charges, Charles I. put out his cane, and touched him on the shoulder, bidding him "be silent:" the gold head fell heavily from the walking-stick to the ground; and the King, who was not free from superstitious foreboding, picked up the ornament deeply affected, and spoke no more. Exposed to the brutal insolence of his guards, who filled every avenue, and unawed by the approach of death, the royal prisoner sustained to the last, by his dignified demeanour, and denial of the authority of the Court, the sacred majesty of a King. On the last day, January 27, as

the King passed, one of the soldiers, touched with respect and sympathy, exclaimed, "GOD bless you, Sire;" upon which Colonel Axtell, with savage insolence, struck the poor man sharply with his cane. "Methinks, Sir," was King Charles's mild reproof, "the punishment exceeds the offence."

On June 26, 1657, Oliver Cromwell, who on December 12, 1653, had been sworn in as Protector in the Chancery Court, was, amid all but regal honours, invested with that high office, which he had attained by the commission of so many crimes, and was so galling, being shorn of the crown and sceptre, which he vainly coveted.

Colonel Harrison's head, and those of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, on January 30, 1660, according to the barbarism of the age, were set up on the north end of the Hall. In June 1684 the head of Sir Thomas Armstrong, who had been implicated in the so-called Rye-House Plot, was set up between those of Bradshaw and Cromwell. The head of the latter, after remaining there many years, was blown off during a stormy night, and was given to the Russell family.

On May 8, 1660, King Charles II. was proclaimed at the gate, while the Lords and Commons stood bareheaded beside the heralds. On May 28, 1661, the Act for the King's Trial was burned by the common hangman in the Hall while the Courts were sitting.

While the Great Fire was canopying all London with a flamy cloud, the terrified citizens filled the whole Hall with their most prized household goods and bales of merchandise. Pepys, in his quaint heartless way, says that he could not "find any place in Westminster to buy a shirt or pair of gloves; Westminster Hall being full of people's goods; those in Westminster having removed all their goods; and the Exchequer money put into vessels to carry to Nonsuch." The King removed his furniture from Whitehall. He makes this entry on November 9, which shows us the provocatives of the fears of "massacre and conflagration" then rife in Westminster,—"Going to dance again; and then comes news that Whitehall was on fire. And presently more particulars that the Horse-

Guards was on fire . . . . And so we run up to the garret, and find it so: a horrid great fire. And by and by we saw and heard part of it blown up with powder. The ladies begun presently to be afraid: one fell into fits. The whole town is in alarm."

Anxiously, those terrible days and nights, must the keen watchers in Westminster have noted the wind's gusty course, as they stood in the intense reflected glare that told the doom of London to the traveller, while yet more than a score of miles lay between his steed and the distant gates. Sublimely grand must have been the scene—apparently to their fearful eyes hard at hand—beyond the Thames, ruddy in the fierce blaze, the wide sheet of living light overarched and belted in the devoted city, crested with a thousand flakes, bursting upward in tongues of flame as from some exploded magazine, then dropping like a rain of fire from the thick darkness over all,—here the red stream surged up along the ascents in lurid waves around the black ruins, falling with a crash of thunder, drowning for a moment the alarm-bells' ceaseless clamour,—there wreathing like devouring serpents about tower and spire, St. Paul's yet standing out in strong relief above the burning mass, while the hoarse rushing sound of the conflagration attested its haste, and ever and anon the angry sky glowed like the molten brass of the furnace.

In 1680, 30 Charles II., Viscount Stafford was condemned, being impeached by the Commons, for participation with four Roman Catholic noblemen in a plot, the fabrication of the infamous Titus Oates. He defended himself with great composure and resolution, protesting his innocence to the block.

"As King James II. came from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, the crown tottered extremely. The canopy of cloth of gold carried over the head of the King, by the Wardens of the Cinque Ports, was torn by a puff of wind as he came to Westminster: it hung lamentably. I saw it,"—says Aubrey.

An affecting scene here, in the latter end of June 1688, was the cause of a mighty revolution. King James II., with an excess of temerity, had imprisoned, upon their refusal to

read his insidiously-contrived "Indulgence in matters of Religion," seven Bishops, whose passage by water to the Tower was one long triumph, while they blessed the multitudes that made the banks ring with their prayers and cries of sympathy. The Primate, Sancroft; Lloyd of St. Asaph; Trelawney of Bristol; White of Peterborough; Turner of Ely; and the two brother-Wycchamists, Ken of Bath and Wells, and Lake of Chichester, on Friday, June 15, attended by an imposing procession of twenty-nine noblemen and crowds of gentry, were conducted to their trial. On their return from the Hall, the populace stayed them by crowding to gaze; and "Lloyd was detained by admirers, who struggled to touch his hands and kiss the skirt of his garment, until Clarendon with some difficulty rescued him," and conveyed him home by a by-path. Cartwright, it is said, was so unwise as to mingle with the crowd. Some person, who saw his episcopal habit, asked and received his blessing. A bystander cried out, "Do you know who blessed you?" "Surely," said he who had just been honoured by the benediction, "it was one of the Seven." "No," said the other; "it is the Popish Bishop of Chester." "Popish dog," cried the enraged Protestant, "take your blessing back again!" The King had retired into the tent of General Lord Faversham, after a review of the troops encamped upon Hounslow Heath: on a sudden a distant shout was heard, gathering strength as it spread nearer, continued from village to village, lit up with bonfires and echoing to the pealing bells, until it was taken up like a roar of thunder by the delighted soldiery, and told the King that the Bishops were acquitted, and the days of his dynasty numbered.

The Czar Peter the Great was taken into the Hall during Term-time, and was much amused by seeing what he described as "busy people in long black gowns and wigs with tails." He inquired what they were doing. Being told that they were lawyers,—"Lawyers!" replied the despot, half-questioning, "why I have but two in all my dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them up the instant I get home again." The Czar would not have been so much offended, could he have anticipated his visit by some years; for in Michaelmas

Term, the fifth year of Queen Mary's reign, Stow says quite pathetically, "men might have seene at the King's Bench barre not two men of law before the Judges; there was but one, named Fostar, who looked about and had nothing to do, the Judges looking about them. In the Common Place no mo sergeants but one, which was Sergeant Boulouse, who looked about him. There was elbow-room enough, which made the lawyers complain of their miseries in that Terme." What halcyon days of white gloves and Maiden Assize!

On March 28, 1699, 11 Wm. III., (Lord Somers being Lord High Steward,) Edward Earl of Warwick was convicted here of the manslaughter of Richard Coote, Esq., whom he killed with a rapier at Locket's Coffee-house in the Strand. A memorable criminal stood beside him, Lord Mohun, who in 1692 was acquitted, before the Marquis of Caermarthen, then Lord High Steward, of the murder of Mountford the actor. Again he escaped on this occasion, with a solemn warning from his Peers. A little while after he fell mortally wounded by the Duke of Hamilton, in a duel fatal to both.

Upon one side of the Hall, during the Protectorate, were hung all the colours torn from the gallant Cavaliers and the Scots who lay beneath the crimsoned turf of Worcester-field; after the Restoration they were wisely removed. On Wednesday, January 3, 1704, by the command of Queen Anne, a truer trophy was erected, the 121 standards and 179 regimental colours captured at Blenheim, well termed a second Cannæ to the enemy, having been carried about 'Change-time through the City, amidst the acclamations of multitudes who thronged the streets.

Dr. Sacheverell, having in two discourses, according to the opinion of the great majority of the Clergy, stood forth as the champion of the Church against the latitudinarian policy of the ministry of his day, and suspected of having pointed too pertinently at Lord Godolphin as "Volpone" (a character in Ben Jonson's plays), was impeached of high crimes here, on February 27, 1710. On March 23 he was suspended, by a judgment of the Peers, from preaching for three years, and his sermon to be burnt by the hangman. He was assisted by Dr. Smaldridge

and Dr. Atterbury at his trial. The Queen attended in a private cabinet; ladies of rank and gentlewomen following her example; and the people crowding the temporary galleries in such numbers as to raise alarm for the safety of the building. A body-guard of tradesmen surrounded his chair; crowds followed with huzzas; and most persons that met him saluted him with marked respect. He set out for his living in Shropshire; the people lit bonfires and made great rejoicings all over the Kingdom; while his journey was one long triumph, enlivened by the courtesy of the gentry, and the welcoming of the people. The first sermon which he preached on his return to St. Saviour's, Southwark, was "The Christian Temple, or the Duty of Praying for our Enemies."

On June 10, 1716, 2 Geo. I., (William Lord Cowper being Lord High Steward,) were held the trials of the virtuous Viscount Kenmure and the Earl of Derwentwater, who, faithful to their loved master, soon after died headless upon the scaffold; the Earl of Cornwath, and the Lords Widdrington and Nairn, to be released after a year's imprisonment, with forfeited titles and estate; and Nithisdale, owing his romantic escape to the affection of his wife, disguising him in her woman's dress and riding-hood, and remaining in his gloomy cell in the Tower. "The very best thing a man could do in his condition!"—such was the phlegmatic comment of his Majesty on the morrow morning, when he was informed of this incident.

On December 3, 1717, the Thames flowed one foot deep upon the floor; and on December 24, 1736, a high tide burst in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while at the same time it broke down the Horse-ferry bank, inundating houses and gardens as it passed.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Premier, was tried here at his own petition, placed bareheaded at the bar, with the axe and headsman (as the custom was) beside him, on June 24, 1717, 3 Geo. I., (the Lord Chancellor Cowper presiding as High Steward,) in presence of the King. Having been a prisoner in the Tower for nigh two years, upon a charge of high treason, after the escape of Lord Bolingbroke, anxious to retire into private life, the patriotic statesman was now set free, on July 1,

owing to the quarrels ingeniously fomented by Sir Robert Walpole upon the first day between the Lords and Commons, who did not appear to prosecute their impeachment.

On August 30, 1746, 20 Geo. II., (Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke, being Lord High Steward,) three parts of the Hall being hung with scarlet cloth, and fitted with galleries, after a trial conducted with awful solemnity before one hundred and thirty-six lords, sentence of death was passed upon Lord Cromartie, pleading pathetically for life, and only spared at the prayer of his wife and the Prince of Wales; the soldierly dauntless Balmerino playfully lifting up the child that desired to see him to a place within the fatal bar; and penitent Kilmarnock, so impressive in his last oratory, generously imploring pardon for his friend Cromartie: all devoted to the unfortunate Charles Stuart, condemned far from their friends, and captives in a then almost strange land.

On the 19th of March in the next year, 20 Geo. II., (Lord Hardwicke sitting as Lord High Steward,) Lord Lovat, venerable in years, but dishonoured for his perfidy to friend and foe, and indifferent to his fate, was led forth ready to die, with a jest upon his quivering lips. Full of caustic wit, he asked the first witness, who was his vassal, "How dare you, Sirrah, appear without your master's orders?" When the Lord High Steward desired him to speak if he would to Sir E. Falkener, who had been examined against him, "No; but he was, he could assure him," said he, "his obedient servant, and wished him all joy with his young wife." As he left the Hall, "Good days, my Lords," were his last words; "you and I shall never meet again in the same place."

In April 1760, 33 Geo. II., (Lord Henley being Lord High Steward,) the notorious Lawrence Shirley, Earl Ferrers, was arraigned for shooting dead with a pistol his steward Mr. Johnson at Stanton in Leicestershire, under circumstances of peculiar treachery and vindictiveness. The nobleman pleaded lunacy, in his defence of an act so deliberate that the country cried aloud for signal vengeance; and he was arraigned before a vast concourse of people, and even foreigners, who were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene.

On September 22, A.D. 1761, King George III. celebrated his coronation-feast; and while the people without were raising their shouts of joy, and within the Hall he was listening with a glad ear to the congratulations of his nobles, it is said that ONE, with sad tear-dimmed eye piercing through a close disguise, was gazing down upon the kingly banquet, and thought how if THEY had won the day whose bones, with those of woman and child, lay strown bleaching amid the blackened ruins of their dwellings along the trampled Highland Moors; and on the famine-stricken shores of his fatherland—no more a home for him, crownless, friendless, hopeless, and alone,—and whose life-blood had dyed the dismal scaffolds of Kennington and York, and the savage swords of inhuman Cumberland,—those knees might have been bent loyally to him, those smiles have cheered a heart now broken with the memories of those scenes of woe—the awful fruits of his unsuccessful ambition. When the Champion cast down his gauntlet, it is said that it was taken up, and another gage laid there, by an unknown woman's hand, with a paper demanding a fair field, for one of rank and birth was ready there to dispute the claim of King George in single combat.

Horace Walpole describes the pomp of a coronation in the following emphatic way: "For the coronation,—if a puppet-show could be worth a million, that is. The multitudes, balconies, guards, and processions make Palace-yard the liveliest spectacle in the world. The Hall was the most glorious. The blaze of lights, the richness and variety of habits, the ceremonial, the benches of Peers and Peeresses, frequent and full, was as awful as a pageant can be." Another touch would spoil the picture.

"Lord Talbot," says the same writer, speaking of the Champion at the coronation of King George III., "piqued himself on backing his horse down the hall, and not turning its tail towards the King: but he had taken such pains to dress it to that duty that it entered backwards; and at his retreat the spectators clapped!—a terrible indecorum."

William Lord Byron was tried here, on April 17, 1765, 5 Geo. III., (Robert Henley being Lord High Steward,) for

the murder of William Chaworth, grandfather of the "Mary" immortalized by the noble criminal's great nephew, in a duel arising out of a tavern quarrel at the "Star and Garter" in Pall Mall.

In April 1776, 16 Geo. III., (Henry Lord Bathurst being Lord High Steward,) Elizabeth Duchess of Kingston was tried here, for having married Evelyn Pierrepoint during the life-time of her husband Captain Hervey, Earl of Bristol. Her beauty and her tears, however, with the plea of the privilege of peerage, so wrought upon her Judges that they avoided the enactment of the penalty of her crime, the branding of her right hand upon the block. The whole scene, by the caprice of a morbid fashion, was converted into the semblance of a gala-day. Soldiers were posted at the gates, to regulate the entrance of the crowds that pressed in; and even ladies in full court-dress attended to witness so rare a circumstance.

The most memorable trial of later times was that of the Right Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, upon his return home charged with high misdemeanors, and tyranny exercised over the rajahs and native princes. The tedious trial, which commenced February 13, 1788, lingered out through seven years, and ended in his just acquittal upon September 23, 1795. Nothing could exceed the grandeur of the first day of that protracted suit. Her Majesty Queen Charlotte and her three royal daughters were already seated, when one hundred and seventy Lords, robed in their dresses of state, ermined and brilliant with golden embroidery, with the heralds and Kings-at-Arms marshalling the way, headed by the gallant Lord Heathfield fresh from Gibraltar, entered the Hall; the last of the splendid procession being the Earl Marshal of England, the great officers of state, the Prince of Wales, his uncles and brothers. The twelve Judges were there; the ambassadors, foreign magnates, and many members of the chief nobility; Horace Walpole's niece, the Duchess of Gloucester; the Duchess of Devonshire; Sheridan's lovely wife; Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Gainsborough, with the death-stroke at his heart. Mrs. Siddons, Dr. Parr, and Sir James Macintosh, and Gibbon (the Historian of the Rise and Fall of Rome),

watched the first solemn session of that eventful Court; Charles Fox, and Sheridan, and Burke—electrifying the breathless audience,, man and woman moved to tears with his torrent of triumphant eloquence, affecting the Queen of Tragedy as she wrought on others, and even, it is said, the stern Lord Thurlow himself.

On June 21, 1806, 46 Geo. III., Henry Viscount Melville was acquitted by his Peers, on all the charges of malversation of which he was impeached by the Commons. Sir Walter Scott wrote an ode on the occasion, entitled "Health to Melville:" it was sung at a public dinner in Edinburgh which was given to commemorate the event of the trial.

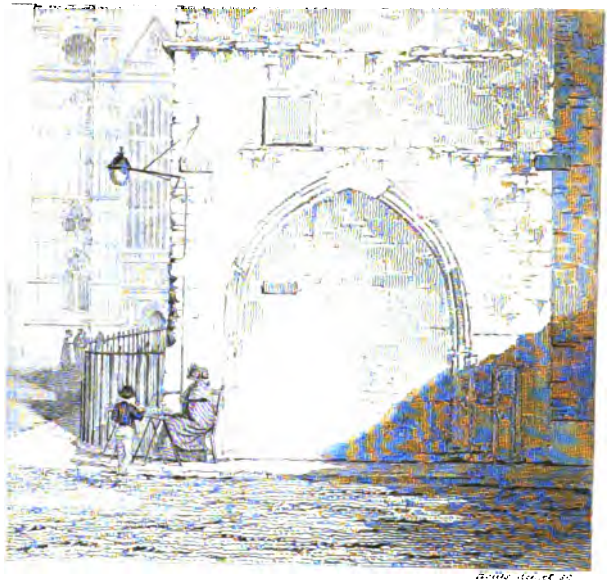
When we contemplate buildings such as this ancient Hall and the Abbey—now almost the only outward remembrancers of the memories and art of the Past,—and divine the Future of the New Palace rising beside them—the type of our own enlightened times,—that fine sentence of Plutarch telling of the public works and temples of Athens involuntarily rises to our lips: "They are structures built for ages: each of them as soon as finished had the venerable air of antiquity; so, now they are old, they have the freshness of a modern building: a bloom is diffused over them which preserves their aspect untarnished by Time, as though they were animated with the spirit of a perpetual youth, and a beauty that will never fade."

CHAPTER VIII.

"The study of Antiquities is a fruitful source of the pleasures of imagination. That lively faculty of the human mind is greatly delighted with the effort it makes in returning back to past ages, in being intimately conversant with manners and characters totally different from the present, in bringing back to view scenes that have long vanished, and in tracing the progress of human improvements from their embryo state to their comparative maturity."—KNOX'S ESSAYS.

DURING "long tyme," truly said an old author, "hathe the Citie, Honour, and Abbay of Westminster enjoyed the assemblyes of the Parlement, the residence of the Kinge's housholde, the Courtes of Justices, the conservation of the Treasurie and Recordes, the investinge of princes into their regal seate, and the solemnitie of their entermentes. Great honour also and veneration have the Religious of that place receaved. Alle which, to thende that they may in some convenient ordre appeare, it shall be fitte to part the hole discourse in twaine; that is to say, of thabbay and Palaice,—to the which all the rest, as accessaries to the principal, may justly be referred."

We have tarried long while among Courts; and now we are about to walk, for the most part, among the lowly dwellings of the craftsman, the mechanist, and the labourer. Here with each succeeding year, as the noble but toilsome task of a sound education, which is the handmaid of Religion, does its sure work, spreading with a healthy circulation into the extremest parts of the great body of the nation, we trust to find a holy reformation gradually purify away each moral malady that remains, and, sowing the seed of hopeful promise, then patiently expect until the universal mind of the humbler classes



Wall of the Gatehouse remaining in 1820.

THE GATEHOUSE, WESTMINSTER,
LOOKING TOWARDS TOTHILL STREET.

of our population shall be quickened into fresh advances in virtue and love of those who care for their improvement, which is the true strength of a people living in the consciousness of reciprocal duties and obligations and in internal concord.

THE GATE-HOUSE,

once the principal approach to the monastery, stood at the western entrance of Tothill-street, and consisted of two gates, —the southern, leading out of Great Dean's-yard, a receptacle for felons. On the east side was the Bishop of London's prison for Clerks-convict; and the rooms over the other gate adjoining, but towards the west, were for offenders committed from the Liberties or City of Westminster,—debtors and prisoners from the Court of Conscience. It was built by Walter de Warfield, Cellarer of the Abbey, in the reign of King Edward III. Many distinguished prisoners have been immured within its walls.

Nicholas Vaux, a chorister of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterwards Chaplain of James Bishop of Gloucester, upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, retired to Louvain, and became a monk of the House of St. Denys, where he printed some of his works; but, returning back to England to propagate the Romish religion, he was taken, and confined here, and died of cold and hunger. He was buried in St. Margaret's Church, December 27, 1571.

In 1622 the reckless Lady Purbeck, daughter of Chief Justice Coke, for adultery with Sir Robert Howard, was committed to this prison by the Ecclesiastical Court; from which, disguised in a man's dress, she escaped to France: she died while in garrison at Oxford with her paramour. Here two of the prisoners who, it is said, intended the seizure of King James I., and to alter the religion, Sir Edward Parham, Knt., and Bartholomew Brookesby, were confined. In May 1630 John Selden was sent hither, but found so much indulgence that he spent the long vacation in Berkshire.

After the death of King Charles I., Dr. John Barwick, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, was confined here, with his brother

Edward. He carried on a correspondence with the King, and published many books in defence of the royal cause, which were dispersed in both armies by women, who received them among other goods landed secretly along the river-bank, out of barges from time to time.

Colonel Richard Lovelace, who presented the petition of the Kentish men to the House of Commons for the restoration of the King to his rights, remained here for three or four months. He here composed his loyal and manly song,—

"When, linnet-like, confined I
With shriller note shall sing
The mercye, sweetness, majesty,
And glories of my King;
When I shall voyce aloud how good
He is, how great should be,
Th' enlarged winds that curl the flood
Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds, innocent and quiet, take
That for an hermitage.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soare above,
Enjoy such liberty."

Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, was another inmate of this prison, being committed by the Primate on his refusal to sign the Canons.

Sir Charles Lyttleton, whom Clarendon said was "worth his weight in gold," was captured by the enemy, in the attack of Sir George Booth upon Shrewsbury. He was sent to "durance vile," from which he was released by King Charles II.

In 1663 a notorious impostor called The German Princess was an inmate here (she had inveigled a citizen's son into marriage); and afterwards became an actress, and was hanged at Tyburn for a robbery.

Here also, after the Restoration, died the famous court-dwarf, Sir Jeffrey Hudson, familiar to all readers of "Peveril of the Peak," after a life of continued misfortune: he was supposed to have been concerned in the "Popish Plot."

In 1690, Pepys the journalist was charged with being affected towards the abdicated James II., and with having sent information of the state of the English Navy to the French Court.

Once more, in 1701, the Kentish men sent five representatives, Deputy-Lieutenants of the County, to remonstrate against the proceedings of the House of Commons. This petition being considered "scandalous and seditious," these gentlemen were entrusted to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, in this place, until the close of the session.

On May 11, 1716, Mr. Harley, uncle of the Earl of Oxford, and ambassador at Hanover, was incarcerated here for prevarication in his answers about his foreign negociations. Jeremy Collier, the enemy of the Revolution, but the reformer of a lax stage, was a prisoner here: he is best known as the author of a valuable Ecclesiastical History. Richard Savage, who lodged in Westminster, the worse than orphaned poet, was committed to this gaol, for his part in the lamentable broil in which Mr. James Sinclair was killed.

Amongst the state-prisoners, no one more illustrious was sent hither than Sir Walter Raleigh,—soldier, seaman, and courtier,—the victim of a miserable policy that has stained indelibly the name of his shuffling master James I. His is the first offering on record made by an Englishman to establish a mission in America. On the evening before his beheadal, his loving wife, taking her last sad farewell, told him that his Judges had granted to her his body. "Well mayest thou, Bess," said he smiling, "dispose of that when dead, which thou hadst not ever the disposing of when alive." He calmly, after her departure, at midnight sat down and wrote those fine lines, while life—once an ideal thing of dazzling substance and delicious hope—ready to melt away—showed but as a bright mist which stands above a grave.

> "Even such is Time! that takes on trust
> Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
> And pays us but with age and dust;
> Who in the dark and silent grave,
> When we have wandered all our ways,
> Shuts up the story of our days."

Well may we believe that that Abbey which stood out

against his barred windows prompted this solemn strain. Not as yet, indeed, rested within that chosen mausoleum—with its world-wide fame of the monarchs and worthies of his fatherland —the King by whose unjust will he had been almost for a life a prisoner; nor Charles, son of an unhappy father; Elizabeth of Bohemia; William of Orange; the royal sisters, Mary and Anne; George of Denmark; nor the second George of Hanover, his consort Caroline, or their ducal sons. There was no record of Rupert, Cloudesley Shovell, Monk, Wager, Vernon, Howe, Wolfe, Kempenfelt, Eyre Coote, Robert Manners,—men who, like the greatest of England's sea-captains, prayed for that resting-place or victory. Nor tomb was there of the two Buckinghams, Godolphin, Argyll, Pulteney, Halifax, Chatham, Murray, Pitt, Fox, Percival, Sheridan, Canning, Hastings, Grattan, Londonderry, Wilberforce: nor memorial of Casaubon, Camden, Newton, Spelman, Raffles, Watt, Davy, Telford; Barrow, South; Congreve; Purcell, Blow, Croft, Handel; André; Booth, Garrick, or Kemble: nor record in that illustrious transept which now is graven with the names of Butler, Drayton, Jonson, Cowley, Davenant, Milton, Dryden, Prior, Gay, Rowe, Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, and that Addison whose musing steps oft traced the marble floor beneath which he slumbers now. But there were memories clinging to that fane, eloquent as the winding-sheet of the dying Saladin, borne through the streets of Damascus with the cry, "This is all that remains of Saladin the Great, the conqueror of the East."

As the iron "tongue of time," from hour to hour, told from yon echoing belfry that the sand of life for him was wellnigh spent, the vivid spirit, quickened with that keen power which it is said oft visits dying men, might call up in one rapid glance the memories of those who were sleeping until the great doom,—philosophers, statesmen, knights, burgher, prince, warrior, students, teachers of truth: all sepulchred there in silent brotherhood, within that proud Abbey Church, second only to St. Alban's; and whose once were the broad lands numbered in a score of hamlets, and twice a hundred manors, and as many towns and villages.

Well might Raleigh muse upon those who lay unheeded then,—their crown no safeguard from the chill summons of the impartial one, who bears away on his swift dark wings the beggar and the noble together to his mysterious home. Sebert, the enshrined Confessor; Maud, the Norman scholar's Queen; the faithful Eleanor; the merciful Philippa; Edith the Saxon; of Plantagenets, the Conqueror of Wales, who brought hither the charmed chair of Scone; and he who almost fulfilled that grandsire's desire to bear his bones against the Scot, so terrible were his raids beyond the Tyne: Henry, "the Scourge of France;" and Catharine of Valois: Anne, by her consort—whom haunted Berkeley slew; the royal babes of the Tower; five sceptred Tudors; good Margaret of Richmond; Elizabeth of York, and Anne of Cleves; the third and seventh Henries; they who were founders of the stately pile; the Lady Arabella,—fatal name of ill to him; and that Prince Henry, "whose unspeakable and never enough lamented loss" (these are his own touching words) "hath taught me to say with Job, 'Versa est in luctum cithara mea, et organum meum in vocem flentium.'"

Nor only might he remember Chaucer; or Burleigh, Spenser, Shakspeare,—those three whom he had seen and heard; and others who late stood high with him in royal favour. For he knew beneath those broad roofs, as in a sacred field sown with immortal seed, each in narrow cell, lay unnamed, without memorial of breathing brass or sculptured stone, a thousand slumberers,—prelate and lowly priest, soldier, friend and foe; the strength of manhood, the grey hairs of age, the beauty of woman, the innocence of childhood,—now but a tiny heap of dust; the dead of six centuries ago laid beside the shrouded form of yesterday. And earth, war, and reverse to them were as nothing: they might indeed seem as if beforehand to move around and sympathize with him who, ere the morrow's noon, should be of their company. So might he, who chose the history of the world as his vast theme, nerve himself, with tearless eye and unfaltering step, to be gathered to them in that far country "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

The Gate-house was held by lease under the Dean and Chapter, as a speculation; the keeper obtaining fees, but being responsible for the safe keeping of his prisoners, and also for the good behaviour of his warders. In 1749 it had fallen into a dangerous state of decay, and was shored up completely from the bottom to the top. An order was made by the Dean and Chapter, dated July 10, 1776, directing the Gate-house, being ruinous, to be pulled down, with the adjacent almshouses; the lead and iron to be sold by direction of the Surveyor of the Church. One wall of the house which was inhabited by the Hon. Edmund Burke contained an arch of the eastern wall of the old gate leading into Dean's-yard. The debtors used to let down an alms-box, extended on a pole forty feet long, in order to collect the benevolences of the passers-by. They were allowed to purchase ardent spirits; and the keeper used to go and shout from the window to the barman of the neighbouring tavern, the "Angel," by the not very gentle or complimentary appellation of "Jack-ass, Jack-ass," thereby to signify the thirst of the prisoners.

THE ALMONRY

was at the east end of the Sanctuary, and was the place where the alms collected in the Abbey Church were distributed to poor persons. It was divided into two parts: the Great Almonry, consisting of two oblong portions, parallel to the two Tothill-streets, and connected by a narrow lane (the entrance was from Dean's-yard); and the Little Almonry, running southwards, at the eastern end of the other Almonry.

At the lower end was St. Anne's Chapel. It belonged probably to the Fraternity of St. Anne: in 1576 we find it taken on lease by the parish, and used as a storehouse for wood to be given to the poor. Over against it, according to Stow, were some almshouses, founded by the Lady Margaret, mother of King Henry VII., for poor women. They were afterwards converted into lodgings for the singing-men of the Abbey, and called Choristers' Rents. They were pulled down about fifty years since.

While the nobility of England were clad in the shameful weeds of grief for those lost in the Wars of the Roses, father arrayed against son, and brother against brother,—and in the distracting troubles that ensued, as alternately the Yorkist or the Lancastrian won the fatal mastery,—the scanty lamp of knowledge was waxing ever fainter amid the destruction of ancient record and chronicle. Then a poor attendant in the household of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, unwitting of the future greatness of the mighty secret he bore with him, brought from Flanders to England that art which, when we remember the illegible manuscript, the ill-stored library found only in the palace or the monastery, can only be compared to some fountain-head, from which have poured forth the ever-flowing streams that have fertilized, once barren and savage in contemptuous ignorance, every land they have touched, by the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, the lore of the wise, the great, and good, and form that highway of all nations and times whereon is maintained the unselfish commerce of the world of letters.

It was in the Almonry that Caxton ("the first practiser of the noble craft and mystery," obscure and marvellous then as the acts of adepts in the "Black Art,") set up the first printing-press, worked with moveable types, ever known in England; his place of trade being near a little chapel of St. Catharine. It is not, however, wholly improbable that at first he erected his press near one of the little chapels attached to the aisles of the Abbey, or in the ancient Scriptorium.

The house called Caxton's, and recently pulled down, was on the north side of the Almonry, with its back against that of a house on the south side of Tothill-street. A handbill of his, still preserved in the Library of Brasenose College, Oxford, runs thus,—"If it please any man spirituel or temporel to have any pres or commemmoracio's (Missæ) of Salisburi use, emprinted after the form of this prese't letter, which ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to Westmonester into the Almonestrye, at the Reed Pale, and he shall have them good chepe. Supplico stet Cedula."

On the south side of the Gate-house, and to the north of

the Almonry, King Henry VII. (granting lands to the amount of 1,000 marks to the Abbat and Convent, as trustees, to maintain it,) founded an almshouse for thirteen poor men,—one to be a priest, aged 45 years, and a good grammarian. The other twelve were to be unmarried, and aged 50 years. Every Saturday the priest was to receive from the Abbat 4*d.* by the day, and each of the others 2½*d.* by the day, for ever; and every year every almsman was to receive a hood and gown ready made. The three sisters, who were to dress their meat and attend upon them in sickness, were to receive every Saturday 16*d.*, and a gown ready made every year. The thirteen poor men had yearly eighty quarters of coal, and 1,000 good faggots, for their use in the common hall and kitchen. A discreet monk, who was to be their superintendent, was to receive 40*s.* by the year. In one of these almshouses lived Mr. Thomas Barker, who aided old Izaak Walton in writing the "Complete Angler."

"James Harrington, King Charles's attendant, on the scaffold with him, for above twenty years before he died (except his imprisonment) lived in the Little Ambry, a fair house on the left hand, which looks into the Dean's-yard in Westminster. In the upper story he had a pretty gallery, which looked into the yard, where he commonly dined, and meditated, and took his tobacco." Roger L'Estrange and Mr. Andrew Marvel ("who made a good epitaph for him, but it would have given offence,") used to visit him here.

There is an old brick-house in Tothill-street, on the south side, close to the Broadway, and opposite Dartmouth-street, which was probably at one time connected with the Almonry. It has upon the front, sunken in the brickwork, the letters E. (eleemosynaria?) T. A. (perhaps the initials of the Almoner's name), with however a late date (1571). A heart, which is above the inscription, was the symbol used in the old Clog Almanacks for the Annunciation, the Purification, and all other Feast-days of Our Lady.

TOTHILL-STREET,

says an early topographer, "taketh name of a hill near it, which is called Toote Hill, in the great field near the street." In Hollar's etching of the Pest House, and in Rocque's map (A. D. 1746), a hill is shown in Tothill Fields, just at a bend in the Horseferry-road. This little eminence, which is now undiscernible, owing to the gradual accumulation of soil upon the adjacent ground, has been mentioned under several names, —all probably contractions of St. Alkmund, the Patron of Derby, some time King of Northumbria, to whose memory several churches in the Midland Counties are dedicated.

The name of "Tot" is the old British word "Teut," the German "Tuesco," god of wayfarers and merchants. The third day of the week is still called after him. Sacred stones (the first rude representations of the popular deity) were set upon heights, hence named Tot-hills. "To toot," in the North of England, was a common phrase to express the observation of a watchman set upon a high station overlooking the lower country.

This street was at one time inhabited by noblemen, and the flower of the gentry in Westminster. Even as early as 1488 we find the Bishop of Chester residing here; and in 1522 Baron Dudley renting a house of the Fraternity of St. Mary. Sir Andrew Dudley died here, having been scarcely set free from captivity in the Tower.

The "Cock" public-house in this street is traditionally said to have been the pay-table where the workmen received their wages at the building of the Abbey, in the time of Henry III. The rafters and timbers are principally of cedar. It was formerly entered by an ascent of many steps. In the parlour there is a massive carving of the Adoration of the Magi in solid oak, very ancient; and an alto-relievo of Abraham offering up Isaac, which is let into a slab, but has less of artistical design in it than the former. There is a curious hiding-place on the staircase.

This ancient little "hostelry" bore probably the sign of

the "Cock" (of St. Peter) upon the pillar. Most of the old signs were religious charges, or the arms of kings or noblemen in the neighbourhood: such as the "Salutation" (of the Blessed Virgin), in Barton-street; the "Chequers," in Abingdon-street,—the bearing of the Earls of Arundel, who at one time were empowered to grant licences to public-houses. We read also in the old Parish-books of the "Bell,"—perhaps named after great "Westminster Edward;" the "Maiden Head," the bust of "Our Lady;" the "St. George and the Dragon;" the "Swan" and the "Antelope," the badge of King Henry V.; and the "Sun," that of King Richard II. The "Blue Boar" was the cognizance of the Earls of Oxford.

At the south-west end, by the entrance into Tothill Fields, was the mansion of the Lords Dacre of the South, called Stourton House,—built anew by Fiennes, the last Lord Dacre. From it the neighbouring lane derived its name of Stourton, or by corruption Strutton Ground. Gregory, the last Lord Dacre of the South, was also the last of the Fiennes' name, and was restored to his title by Act of Parliament; his father having been beheaded owing to the part he took in a raid upon Sir Nicholas Pelham's Park, at Hurstmonceaux, in 1541. Lord Gregory died childless in 1594: his wife was Anne, sister to Lord Buckhurst. Opposite to Stourton House was the residence of Lord Grey de Wilton.

William, Lord Grey of Wilton, was said to be like Hannibal, who was sworn an enemy to Rome when 9 years old; and he was bred foeman to France at 14. Having been taken prisoner at the capture of Guisnes, which he had nobly defended, he ruined his fortune by paying a ransom of 24,000 crowns. He was attainted for marching with the Duke of Northumberland on behalf of Lady Jane Grey: he was however restored, and died in 1563, "the greatest soldier of the nobility." His son Arthur, K. G., and Lord Deputy of Ireland, who is best known as the patron of Spenser, was resident here in 1569. His grandson Thomas was concerned in "Raleigh's conspiracy," and died in the Tower 1614.

In 1612 died Sir George Carew, at Caron House in this street. At the east end, in a house near the Gate-house, the

famous Edmund Burke resided. Lincoln House in Tothill-street was the Office of the Revels, when Sir Henry Herbert was Master in 1664–5.

Southern, the dramatic poet, and author of "Oronooko," for the last ten years of his life, resided in Tothill-street, until his death, May 26, 1746, at the age of 88. He had been a lawyer and soldier. Gray the poet, in a letter to Horace Walpole, dated Burnham, Bucks, 1737, says, "We have old Mr. Southern at a gentleman's house a little way off, who often comes to see us. He is now 70 years old, and has almost wholly lost his memory; but is as agreeable an old man as can be,—at least I persuade myself so, when I look at him, and think of Isabella and 'Oronooko.'" He was wealthy, but very mean: he used to print tickets on his benefit-nights, and press them for sale upon his wealthy friends. Owing to the connection of the Liverpool merchants with the slave-trade, "Oronooko" was not allowed to be acted in that town.

Thomas Betterton was born in this street: he knew Pope from a boy; and Spence has recorded some anecdotes of him.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were houses upon either side of Tothill-street: those on the north side having large gardens reaching to the Park; and those upon the south likewise had extensive grounds, extending as far as Orchard-street. Very few houses were then built in Petty France; a few detached residences appear on the south side only of Orchard-street; with a few pretty villas in St. Anne's-lane, Pye-street, and Duck-lane, with gardens along a stream.

ORCHARD-STREET was so called from being erected on the old orchard-garden of the monastery. Here, in 1757, the eccentric Thomas Amory, (son of Counsellor Amory, appointed Secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland by William III.,) author of "Memoirs of John Buncle," and other singular works, lived the life of a recluse, only venturing out in the evening: he died in 1789, aged 97.

In Orchard-street was held the first school established by the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, until, with the first grant. (£500.) that was voted for the institution, the present building

was commenced in the Broad Sanctuary, upon a site given by the Lords Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Although H. R. H. the Duke of York laid the foundation-stone only upon July 21, 1814, yet on the next 23rd of November the children were removed to their new schools, which cost £5,000.

The name of DUCK-LANE was probably derived from the number of those birds which frequented the straight canals and runnels by which early maps represent the immediate vicinity to have been divided. Its site has but recently been cleared of all its labyrinthine courts and stifling passages, in order to be prepared for the formation of that great boon to lower Westminster, the new VICTORIA-STREET.

One of the branches of the Tyburne flowed into the Thames at Whitehall. The main stream, however, reached Bulinga Fen, and there divided into three lesser branches: one ran into the King's Scholar's Pond; the second, flowing along the Horseferry-road, took a northward course (the boundary between the parishes), and joined the third branch in College-street, near the mill. This last stream had fed the little brooks of Orchard-street and Duck-lane. In a grant dated July 8, 28 Hen. VIII., from the Abbat to the King, are noticed "two streams: one whereof leads from Tothill unto the Thames, lying between the ditch of Market-mead towards the south, and the ditch of Burgoyne and the Vyene-garden towards the north; and other lies between the said Market-mead upon the west, and the Thames upon the east." And mention is made of "the Abbott's bridge at Tootehill," in an Act dated December 23, 23 Hen. VIII., and "a stone bridge, called Eybrigge," towards the south-west, in the vicinity of "Ey Crosse;" and both were thrown over streams of the Tyburne. The Convent brought the water which they used probably from Bayswater, in earthen, leaden, or wooden pipes, "by an aqueduct."

In Duck-lane was first kept, in 1688, the BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, for boys only, and supported by voluntary subscriptions; and in 1709 Mr. William Green built a school and schoolmaster's house in Little Chapel-street.

Dr. Christopher Gibbons, known by his beautiful "Cathe-

dral Services" and Chaunts, also lived in this lane. In the "Gazette" of July 6, 1671, he advertised the loss of a silver tankard from his house. This cup may have been that which was given to the Choir of the Abbey, when they dined together in the Refectory.

In the NEW WAY the well-known Sir Robert Pye (from whom OLD and NEW PYE STREETS derive their names) and the husband of Mary Hampden (the "patriot's" daughter) resided, where the present Workhouse stands. NEW TOTHILL-STREET was in the last century called WHITE HART-STREET.

The celebrated Romaine preached in the New Way Chapel (which stood, according to Hopwood's map, 1801, at the west end of the Great Almonry, opposite the entrance to Jeffery's-buildings from New Tothill-street,) previous to his election as Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West. At this time Dr. Wilson, then Vicar of St. Margaret's, was a suitor at Court for a Bishopric; and being asked by King George III., "What news from his parish?" he replied that there was "that fellow Romaine, who had got a Chapel in the New Way, and drew all his parishioners from the Church." The King quickly rejoined, "Well! we will make a Bishop of him,—that will silence him!" During the last century the Government rented it of the Dean and Chapter; and the Guards used to attend Divine Service here for many years.

Christ Church, Broadway.

The beautiful Church in the Broadway, rebuilt in the early pointed style, and dedicated in the name of our LORD, on December 14, A.D. 1843, stands upon the site of the former New Chapel. It consists of a Chancel, 20 feet long, with a pentagonal apse, three of the windows being partly glazed with stained glass by Mr. Willement, and approached by a lofty flight of steps; a Nave, 94 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a lofty open timber-roof, at a height of 58 feet from the pavement to the ridge, and separated by fourteen columns of cast-iron from the north and south aisles; and a tower (intended

to receive a spire, to be 200 feet high,) attached to the north-west angle of the Nave. In the north aisle is a very fine memorial window, appearing to great advantage above the richly-carved font, which stands upon the right-hand side within the entrance of the Church. The architect was A. Poynter, Esq., of Park-street, Westminster; and the first Incumbent is the Rev. C. W. Page, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

The following are the subjects in the centre window,—CHRIST washing the Disciples' feet; Agony in the Garden; CHRIST finding His Disciples asleep; CHRIST betrayed with a kiss; St. Peter wounding the High Priest's servant; CHRIST crowned with Thorns; CHRIST scourged; the Crucifixion; the taking down from the Cross; the Embalming; the Entombment; the Resurrection; the Ascension; the Glorification. The south-east window of the apse,—CHRIST sending forth Apostles; Judas covenanting with the Chief Priests; Mary anointing the Feet of JESUS; the Jews taking counsel together; the Widow's Mite; CHRIST sending His Disciples to prepare the Passover.

The New Chapel was built upon a piece of waste ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter; its founder being Dr. George Darrell, Prebendary of St. Peter's, who by will, dated April 24, 1631, gave £400. to build it, provided it was used for "Publick Prayers on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for prayers and plain catechisings on Sunday afternoons." The bequest was insufficient to complete the building, and was therefore increased by voluntary subscriptions. Sir Robert Pye gave £500. towards the furniture and benches; Archbishop Laud contributed £1,000, and some most curious glass; Dr. Sutton £200; and the Vestry of St. Margaret's in 1638 the same sum.

The New Churchyard had been consecrated December 14, 1626, by the Dean of Westminster, Dr. John Williams. The churchyard wall was built at a cost of £211. 17*s.*, of which £100. was the gift of Sir Thomas Hayes, Knt. None would recognise the description given of this burial-ground—now so crowded upon by houses—towards the beginning of the last

century, that it was "the pleasantest churchyard all about London and Westminster."

The Chapel was built by a licence under the Privy Seal. The outer fabric was finished in 1636; and the building opened by an order of the House of Commons in December 1642; and on December 18 Dr. Gouge of Blackfriars preached in it. The King had referred a petition made to consecrate the Chapel to the Primate and Lord Privy Seal, who deferred it until an adequate endowment was provided for the Incumbent. In 1643 the inhabitants received permission to receive the Holy Sacrament in it.

Sir Robert Pye, by deed of settlement, March 8, 1652, settled eight messuages in Petty France upon the Chapel to maintain a minister, reserving the right of nomination absolutely to himself and heirs. The first preacher confirmed by him was Robert Twisse, son of the Moderator of the Assembly of Divines: he died 1674. Afterwards John Haynes was chosen, who died 1680. Mr. Onesiphorus Roode had succeeded Mr. Herbert Palmer in 1648, being approved by a Committee of the Lords and Commons: he was Chaplain of the Upper House after Bishops were expelled, and was ejected from his living; after which he resided at Hackney and Clapham: he died at the age of 90 years.

Among the other Chaplains occurs the name of Thomas Jekyl, D.D., Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire; author of Sermons, and an Exposition of the Church Catechism for the use of the Blue-Coat School, which he instituted,—the first in the Metropolis supported by voluntary subscriptions. His work has been laid aside within the last twenty-five years. He died in 1698. The other Chaplains were—John Taylor, 1740; Lawrence Brodrick, D.D., 1795; John Davies, Isaac Saunders, William Mutter, and Thomas Sims.

But the most eminent was Dr. George Smaldridge, of Christ Church, Oxford, Lord Almoner and Bishop of Bristol, (elected by the Vestry, January 12, 1698, and confirmed in 1702,) who, with Dr. Aldrich and Bishop Atterbury, was a principal in the controversy with Obadiah Walker. The following beautiful character of him, under the name of "Favonius," is given

by Steele in the "Tatler," No. 72. "Favonius, in the midst of a thousand impertinent assailants of the Divine truths, is an undisturbed defender of them. He protects all under his care, by the clearness of his understanding, and the example of his life; he visits dying men with the air of a man who hopes for his own dissolution, and enforces in others a contempt of this life by his own expectation of the next. His voice and behaviour are the lively images of a composed and well-governed zeal."

The great south window over the sun-dial contained a coat-of-arms in the centre with this inscription, "DEO et huic Sacello Gul. Wheler, miles et baronettus, hanc fenestram consecravit, A. D. 1649."

When the Rebellion broke out, Sir Robert Harley defaced the windows, laid the painted glass in heaps upon the ground, and trod it to pieces, calling his sacrilegious antics "dancing a jig to Laud." In its aisles, afterwards, the rugged troopers of the Commonwealth stabled their chargers. At another time, according to tradition, it served as a Council-room to Oliver Cromwell and his officers. It was certainly used as a prison; and, in their durance, the Scotch prisoners "so much annoyed and spoiled the same" that it required a special grant from the "Counsell of State" to repair the injury in 1651. In 1706 the Vestry voted £100. for adorning and beautifying it, and in 1664 gave "xiiij£. vj*s*. vj*d*. for a frame for the new Communion-table."

In the adjacent ground were buried William Finch, Captain of H. M. S. York, killed at sea in action "with the Hollander," May 28, 1673; and Sir William Waller, in 1688, the famous Parliamentary General in the Civil Wars.

On June 26, 1739, Margaret Patten was buried here: she lived to the great age of 136 years, and was a native of Lochborough near Paisley. She was brought to England to prepare Scotch broth for King James II., but, owing to the abdication of that monarch, fell into poverty, and died in St. Margaret's Workhouse, where her portrait is still preserved. Her body was followed to the grave by the parochial authorities, and many of the principal inhabitants;

while the children sang a hymn before it reached its last resting-place.

In 1662, Thomas Hanwell, by will, dated May, gave towards the maintenance of a sermon to be preached in the New Chapel on Good Friday £25; from the proceeds of which two-thirds were to be given to the preacher, and one-third to the poor people attendant.

In the BROADWAY King James I. granted a hay-market to be held for a certain number of years. A further term was obtained by a licence of King Charles II., but had expired long before 1730. In a survey made about 1700 are mentioned in the neighbourhood "the White Horse and Black Horse Inns, for the entertainment of man and horse; there being none in the parish of St. Margaret at Westminster for stage-coaches, waggons, or carriers."

Dick Turpin, the notorious highwayman, lodged in an obscure court hard by, and used to set out from this place on his marauding expeditions, upon his famous mare Black Bess, from which one of those taverns took its name; and when in York, he put up at a tavern which bore the same sign. Sir John Hill, "a Proteus in literature and medicine," resided in the Broadway.

YORK-STREET,

formerly termed Petty France, by a vote of the inhabitants received its present name from Frederick Duke of York, son of George II., who had made his temporary residence among them. There were two places in Westminster with foreign names Widmore says,—Petty Calais, where the wool-staplers of that town resided; and Petty France, where the French merchants lived, who came over to trade at the Staple. An Act of an interchange between the King and the Abbat, 23 Hen. VIII., mentions "a certain great messuage or tenement commonly called Pety Caleys, and all messuages, houses, barns, stables, dove-houses, orchards, gardens, pools, fisheries, waters, ditches, lands, meadows, and pastures."

There was a Chapel, dedicated in honour of St. Mary

Magdalen, adjoining Cornelius Van Dun's almshouses: it was granted to the Abbey at the time when King Henry VIII. made Westminster a Bishopric, and was confirmed to the Dean and Chapter by Queen Elizabeth. Having fallen into decay, it was pulled down at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

At that period Dr. Charles Trimnell (Bishop of Norwich) and Dr. John Sharp ("that great reader of Shakspeare," and Archbishop of York, who is said to have possessed sufficient influence at the Court of Queen Anne to prevent the nomination of Dean Swift to a Bishopric,) resided in this street. Dr. Pettingale, the antiquary, also had a house here.

In this street was Milton's study. He walked beneath the dappled shadows which the irregular houses still throw across the way. Upon the parapet of the present back—once the front—of No. 19 is a stone tablet bearing this inscription, "Sacred to Milton, Prince of Poets:" it was placed there by William Hazlitt, essayist, who rented the house in 1811, after his marriage.

In 1651 the poet quitted his official residence in Scotland-yard, for this then "pretty garden-house, next to Lord Scudamore's, and opening into the Park." The sight of his left eye he lost late in the same year, and that of his right eye in 1653. His child Deborah was born here, on May 2, 1652; and from this house, "sightless and dark," the old man followed in the sad procession which bore to her grave his beloved wife, whom he brought thither scarce a year before. During his residence here, while Andrew Marvel was his Secretary, he wrote his "Second Defence of the People of England," and the "Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes."

A cotton-willow tree, now separated by a wall from the humble dwelling, is said to have been planted by the poet's hand. Jeremy Bentham, to whom the house belonged, used frequently to make visitors kneel before it: but when he proposed to cut down the tree, William Hazlitt, scandalized by the "contemplated profanation," interfered, and commemorates his indignation in the "Spirit of the Age."

At those windows the poet sat. The warm balmy breath

of summer, and the fragrance of flowers, stealing in through the open lattice, told him of the bright creation without, whose loveliness his sightless eyes might never see again, till they beheld unsealed the Better Land; while the soft low tones of the organ which he loved, and the conversation of his friends, attuned his heart to patience and resignation. There oft he mused, rich in thickly-crowding fancies, that went forth over the wide earth, gathering from out its threefold kingdoms fresh images of stately beauty; and now, upsoaring into the companies of spirits of good, tarried awhile amid the secrets of eternity, until they were stayed only before the throne of living light.

In this street and the immediate neighbourhood are the following almshouses:—

The Red Lion Almshouses, for eight poor women, founded in 1577, by Cornelius Van Dun of Brabant, a soldier who served under King Henry VIII. at Tournay.

1566. The Rev. Edwin Palmer, B.D., founded twelve almshouses, for six poor men and six poor women, who have been housekeepers for twenty years in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, who are appointed by the Governors. A chapel and school are attached: the boys are clad in black. A monument to this clergyman was erected in St. Margaret's, by Sir W. Playters, Bart. He was a native of this City, and educated at St. Mary Magdalen College in Cambridge, where the Company of Carpenters gave him an exhibition. He was for many years preacher at St. Bride's in Fleet-street, and used to sleep in the tower.

1667. Nicholas Butler founded almshouses in Little Chapel-street, near Palmer's Houses, for two old married couples, parishioners of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to be appointed by Trustees.

1674. Emery Hill founded six almshouses in Tothill Fields, for six poor old men, or six men and their wives; and six almshouses for poor old widows; and a free school. The alms-people are appointed by Governors. There is a chapel attached. The houses are opposite St. Stephen's Church.

EMMANUEL HOSPITAL.—By her will, dated December 20,

1594, Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Buckhurst, and wife of the last Lord Dacre of the South, founded a "Hospital of Jesus," to be governed by eight masters; which was confirmed by charter, December 17, 43 Eliz., A. D. 1601, and is endowed for the maintenance of twenty-four aged men and women, sixteen to be of St. Margaret's Parish. A school for their children is attached to the foundation. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are Governors of the charity. On January 22, 1772, Mrs. Windymore, cousin of Mary (consort of William III.) and Queen Anne, died in one of these lowly dwellings.

1680. George Whicher founded an almshouse in Little Chapel-street, for six old men, at least sixty years of age, to be admitted by Trustees. The Bishop of London is Visitor.

1705. Judith Kifford founded two almshouses in Brewer's Green, for two poor virtuous gentlewomen, to be chosen by her executors.

The Infirmary from which Westminster Hospital originated stood on the east side of Castle-lane.

ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

On the west side of this street, so called from its vicinity to the Park, was Tart Hall, built A.D. 1638 by Nicholas Stone, for Alathea Countess of Arundel, and belonging to the family of the Howards. It was the residence of William Viscount Stafford, who was beheaded, on the evidence of Titus Oates, upon Tower-hill, in the reign of King Charles II. Having been used for some time as a place of entertainment, it was in 1720 taken down. Its gallery of old pictures comprised the most ancient ever seen in this kingdom. The gateway, removed in 1737, was not opened after the condemned nobleman passed under it for the last time. He had made a collection of antiquities and "curiosities gathered from all nations." Some of the statues fell into the hands of builders; and the rest, it is said, at the time of "the Popish Plot," were buried somewhere in the courtyard; but it was not the fact.

In 1728, on December 19, in this street died Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, whose indefatigable industry

in manuscript collections is attested by the many volumes in his handwriting in the Lansdowne MSS. "His whole recreation," it has been said, "was variety of employment."

On December 31, 1826, William Gifford, sometime of Exeter College in Oxford, died at No. 6 in this street. His early history, so romantic and affecting, is well known to the readers of the manly preface prefixed to his unequalled translation of Juvenal. Through the kindness of Mr. Cookesley and the Earl of Grosvenor, the poor friendless orphan, who used to work out his problems with no better materials than a piece of smooth leather and his cobbler's awl, was enabled to manifest his talent, and mingle in the most brilliant literary and political circles, members of which were Pitt, Canning, Lord Liverpool, and the Marquis of Wellesley. Gifford was for many years editor of the "Quarterly Review."

No. 11 was the residence of Richard Glover, the author of "Leonidas,"—a poem, from its presumed political tendency, which attracted much notice and praise from Lord Lyttleton, and those attached to the Prince of Wales. His ballad of "Hosier's Ghost" is known perhaps more generally: it aroused the nation to a war with Spain.

In St. James's-street occurred the secret interview between Harley Earl of Oxford and the Duke of Marlborough, when the discovery was made of negociations having been entered into between the French King and the General, which placed Marlborough's life in the hands of the Minister.

Dr. Randall, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, was one of the boys who first sung in Handel's oratorio of "Esther" at the house of Mr. Bernard Gates. In 1708 the Earl of Lichfield resided here.

Dr. Christopher Tye, created Doctor of Music at Cambridge in 1545, and the musical tutor of Prince Edward, son of King Henry VIII., was born in Westminster. While he played on the organ in the Royal Chapel, Queen Elizabeth sent the verger to tell him that he was playing out of tune: he, "being humorsome and peevish," sent word back that "her ears were out of tune."

John Douland, Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, was probably a native of Westminster. Christian IV. of Denmark was so charmed with his skill in music that he "requested him of King James," says Fuller. Westminster was also in 1585 the birthplace of Warner, Bishop of Rochester, the founder of the College at Bromley for the widows of clergymen.

ST. MARGARET'S HOSPITAL,

in Palmer's Village, was founded by certain inhabitants for the maintenance of poor orphans of the parish, in a way similar to that of Christ's Hospital, and their instruction in manual arts. Upon their petition to King Charles I., by letters patent, dated November 15, 1633, he constituted them a "body politic and corporate," consisting of twenty Governors upon his royal foundation: his son King Charles II. endowed the establishment with £50. a year.

Mr. Emery Hill, in 1677, bequeathed £100. to this institution, and an annual income of £50. In 1686, Sarah Duchess of Somerset, by her will, gave £1,000. to buy lands and tenements to support six fatherless boys in it: they were distinguished by wearing yellow caps.

The lodgings of the boys and part of the garden-wall were built in 1688, at the charge of Dr. Busby; the school-room was erected by Charles Twitty, Esq. Mr. Crosse and Mr. Green each contributed £50. Mr. Hugh Squire rebuilt the refectory.

The Hospital of St. Margaret consists of a large quadrangle. Upon the east side are the school-room, lavatory, and dormitories. The Master's house fronts the entrance,—a detached building ornamented with a bust of the kingly founder, and the Royal Arms painted in colours, richly carved and gilded, which were according to tradition only preserved from the destructive hands of the Puritans by a thick coating of plaster laid over the obnoxious remembrancers of the rightful dynasty. The south side is formed by the refectory, and board-room, wainscoted—once, it is said, with old portions of the woodwork which stood in St. Margaret's Chancel—to a considerable

height, in large panels, upon which are hung full-length paintings of King Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely, and Emery Hill, an eminent benefactor to the institution, in the manner of the same master. Over the mantel-piece is a beautiful portrait of King Charles I. by Vandyke. The windows command a view of the Hospital garden, with its fragrant flower-beds and grassy plats,—a pleasant relief to the eye wearied with the interminable brick buildings of the outer streets, and well attesting the constant care bestowed upon it.

Upon this foundation are maintained twenty-nine boys, who wear a long green skirt, bound round with a red leather girdle, similar in form to that worn by the boys of Christ's Hospital. These children, under the care of Mr. Hawker, singing-master, with those of the Grey-Coat Hospital, form the principal part of the Choir of St. Margaret's Church. The grace used in this Hospital, attributed to Bishop Compton, is the same as that used in Christ's Hospital. The Treasurer is John Burder, Esq.; and the Secretary, Mr. George Vincent, solicitor. Master, Mr. John George Brückner.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE PARISH OF ST. MARGARET.

——. Thomas Collinson, by will, gave £40. to the use of the poor: the interest to be disposed of to the poor on St. Thomas's Day; viz., a sixpenny loaf a piece.

——. —— Holborn gave to the parish 20*s.* yearly, and 40*s.* yearly to be given to the poor.

1553. Robert Peters gave by will £100, to be employed in something whereby the poor inhabitants of this parish might be yearly relieved.

1554. Richard Castell, by will, gave £8. yearly: £7. of which to be given on St. Thomas's Day amongst the poor; and 20*s.* to the Governors of Christ's Hospital and the Churchwardens for their labour.

1558. William Bagnall, by will, gave to the poor of the parish £150; the interest thereof to be bestowed on the poorest twelve men or women of the same parish.

1602. Edmund English, by will, gave a rent-charge of £12. out of the manor of Aubrey; £10. thereof to the use of forty poor of this parish, and the other £2. to the Churchwardens.

1603. Thomas Arneway, by will, gave all his goods to be converted into money, and all his money to be lent among honest young men, inhabitants of the parish, as his executors should think most convenient, provided they did not exceed giving £50. to each person; the money to be lent on good security, at 5 per cent. ("Funeral Monuments," No. 95.) This has since been extended over the City of Westminster, and the Trustees authorized to lend £100, by an order of the Court of Chancery.

1612. The Earl of Salisbury, by will, dated March 3, gave to the poor of St. Clement's, St. Martin's, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, £200, to be bestowed as his executors should think fit. The Churchwardens of St. Margaret's receive £8. yearly, in lieu of the manor of South Mimms, which is distributed on St. Thomas's Day.

1617. Joan Heughes, by will, gave £100. to the Churchwardens; the interest to be divided by them among ten poor widows and old maids, at their discretion.

1621. Joyce Goddard, by will, dated September, gave to sixteen poor women of this parish every Sunday, after Morning Prayer, 6*d.* a piece; and to the poor prisoners of the Gatehouse, on Christmas Eve, 20*s.*; and to the Churchwardens 5*s.* for their trouble.

1623. Sergeant Lewis Owen, by will, dated September, gave to the poor 52*s.* yearly, to be bestowed in bread, at the discretion of the Churchwardens.

1625. Henry Forrest, by will, dated August, gave £10. a year towards the maintenance of five poor fatherless and motherless children: 20*s.* a piece half-yearly to help to bind them apprentices, until they can shift for themselves in the world.

1657. Tobias Mills, by will, dated November, gave to the poor of this parish an annuity of £5, to be distributed at the four Quarterly Feast-days.

1662. Thomas Hanwell, by will, gave the interest of £25; two-thirds to be paid to the minister who shall preach a sermon at the "New Chappell" on Good Friday, and the other one-third to the poor attending the Chapel on that day.

1664. Elizabeth Hampden, by will, gave £500. to be laid out for the purchase of £20. yearly, to be settled on the poor of this parish and of the parish of Hanwell equally, £10. each.

1667. Emery Hill, by will, dated April, directed the Governors of the Green-Coat Hospital to allow 20*s.* to the Churchwardens of this parish, to be spent in a collation with the Treasurer and ancient Vestrymen; one or two, in June every year, to take a view of all the gifts given to the parish, and see whether they be truly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and whether gifts be applied justly and according to the donors' intentions. ("Funeral Monuments," No. 49.)

1670. Jane Grinsell, by will, left a certain property; the produce to be laid out in apprenticing poor children yearly for ever, in sums not exceeding £5. for each child, at the discretion of the Trustees.

1670. Joan Barnett, by deed, gave certain premises in the City of London; the yearly rents thereof to be paid to twenty of the poorest and ancientest widows of civil life and conversation, which shall be inhabitants of this parish: the Churchwardens and their successors from time to time to nominate, with preference to natives of this parish: 40*s.* to be paid to such alms-people a piece, 10*s.* on Lammas-day, 10*s.* on All Souls'-day, 10*s.* on Candlemas-day, 10*s.* on May-day; 20*s.* to a preacher on All Souls'-day, and 10*s.* to the servants of the Church; and 20*s.* to be spent at a dinner or collation for the Minister and Churchwardens and her Trustees.

1677. Emery Hill gave £100. for an everlasting stock of coals for the only use of the poor, as the Churchwardens for the time being shall judge to be poor: the coals to be laid in between April and August, and sold out in the winter at the same rate for which they were purchased, provided the charge for laying them in and delivering them out be saved and always excepted. ("Funeral Monuments," No. 49.)

1679. Sir John Cutler, by deed, conveyed four houses in

Billeter-lane to Trustees; the rents thereof to be applied in binding out apprentice-boys educated in St. Margaret's Hospital and the Black-Coat Hospital. The premiums not to exceed £5.

1691. Sarah Duchess of Somerset, by her will, gave £1000. to be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands; the rents as to one moiety to be applied by the Trustees for and towards the relief of the poor of the parish, and as to the other moiety to the use of the Governors of St. Margaret's Hospital.

1697. Catherine Dunch, by will, gave £200. to buy an estate, the yearly profits to be paid to such poor housekeepers of this parish as her executors think fit.

1699. Bartholomew Fillingham, by will, gave to the poor of this parish £100; the interest of it to be laid out in bread, and given yearly between Christmas and Easter.

1705. Charles Rampaine, by deed, conveyed to Trustees certain premises in the Broadway: the rents whereof to be applied towards binding out apprentices,—boys and girls educated in the Grey-Coat Hospital; boys in St. Margaret's Hospital (the Greens); and boys in the Black-Coat Hospital (Palmer's). The premiums not to exceed £5.

1762. Sarah Stoeker, by will, gave to the Rector and Churchwardens £400. in trust; the yearly produce to be laid out in coals, and on February 13 to be yearly distributed equally among twelve poor housekeepers of this parish, as the Rector and Churchwardens shall think to be the most proper objects to be relieved: no such housekeeper receiving alms from the parish.

1762. Robert Griffin, by will, gave £5,000. Consols, in trust, to permit the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish to receive the dividends of £1,000, for the use of six poor industrious Protestant widows, inhabitants of this parish, not receiving alms; to be divided between them during the time of their natural lives, or while they continue widows and inhabitants of the parish; and as they die or marry, or remove, the Minister and Churchwardens shall appoint others: to be paid on St. Stephen's Day.

1781. Edward Dickinson, by will dated May 8, gave, for the aid of labouring, sober, newly-married persons, £5,000. capital

stock, vested in the name of the Incumbents of St. Margaret's Westminster, Acton, and St. John Evangelist Westminster, in trust; to divide one year's interest into three equal portions, and pay one-third among such three couples, married in this Parish Church one year before the distribution, as the Trustees deem come within the above description, to provide such necessaries as they want. The distribution is to be made with the approbation of the Bishop of London.

1797. Elizabeth Bagshaw, by will, gave to certain Trustees and the Rector of this parish £2,000. stock, upon trust; to pay, yearly on November 4, the dividends to poor decayed housekeepers, whom they think proper to receive it, 20*s.* a piece.

1802. Jeremy Sneyd gave to the Rector and Churchwardens of this parish £200, to dispose of the same in such manner as they might think proper, for the relief of the poor of the said parish.

1825. Mary Chapman, by will, gave to Trustees £1,000. 3½ per Cent. Annuities, in trust: to pay one-half the interest unto some poor Protestant widow, who has kept house in the parish for ten years, and not received parish relief; to be selected by the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish.

1843. William Girdler Mucklow, by will, dated June 14, gave a freehold messuage in Dacre-street to the use of the Minister and Churchwardens of St. Margaret's, in trust; to pay the surplus rents and profits arising therefrom among ten poor men and ten poor women of the parish, on the 5th November in every year.

PERSONS APPOINTED TREASURERS OF THE UNITED PARISHES UNDER THE LOCAL ACT, FROM THE PASSING THEREOF.

1720. June. Richard Lewis.
1752. April 15. Nicholas Spencer.
1790. June 17. Robert Abington.
1804. October 9. Stephen Cosser.
1806. July 9. George Kier.
1811. January 22. John Abington.
1826. July 29. Lytton George Kier.
1840. July. John Lettsom Elliot.

PIMLICO.

There is a place near Clitheroe in Lancashire called Pimlico; and the local name appears to have been at first applied to gardens of public entertainment at Hoxton, which were the property of a person of that name, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. In Queen Elizabeth's time, Sir Lionel Rash, in Green's comedy *Tu quoque*, says, "I sent my daughter as far as Pimlico for a draught of Derby ale, that it may bring colour into her cheeks." The ground in Pimlico was raised with the soil excavated in the formation of the St. Katharine's Docks, and deposited there by order of the Marquis of Westminster.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND VICINITY.

Before the bounds of the parish of St. Margaret were definitely fixed, the outlying portion in Kensington and Knightsbridge may have belonged to some wealthy inhabitant of Westminster; and thus in old assessments was rated as if in St. Margaret's. During the temporary alienation of Church lands in the seventeenth century, it appears to have become the property of Sir George Stonehouse.

The name of the district of Knightsbridge (which is mentioned as one of the Abbey manors in the reign of King Edward I.) was no doubt derived from the following circumstance, thus mentioned by an old topographer. "Kingsbridge, commonly called Stonebridge, near Hyde Park Corner, where I wish no true man to walk too late without good guard, unless he can make his party good, as did Sir H. Knyvet, Knight, who valiantly defended himself, there being assaulted, and slew the master-thief with his own hands."

In 1578 only six persons are rated in the Overseers' Books as living in Knightsbridge and Kensington. In 1631 the White Hart messuage, Thomas's field, the Long Park, and two other closes are said to lie in this parish, which includes now about twenty houses upon the north of Kensington-road, and

the principal houses between the Gore (which signifies "a small portion of land," and was bequeathed by King Edward the Confessor to the Abbey, but in later years granted by Abbat Herebert to the Nuns of Kilburn,) and Knightsbridge, which is famous for the large floor-cloth manufactory of Mr. Baber. Barracks for the Life-Guards were built in 1795. In Rutland House the Duke of that name died, on May 29, A. D. 1779.

Kingston House, distinguished by a beautiful conservatory, and standing on very high ground, was the residence of the Duchess, whose trial in Westminster has already been alluded to. Subsequently it has been successively occupied by Sir George Warren, K.B., and Lord Stair; and the Earl of Ennismore, who collected in it a fine series of paintings of the Venetian and Italian Schools, as well as some works of English masters. Here were also the town-mansions of William Wilberforce, and H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

An unendowed "Lazar-House for Innocents" was aided by grants from St. Margaret's Vestry. Attached to it was a Chapel, to which a Curate was presented by the Dean and Chapter: it was rebuilt in 1629. A new Church, to be named **All Saints'**, (of which the Rev. William Harness, A.M., will be Incumbent,) is now in the course of erection, after the designs of Mr. Vulliamy, in the Lombardic or Byzantine style of architecture.

In the year 1727 the boundary of this parish and that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields met at Knightsbridge, where there was a fine spring of water. In the month of June the excessive drought rendered the supply very precarious. In consequence of this lack, several disputes occurred between the inhabitants of those parishes as to whom the spring belonged. The women maintained their rival claims at first with their proper weapons; the ready tongue was fain to give way to hand and nails; and so fiercely was the angry struggle continued that, at length, as a last resource, the Amazonian belligerents were carried by the more peaceable townspeople before an astonished magistrate, who decided the feud by declaring that this water was the exclusive property of St. Margaret's Parish.

Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, died at Knightsbridge, on January 6, 1687. William Penn was a resident in this hamlet, in order to be near the Court, as Queen Anne took some notice of him.

The Right Hon. Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, sold his house at Kensington, with the grounds, consisting of six acres, to William III., in 1691; but in November it was nearly destroyed by fire, and the King narrowly escaped being burned in his bed. In his new residence, now called

KENSINGTON PALACE,

Sir Christopher Wren and Nicholas Hawksmoor added the King's Gallery in the South Front, and the apartments now occupied by H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent,—so interesting in the eyes of every Englishman as those in which Her present Majesty was reared in her minority. During the reign of King George I., William Kent built the East Front, with the Cupola-room and the Western Drawing-room. The North Front is part of the original building. The whole structure, which is of old English crimsoned brick, deeply stained by a smoky atmosphere, consists of the Clock Court, the Prince's and the Princess's Courts.

Queen Caroline, the consort of George II., greatly improved the gardens, and embellished the interior. She threw a long string of ponds in Hyde Park into one sheet of ornamental water, in order to form the Serpentine, so called in distinction to the previous straight canals. The Serpentine was begun, by royal command, in 1730, and the expense of the excavation was calculated to cost £6,000. The King bought the pipes of the Westminster Water Company, which passed through the Green and Hyde Parks, for £2,500, in order to complete the river. Mr. Kimberley had directions to complete these works in April 1733.

This Queen added also 300 acres (laid out by Bridgman and "Capability Brown," who improved upon the absurd designs of Kent, who tried the painter's artifices on Nature,) to the 30 acres which had been already thrown into the gardens

by Queen Anne. She likewise erected a little temple, upon the summit of a mount planted with evergreens, which was contrived so as to veer with the wind; and filled the grounds with beautiful land-tortoises sent over by the Doge of Genoa. However the trim planting of Le Notre had been exaggerated in the last reign, and was now continued by Loudon and Wise. Green lions, monsters, mazes, gigantic dumb-waiters hewn out of trees, long stiff alleys of box, and apple-trees, with obelisks interspersed, and trimmed trees, made up the sameness of the dull whole. Upon one occasion her Majesty demanded of Mr. Pitt, how much it would cost to inclose the Parks altogether for royal pleasure-grounds.—"Three Crowns, your Majesty," was the statesman's ready answer.

The principal entrance to the Palace is in the West Front, across the Clock Court, and conducts the visitor through the plain corridor to the Grand Staircase of black marble, with two broad landings, and fenced by flowing balustrades of graceful iron-workmanship. Upon the walls of the gallery above are painted Apollo, Hercules, Diana, and Minerva; and in the midst stands a statue of the crouching Venus. The ceiling is also painted with groups of figures, masks of lions, sea-horses, foliage, trophies of war, and other ornamental devices.

The darkly-wainscoted walls of the Presence-chamber are hung with tapestry, covered by pictures, which were collected by William III. and Queen Caroline. The chimney-piece, enriched with a painting of a Roman Marriage by Adrian Hanneman, consists of flowers, fruits, and heads carved by Grinling Gibbons. The diapered ceiling is the work of Kent, painted, like those in Herculaneum, with ornaments of red, blue, and gold upon a white field. A large pier-glass between the lofty windows is adorned with rich wreaths of flowers, now much defaced, which were painted by Jean Baptiste Monnoyer, (who had been brought over by the Duke of Montague to decorate his house, now the British Museum,) while Queen Mary sat beside him anxiously watching the progress of his pencil. The Privy-chamber is hung also with tapestry and pictures; and the ceiling, painted by Kent, represents Minerva attended by History and the Sister-Arts.

The King's Gallery is 94 feet long by 20 feet in breadth, and lighted by nine windows. The ceiling has seven compartments, elaborately painted with allegorical subjects; and the walls are hung with crimson damask draperies. Above the chimney of exquisite statuary marble, richly carved, is a small circular fresco of a Madonna after Raffaelle. Rich japan cabinets, busts set upon alabaster pedestals, a beautiful marble table, inlaid with lapis-lazuli and pictures, make up the splendid furniture of a kingly chamber.

The Cube-room contains six antique gilded statues of heathen deities, ensconced in marble niches; busts of poets upon consoles; and six marble tables supported by gilded sphynxes. Over the mantle-piece stands a bust of Cleopatra; and a basso-relievo representing a Roman Marriage in marble, the workmanship of Rysbrach.

In the King's Great Drawing-room, the ceiling of which was painted by Kent with the story of Jupiter and Semele, the new art of paper-hanging, in preference to the old velvet-flock, was tried, and soon after universally adopted. The apartments of the Duke of Sussex contained his magnificent collection of nearly 300 Theological MSS. of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries; some even of the 10th century; besides about 500 early-printed books relating to the Holy Scriptures.

The pictures by Da Vinci, Snyders, Sir Peter Lely, Holbein, Perrugino, and other masters, form a small but choice collection of valuable historical paintings, portraits of royal and noble personages, and the other miscellaneous components of a series of picture-galleries.

The picturesque gardens, with their velvety turf, the mossy walks, the carpet-like masses of glowing flowers, filling the air with fragrance, and tinted deeper by the brown shadows of the avenues and clusters of wide-branching trees, often enlivened on bright summer afternoons by the distant music of a military band, form a delightful and refreshing contrast to the hot pavements and dusty highways of the sultry town. Brocaded ladies of the Court no longer linger beneath the grateful shade, nor does royalty lend its enchantment of state to the deserted favourite. But still the spring bubbles within the gabled

oranged-hued conduit built by "Bluff Harry" for his infant daughter Elizabeth: and within the superb "banqueting-house"—its pillared pavilions, its high-coved roofs, hushed and silent now—grow the orange, the myrtle, the palm, and aloe,—sole survivors of the race, whose much-prized growth was watched by royal gardeners, upon the pavements which once were trodden by the nobility and princely guests of the queenly builder Anne, who, with her husband, Prince George of Denmark, passed out to the grave from the gates of the neighbouring Palace; wherein also William III. and his affectionate consort Mary, King George II. and his Queen Caroline, were gathered to their long last home.

One of the visitors who appeared at the Court of Queen Caroline, the consort of George II., was the apostolical-minded Dr. Wilson of Sodor and Man, whom Queen Anne well termed her "silver-tongued Bishop." In 1735, when he was now 72 years old, he journeyed for the last time to England, and was presented to the King. He entered the royal chamber, his small black coif upon his head, his hair flowing and silvery, his shoes unbuckled, and fastened with thongs of leather. So venerable did he seem that the King moved forth instinctively from the glittering circle of his noble courtiers, and, taking the Bishop's hand, begged his prayers. Queen Caroline would have forced a wealthy bishopric upon him. "Nay, please your Majesty," was his holy answer, "in my old age, should I leave my First Love because she is poor?"

Although concealed and retiring behind the curtain of noble forest-trees, which have grown up as it were to hide its fallen honours, since the death of its last munificent patroness, still

> "Kensington, high o'er the neighbouring lands,
> 'Midst greens and sweets, a regal fabric stands;
> And sees each spring luxuriant in her bowers,
> A snow of blossoms, and a wild of flowers."
>
> TICKELL.

CHAPTER IX.

"And thus 'tis ever: what 's within our ken,
Owl-like, we blink at, and direct our search
To farthest Ind in quest of novelties;
Whilst here, at home, upon our very thresholds,
Ten thousand objects hurtle into view
Of interest wonderful."

IN real comforts we have far outstripped, even in the humblest cottage in the land, the boasted sumptuousness of the palaces of antiquity. The poorest peasant sees the smoke wreathe up the chimney above the blazing hearth, the blessed light of open day stream in through his glazed lattice. The homely knife and fork, which he uses at his simple meals, were unknown to the polished Greek or the most luxurious Roman Emperor. Yet in the matter of colonization how much are we their inferiors! while blessed with advantages and means which in as great degree outvie their scanty resources. Besides all this, we have their failures, their schemes, their successes, at the least, as wise patterns to imitate or warnings to escape a similar discomfiture.

It is impolitic to suffer discontented men, under the guidance of some bold leader, to go forth to seek a new home, as though their native land was no nursing-mother for them: it has been proved imprudent not to manifest a sense of mutual obligations, and draw closer the ties of affinity subsisting between an once affectionate colony and the parent state. While we avoid these errors of the Greek, we may not consider, with the Roman, colonies as mere "bulwarks and outposts of the empire, and watch-towers looking upon the

enemy." The colonist must be one who will till the land in which he settles. The frightfully-swollen tables of statistics published from time to time, daily experience, murmurings ever breaking forth, and the constant privations of the poor, the rivalry of traffic, the over-supply of labourers—far outnumbering the demands for their services—remind us, with a voice as though a trumpet spoke, that we are cramped up within the sea-walls of two small islands, each with a dense population that thrusts upon itself wherever it moves.

Three continents, which no ancient's wildest fancy imagined, have been discovered. One is altogether our own, with broad savannahs that are called by no owner's name; a genial sky; lands that need but the timber to be hewn down to frame the settler's house; seed but to be cast in, in order to wave with the golden harvest; fields to be grazed by a thousand flocks,—their snowy fleeces bringing in the sure treasures to the simple and happy shepherds of the recovered wild. The time is coming when men will not deem the armed rock or island-fortress, bristling with a hundred cannon, (important though they be,) or the extended gaol-yard of the branded convict, toiling in gyves beneath a foreign sun, (necessary though penal settlements must ever be,) deserved aright the name of "colony." That will be bestowed alone upon the factory, which promotes the interchange of trade and commerce, mutual export and import; and the kindly shores, which yield employment and support to those upon whom the fear of dearth and loss, and despair of disappointed energies have wrought to seek a home, in which they might attain to honour and independence. Navies, in good truth, are at this great country's disposal; the gold of her surplus capital rusts from disuse in over-filled coffers. Sorrowing and pining hearts there are many, who would avail themselves of a system of colonization which could be truly called "national," embodying representatives of every grade and useful calling in society, fused by the spirit of accordant brotherhood into one whole, fully purposed to act in mutual co-operation, as men conscious of the force of the trite but truthful adage that "Unity is strength."

The following Table, showing the great increase of Population, is collected from the Official Returns of the present Century.

	EXTENT.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.			PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
	Area in English Statute Miles.	Inhabited.	Families in Occupation.	Building.	Not Inhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.	In Agriculture.	In Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Others not comprised in the former Classes.
1800. 41 Geo. III.											
St. Margaret	210	2,367	4,956	97	..	7,131	10,377	17,508	43	2,792	14,673
St. John Evangelist . .	630	1,268	2,546	121	..	3,613	4,762	8,375	42	1,827	6,506
1810. 51 Geo. III.											
St. Margaret	..	2,408	5,430	12	45	7,769	10,911	18,680	25	2,594	3,466
St. John Evangelist . .	..	1,407	3,146	17	26	4,716	5,899	10,615	67	1,302	2,342
1820. 1 Geo IV., c. 94.											
St. Margaret . . . . (Exclusive of Whitehall, &c.)	..	2,472	5,733	25	65	9,942	12,445	22,387	87	2,180	3,466
St. John Evangelist . .	..	2,089	4,630	101	52	7,898	8,937	16,835	117	2,171	2,342
1830. 11 Geo. IV., c. 30.											
St. Margaret . . . . (Inclusive of Whitehall, the Abbey precinct, &c.)	..	2,936	6,357	88	121	11,556	13,788	25,344	26 (Labourers not Agricultural, 1,795.)	2,428	3,903
St. John Evangelist . .	..	2,807	5,977	50	199	10,982	11,666	22,648	40 (Labourers not Agricultural, 2,086.)	2,789	3,148
1840. 3 & 4 Vict., c 99.											
St. Margaret . . . . (Inclusive of Whitehall, &c.)	..	3,332	..	113	30	14,506	15,752	30,258	N. B. These returns are general with respect to the whole of the Metropolis, and do not give the statistics of each Parish.		
St. John Evangelist . .	..	3,073	..	94	22	13,003	13,220	26,223			

While we joyfully acknowledge that in each new town and hamlet, not only the language but wise laws and institutions shall revive the memory of our fatherland, we shall see no hope of permanent vitality, affectionate allegiance, dutiful regard, unless the infant colonists, with the Greek of old, not only light the torch to guide them on their way at the bright flame, which gives lustre to the Halls of Justice and Government in the mother-country, but also invite to bear them company those, whose blessed mission it is to keep alive that religion, which is the sacred fire that burns on the Christian altar of the living GOD.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The bounds of St. John the Evangelist's Parish (which contain the ecclesiastical districts attached to the Mother-Church, St. Mary's Vincent-square, and St. Stephen's Rochester-row,) commence at Parliament-stairs, include the east side of Abingdon-street, pass along Great College-street, on the south side of Dean's-yard, along the south side of Orchard-street, down part of New and Old Pye Streets and Artillery-place; then, in a south-westerly direction, they continue behind Rochester-row, across Vauxhall-road, by the common sewage-way to the Thames, which meets the limits upon the bank opposite to Nine Elms, Vauxhall.

In 1708, before its division into two parishes, St. Margaret's contained 3,079 houses. In 1735 it contained 2,350; and St. John's 1,600. In 1761 the rent-charge to the use of the poor for both parishes amounted to £50,000, and the scavenger's-rate to £450. a year.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was constituted. In 1660, St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, was built; in 1678, St. Anne's, Soho; in 1685, St. James's, Piccadilly; and in 1725, St. George's, Hanover-square. While the Liberties were thus amply provided with Churches, the City contained but St. Margaret's, the Broadway and three small proprietary Chapels.

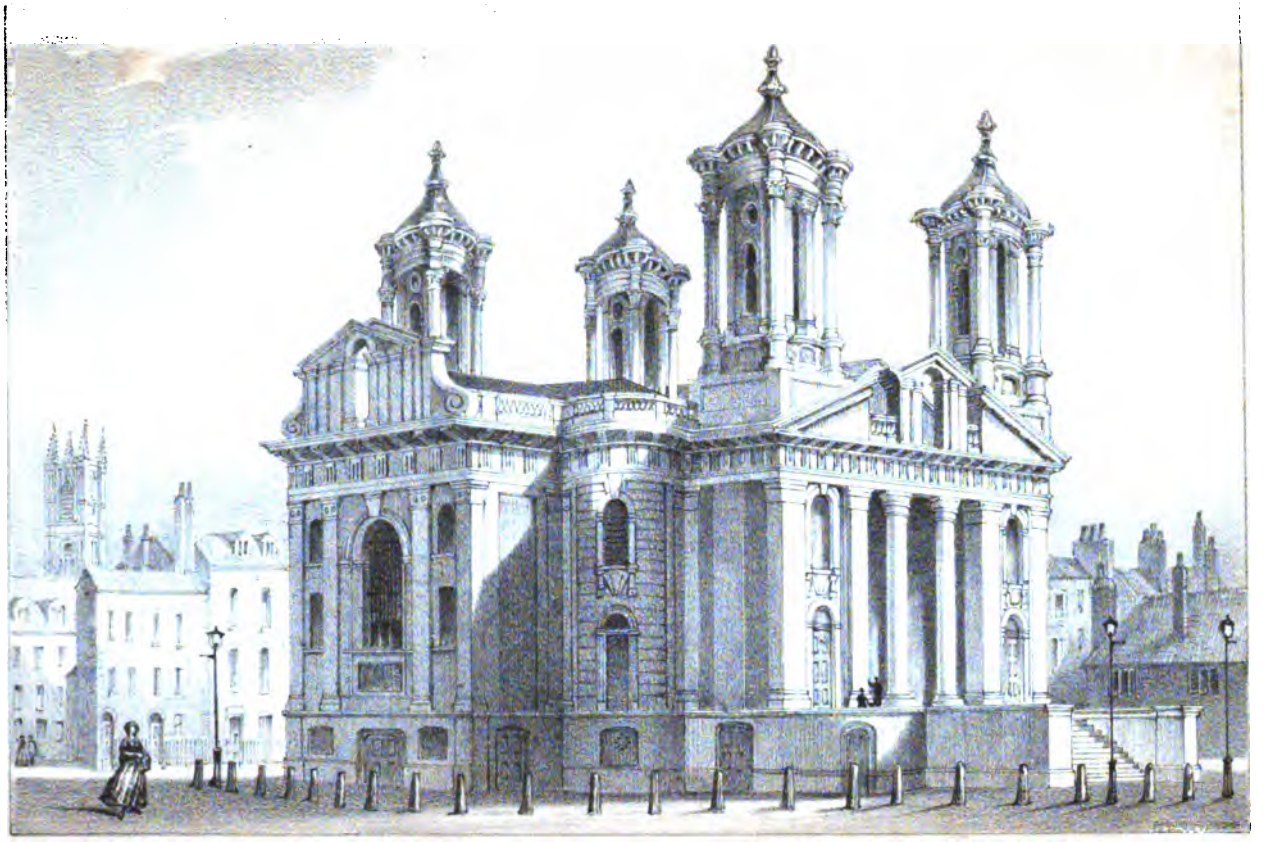
The parish of St. Margaret, greatly relieved to the north by the formation of St. Martin's and other parishes, still was sadly overcrowded with population, and deficient in churches, even in the last century; so that the most zealous ministrations of the scanty staff of Clergy were to all effect paralyzed. Allusion to this melancholy aspect of affairs is well made by Addison. "After some short pause, the old Knight," (the incomparable Sir Roger de Coverly, whose grandfather "that great man" Dr. Busby flogged,) "turning about his head twice or thrice, to take a survey of the great Metropolis, bade me observe how thick the City was set with churches, and that there was scarcely a single steeple on this side Temple Bar. 'A most heathenish sight,' says Sir Roger; 'there is no religion at this end of the town. The fifty new churches will much mend the prospect; but church-work is slow, church-work is slow.'"

Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The Church of St. John is one of the fifty new Churches erected under the Statute, 10 Anne; by which Act several duties on coals were granted to her Majesty to raise £350,000. for the erection of such Churches. St. John was the second Church erected under the Act; St. Mary-le-Strand being the first. It was begun in 1721, and finished in 1728, after the designs of Mr. Archer. The title of the sacred building was derived from the Chapel of that name in the Abbey; for St. John the Evangelist was the Patron-Saint of King Edward the Confessor, the pious founder of the Mother-Church of St. Margaret, in which was held a Fraternity of St. John.

Before the new Church was completed, the fabric began to settle and give way; and in consequence a tower and lantern-turret were added at each corner, in order to strengthen the whole building. This circumstance, in connection with the other mishaps in the neighbourhood, elicited the sarcastic lines of Pope:

> "Shall half the new-built churches round thee fall?
> Make quays, build bridges, and repair Whitehall."



THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Hardly had it escaped one danger, when another calamity befell the ill-fated edifice; for on September 26, A.D. 1742, owing to some want of care in the Vestry-room, a disastrous fire burst out after the celebration of Morning Prayer. A picture of the Church while in ruins is still preserved in the Vestry-room, being the gift of Godsalve Cross, Esq., presented to the parish on February 8, A.D. 1787. The House of Commons, in 1744, gave £4,000. to aid its repairs. On December 24, 1757, Sir John Crosse, Bart., gave £100. towards defraying the expense of erecting new galleries in the interior.

The stained-glass in the East Window represents our LORD bearing His Cross, and is said to have been brought from some ancient Church at Rouen in Normandy. The side-lights are filled with figures of St. Paul and St. John the Evangelist; the gift of Mr. T. Green, of Millbank-street, on April 23, 1813, and February 12, 1818.

In the year 1825, owing to the increase in the population, it was determined to enlarge the number of seats. Plans were furnished by W. Inwood, Esq.; and the contract accepted in June by Mr. James Firth, builder to his Majesty. Before this time the Church could contain no more than 1,200 persons. Accommodation was now provided for 600 more, including 500 free-sittings; the pews were refixed; the pulpit, divested of its sounding-board, was removed about four feet nearer the altar. The lower portion of the east wall of the Chancel, its pilasters and panels, were painted in imitation of black statuary and Sienna marbles. The Church was re-opened on December 12, the Dean preaching on the occasion.

On February 12, 1827, Mr. Simon Stephenson gave a copy of the celebrated Altar-piece at St. Mary Magdalen College Chapel in Oxford; which, though attributed to Morales, is more likely to have been the work of Francisco Ribalta, a Spanish artist, born in 1551. The original painting was brought from Vigo in 1702, by the last Duke of Ormond, and was given to the College by William Freeman, Esq., of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

The interior of this highly-ornamented and costly edifice is a magnificent and spacious area, without pillars; but con-

sisting of a Nave and Chancel, and a Vestry-room at the west end. The walls are decorated with Ionic pilasters, supporting a rich entablature; upon which rests a nearly flat ceiling, divided into square bays, relieved by an immense circle with a large flower in the centre, from which was suspended a large candelabrum. In the West Gallery is a handsome and powerful organ, erected by a German maker in 1727, and repaired by Mr. Hill in 1840. The exterior, upon the east and west sides, is formed into circular apses; while upon the North and South Fronts there are noble approaches by lofty flights of broad steps rising up to the entrance-doors, which are beneath imposing porticoes supported by massive stone pillars of the Doric Order, flanked on either side by tall towers, crowned with bell-shaped cupolas, encircled by attached columns springing from the square basement-stories.

When we call to mind the upper part of the western towers of the Abbey, and the mutilated exterior of St. Margaret's,—the deformities of the last "anti-Gothic" century,—it would seem as though the ancient architects, having completed their own beautiful work, broke the mould. We, therefore, can only rejoice that an exotic architecture—then studied and in vogue—was adopted in building St. John's, in preference to a motley mimicry of that native but dormant style — the Pointed, which is more strictly Ecclesiastical.

The very elegant Font (erected April 18, 1847) was carved after a design by Charles Barry, Esq., junior, and executed by Mr. J. Thomas of Lambeth. It is of solid white statuary marble. The shaft supporting the bowl is fluted, and rises from a plinth of Sicilian marble. The ornament of the bowl-rim is a leaf-moulding. The top is 3 feet 2 inches in diameter. Including the plinth, the Font is 3 feet 10 inches in height, and, standing on a step of Anstone, is protected by a handsome brass-railing. At the four corners of the bowl are winged demi-angels in devotional attitudes, with their arms crossed upon their breasts, or their hands joined in prayer. A drawing is given in the "Illustrated London News," October 2, 1847.

MONUMENTS.

SOUTH AISLE.

1. STEPHEN COSSER, Justice of the Peace, Dep. Lieut. of Middx.; buried at Chichester, July 2, 1806.

ARMS.—1. *Or;* between three horses' heads *sable*, on a chevron, three mullets *or*. 2. Party per pale. *Gules;* between three crosses fitchées, a chevron *argent*. *Or;* three estoilles issuant from crescents *gules*.

2. JOSEPH BENNETT; died Oct. 30, 1841, aged 60.

3. DAVID GREEN; died Feb. 5, 1837, aged 73.

NORTH AISLE.

4. JOSEPH WOOD; died June 20, 1828, aged 62.

5. MARY ELIZABETH HAWKES, wife of Richard Parker Tillotson, and daughter of George and Elizabeth Tatton; died Sept. 29, 1827, aged 47.

6. JOHN BACCHUS; 1777.

By his will he left a legacy to be divided on Christmas Day between ten poor persons of St. John's.

7. GEORGE TATTON; died July 7, 1838, aged 85.

NEAR THE VESTRY-DOOR, AT THE WEST END OF THE NAVE.

8. GEORGE HENRY KNYVETT, youngest son of Charles Knyvett, Esq., of Sonnyng, Berks; died Nov. 28, 1840, aged 28.

"During the last three years of his life he was resident in this parish, where the efforts of his fervent charity, and of his unwearied devotion of time and labour to the cause of religion, will long survive him."

This elegant monument (ornamented with a relievo of his likeness) to the memory of this exemplary young gentleman was raised by "many attached friends."

SOUTH GALLERY.

9. RICHARD FARWELL, Magistrate; buried in St. Margaret's Church; died Feb. 25, 1747, aged 76.

A large monument, with urns and weeping cherubs.

ARMS.—*Sable;* between three cockle-shells *argent*, a chevron engrailed of the second.

10. HALL WAKE, (died July 27, 1827, aged 59,) of Millbank-street, Stone and Marble Merchant.

NORTH GALLERY.

11. JANE SHEPPARD; died Aug. 19, 1844, aged 41.

12. Viro Reverendo ROBERTO POOL FINCH, S.T.P., Ecclesiæ Divi Petri Collegii Westmonasteriensis Canonici, hujus Parochiæ Pastori fidissimo, sacrum, vita ejus eximiæ Religionis Christianæ exemplar proposuit, imitabile, quod docuit id exornavit pius, probus, benevolus: nat. 1724; denatus 1803. Necnon Luciæ uxoris optimæ; obiit anno Christi 1746, æt. 69.

ARMS.—*Or;* between three griffins passant *sable*, a chevron of the second, charged with a shield *or;* between three trefoils slipped *sable*, a chevron *gules*. MOTTO.—Doctus iter melius.

The burial-ground contains the ashes of an Indian Chief, who, having been brought to England A.D. 1734, by Mr. James Oglethorpe, died of the small-pox, and was buried in the presence of the Emperor Toma, after the custom of the Karakee Creeks, sewn up in two blankets, between two deal boards, with his clothes, some silver coins, and a few glass-beads.

In this churchyard is the following inscription upon a tomb:—

"Here are deposited the earthly remains of DONALD GRANT, D.D. The whole of his ecclesiastical emoluments, during a ministry of 44 years in the Established Church of England, amounted to £743. 8*s.* 5*d.* Not from that source then, but by the employment of those talents which GOD had bestowed, was he enabled, though unpatronised and unprotected, with no original patrimony, to preserve through life the independence of a man, and the respectability of a clergyman; to supply the decencies of a comfortable mediocrity; to spare, while living, something to the wants of Genius, Industry, and Worth; and at his death to leave a testimony that he had not 'lived for himself alone,' by a benefaction for the education of two young men in his parent University! He died the 24th day of April, 1809, in the 72nd year of his age."

The following unique extract is made from one of the older Registers. "The recantation of Margaret Starling, on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1774, the Feast of the Epiphany. I, Margaret Starling, wife of William Starling, of the parish of St. John Evangelist, Westminster, having been brought up and educated in the principles of the Church of Rome, upon serious consideration and real conviction of mind, do now in the presence of GOD and this congregation renounce the errors of that Church, and embrace the Protestant religion as by law established in this kingdom called England.—Thos. Bennett, Curate and Lecturer; Joshua Fleetwood (Lay-Clerk), Ann Roberts (Vestry-woman), Richard Sharp, Ann Sharp."

LIST OF RECTORS.

By Geo. II., s. 2, c. 15, £2,500. was granted, to be vested in the purchase of lands, tenements, and other property, for the maintenance of the Rector, who was besides empowered to raise by an annual rate £125. But of this sum he was to pay in compensation-money to the Vicar of St. Margaret's £17. 8*s*. 11*d*. a year, and to the Incumbent of the New Chapel £52. 10*s*. The Living by this Act of Parliament can never be held "in commendam."

1728. Edward Gee, D.D., Dean of Lincoln.

1730. John Villa, A.M.

Educated in Westminster School. Of Trinity College, Cambridge. Preceptor to the Princess Royal of Prussia.

1735. Edward Willis, D.D., Dean of Lincoln.

He resigned in 1742, on becoming Bishop of St. David's. He was translated to Bath and Wells in 1744.

1742. Joseph Sims, A.M.

In 1758, on the death of his father, the notorious Charles Churchill became Curate of St. John's. He was expelled from Oxford for his insolent behaviour. His immorality and heartlessness have left an indelible stain upon his name; remembered only as that of a satirist, the friend of the profligate Robert Lloyd, and the demagogue John Wilkes. He was the author

of the "Rosciad," the "Bard," and the "Prophecy of Famine." He died at Boulogne in 1765, having long discarded even the outward garb of a clergyman.

1776. John Blair, LL.D.

1782. Robert Poole Finch, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster.

1803. William Vincent, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Chaplain to the King, 1776; Rector of Islip, Oxford; Rector of All Hallows, Great and Less, 1778; Sub-Almoner, 1784; Head Master of Westminster School, 1788; Prebendary of Westminster, 1800; Dean, 1802. He was author of the "Voyage of Nearchus," the "Periplus of the Erythræan Sea," &c. &c.

1806. Howell Holland Edwards, M.A.

Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Canon of Westminster and St. Asaph.

1832. John Jennings, A.M., Prebendary of Westminster.

LIST OF CHURCHWARDENS.

1729-33. Sir R. Grosvenor, Sir T. Crosse.
1734. Sir Robert Grosvenor, John Crosse.
1735. John Crosse, William Ayres.
1736. William Ayres, Major J. Rusden.
1737. Major J. Rusden, Samuel Harvey.
1738. Samuel Harvey, Henry Dagley.
1739. Henry Dagley, Benjamin Barker.
1740. Benjamin Barker, Roger Jackson.
1741. Roger Jackson, Matthew Fisher.
1742. Matthew Fisher, John Smallwell.
1743. John Smallwell, Charles Crosse.
1744. Charles Crosse, Samuel Price.
1745. Samuel Price, Joseph Pratt.
1746. Andrew Parsons, William Gallant.
1747. William Gallant, Hammond Crosse.
1748. Hammond Crosse, William Pacey.
1749. William Pacey, Robert Howard.
1750. Robert Howard, Charles Kerwood.
1751. Charles Kerwood, Henry Conyers.
1752. Henry Conyers, John Powell.
1753. John Powell, Robert Wright, Henry Conyers.
1754. John Powell, Jeremiah Malden.
1755. Robert Benson, John Parquot.
1756. John Parquot, William Cowley.
1757. William Cowley, John Bacchus.
1758. John Bacchus, Richard Pearce.
1759. Richard Pearce, Benjamin Barker.
1760. Benjamin Barker, Edward Hill.
1761. Edward Hill, John Vaughan.
1762. John Vaughan, William Boyfield.
1763. Thomas Clark, Thomas Fisher.
1764. Thomas Fisher, John Whitehead.
1765. John Whitehead, John Waker.
1766. John Waker, Thomas Lloyd.
1767. Thomas Lloyd, Timothy Carter,
1768. Timothy Carter, John Simpson.
1769. John Simpson, William Leigh.
1770. William Leigh, William Harrison.
1771. William Harrison, John Price.
1772. John Price, John Fells.
1773. John Fells, William Stratford.
1774. William Stratford, John Bradley.
1775. John Bradley, Matthew Nesham.
1776. Matthew Nesham, William Barrett.
1777. William Barrett, John Williams.
1778. John Williams, Thomas Gayfere.
1779. Thomas Gayfere, George Byfield.
1780. George Byfield, William Eves.
1781. George Byfield, Matthew Wiggins.
1782. Matthew Wiggins, James Arrow.
1783. James Arrow, Thomas Greenaway.
1784. Morris Marsault, George Graves.
1785. George Graves, Morris Marsault.
1786. Morris Marsault, John Marguand.
1787. Charles Clarke, William Davis.

1788. Charles Clarke, John Groves.
1789. John Groves, Robert Clarke.
1790. Robert Clarke, Thomas Pearce.
1791. Thomas Pearce, James Ellis.
1792. James Ellis, John Ansell.
1793. John Ansell, John Fenwick.
1794. Thos. Dickinson, J. A. Schwenck.
1795. J. A. Schwenck, Stephen Cosser.
1796. Stephen Cosser, Joseph Moser.
1797. Joseph Moser, George Ellis.
1798. George Ellis, William A. Wallinger (died), Thomas Boys.
1799. Thomas Boys, William Turner.
1800. William Turner, Jordan James Arrow (died), Edward Medley.
1801. Edward Medley, Charles Slater.
1802. Charles Slater, John Price (died), James Sheppard.
1803. Jas. Sheppard, Benjamin Hodges.
1804. James Allen, William Ginger.
1805. Wm. Ginger, Thos. Glover Holt.
1806. Thos. G. Holt, Jonathan Hitchins.
1807. Jonathan Hitchins, Henry White.
1808. Henry White, Benj. John Johnson.
1809. Benj. John Johnson, Hall Wake.
1810. Hall Wake, Joseph Wood.
1811. Joseph Wood, Thomas Boys.
1812. Thomas Boys, James Watts.
1813. James Watts, Joseph Sanders.
1814. Joseph Sanders, Charles P. Jones.
1815. Matthew Jenkinson, John Slater.
1816. John Slater, Thomas Sheppard.
1817. Thos. Sheppard, Leonard Turney.
1818. Leonard Turney, Joseph Lyon.
1819. Joseph Lyon, David Green.
1820. David Green, Thomas Daniel.
1821. Thomas Daniel, James Veal.
1822. James Veal, Richard Maskell.
1823. Richard Maskell, James Firth.
1824. James Firth, George Henry Malme.
1825. George H. Malme, John Shepherd.
1826. C. W. Hallett, W. H. Jackson.
1827. W. H. Jackson, David Shuter.
1828. David Shuter, Thomas Baker.
1829. David Shuter, Archibald Michie.
1830. Joseph Bennett, George Pink.
1831. George Pink, James Hunt.
1832. James Hunt, William Evans.
1833. Wm. Evans, Joseph Carter Wood.
1834. J. C. Wood, Jonathan Sawyer.
1835. Jonathan Sawyer, John Johnson.
1836. John Johnson, James Lys Seager.
1837. W. Burridge, jun., J. A. Walmisley.
1838. W. Burridge, jun., James Elyard.
1839. James Elyard, Samuel John Noble.
1840. S. J. Noble, Taverner J. Miller.
1841. T. J. Miller, James Howell.
1842. James Howell, Thomas Wright.
1843. Robert Stafford, A. L. McBain.
1844. R. Stafford, Samuel Hemmings.
1845. S. Hemmings, Joseph Bennett.
1846. J. Bennett, William R. Gritten.
1847. Thomas Eversfield, Wm. Woolley.
1848. Thomas Eversfield, Wm. Woolley.

GREAT COLLEGE-STREET

was formerly called the "Dead Wall," from the wall built by Abbat Litlington round the Infirmary Garden, extending at one time, in a semi-circular form, from the place where it now stops in College-street to the Gate-house; on the other side of which stood the ancient Belfry, just within the Sanctuary wall, which continued up to the King-street end of Bow-street, with respect to which the Sanctuary Church stood more to the south-west.

To try how far Paul Hiffernan, a man of learning and ingenuity, would "go your way," a gentleman of his acquaintance, after treating him with a good supper at the Bedford Coffee-house, took his hand, and said, "Good night, Paul." "Stay," cried the other, "I am going your way." His friend went onward, out of his own way, with Paul to Limehouse,

wiling the distance by prophetical encomiums upon Paul's tragedy, "The Heroine of the Cave." He then brought him back to Carpenter's in Covent Garden, at three o'clock in the morning; when, after drinking some coffee and punch, a new departure was taken, with "Good morning, Paul; I am going to the Blue Boar, Holborn." "Well," says Hiffernan, "that is in my way." He at last took his leave, after seeing his friend pass the gate of the hotel, at five in the morning; and afterwards walked leisurely home to his lodgings in College-street, Westminster, next door to the hatter, where he died about 1780.

Gibbon's aunt, Mrs. Porter, "the affectionate guardian of his tender years," lived in College-street; a visit to whom he mentions with such keen pleasure, after his return from the Continent.

LITTLE COLLEGE-STREET in 1720 was called PIPER'S GROUND, consisting of "a few houses built, the rest lying waste." The site of BLACK-DOG-ALLEY was Abbat Benson's small garden; and the Hostelry Garden, where the visitors of the monastery were entertained, extended over the ground which lay between the Bowling Green and the river-bank.

BARTON-STREET, and COWLEY-STREET (named after the poet, an old "Westminster,") were built by Barton Booth the actor. From his house in COLLEGE-COURT, on May 13, 1703, Edward Jones, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, was borne to his long home in the Chancel of St. Margaret's Church.

ABINGDON-STREET,

at the commencement of the last century, is described as a "narrow lane, pestered with coaches, which renders it dirty and inconvenient."

WOOD-STREET

was described in 1720 as "very narrow, being old boarded hovels ready to fall." Here John Carter, Esq., F.S.A.,

resided. He was born in Piccadilly, on June 22, 1748. His father, who was a sculptor by profession, left him destitute at the early age of 15. Owing to the patronage of Richard Gough, the young man, who determined to become an architectural draughtsman and antiquary, became known to the public, by his etchings engraved in "the Sepulchral Monuments," and other works of value. He soon after made the acquaintance of Sir John Soane, Dr. Milner, John Kemble and Lord Orford; to the last of whom he dedicated his "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting,"—a work which owed its origin to the interest he took in the discovery of a statue in Westminster Hall, at the time when the old stairs leading to the Exchequer were removed. One of his chief patrons was Sir Richard Colt Hoare. For the Society of Antiquaries he made surveys of several Cathedrals and the College of St. Stephen. He watched with a provoked eye the architectural innovations of the last century, which bid fair to injure irreparably the Abbey, St. Margaret's Church, and other ancient buildings. He died on September 8, 1817.

At No. 13 in NORTH-STREET lived R. W. Elliston, a celebrated actor of his day, in comic as well as in tragic representations, and manager of Drury-lane and the Olympic Theatres. "To descant upon his merits would be superfluous," says Charles Lamb, in the "Essays of Elia." "With his blended private and professional habits alone I have to do; that harmonious fusion of the manners of the players into those of every-day life, which brought the stage-boards into streets and dining-parlours, and kept up the play when the play was ended. . . . . Wherever Elliston walked, sat, or stood still, there was the theatre. . . . . Now this was hearty, and showed a love for his art." One of the inferior performers at the Olympic was once brought before him, because she had surrendered her part owing to some disapprobation expressed by the audience. "How dare you," said he, "do this without giving me notice?" "I was hissed, Sir," remonstrated the underling. "What! would you pass sentence upon your betters?" "At least, Sir," cried the culprit petulantly, "I will not remain to be hissed." He "gathered up his features

into one significant mass of wonder, pity, and expostulatory indignation," as he answered, "Why, Madam, they have hissed *me!*"

VINE-STREET.

Very probably, as at East Smithfield, in Hatton Garden, and in St. Giles's, there may have been in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a vineyard which was the property of the Abbey; so that, when grapes were no longer ripened by the degenerate summers out of doors, the "shadow of the name" may have been preserved; and in 1565 in the Overseers' Book is rated "the Vyne Garden" and "Myll," next to Bowling-alley. "There was a garden," says Stow, "they called the Vine Garden, because perhaps vines anciently were there nourished, and wine made." It was in King Edward VI.'s time enclosed with houses and buildings. With a parcel of ground called the Mill-bank, valued at 58*s.*, it was "given by that King, in the third year of his reign, to Joanna Smith in consideration of service." A plot of ground in St. James's Park in the last century was called the King's Vineyard.

BOWLING-STREET.

The Abbey, with its gates, almonry, bell-towers, granary, dormitory, sanctuary, and the monastic buildings enclosing it on every side, must have appeared glorious in the prime of its magnificence indeed, when compared with its present denuded aspect,—St. Margaret's Church and the Cloisters being the last and only relics of its many former beautiful and imposing accessories. Still some streets in the vicinity preserve the memory of the old places, upon the sites of which they have been built. Among others we find BOWLING-ALLEY, which was erected upon the Green, where the members of the Convent amused themselves at the game of bowls.

Overlooking this alley, and at the junction of Great St. Peter and Tufton Streets, is a house once the residence of the notorious Colonel Blood. Upon the front was a shield, with a

coat-of-arms, now obliterated, built into the brick-work over the first story. Having been cast into prison by the Court of King's Bench for a wicked libel, which he tried to fasten upon his former patron, the Duke of Buckingham, this irreclaimable miscreant found bail; and died here of vexation, on August 24, 1680.

SMITH-SQUARE,

and GREAT and LITTLE SMITH STREETS, derived their names from Mr. Smith, the Clerk of the Works at the time of their erection. In 1705 there was a turnpike in Smith-street.

In Great Smith-street is the CITY OF WESTMINSTER LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION; the first stone of which was laid by the Rev. H. H. Milman, upon July 31, 1840. This Institution was established in April 1837; and for three years occupied temporary buildings, which were lent by Benjamin Smith, Esq., M.P. The present convenient building contains a spacious lecture-room, capable of holding 700 persons, reading-rooms, class-rooms for drawing and music, a museum, and a library containing many thousand volumes. Weekly lectures upon History, Science, the Arts, and General Literature, and books for perusal conveying useful knowledge, are provided for the rational and innocent recreation of the mechanic, the tradesman, and the working young men of two populous parishes, when their daily toil is past.

It is a matter worthy of consideration, whether it would not be advantageous to institute a parochial library of directly religious tendency for loan among families in their private homes, to promote their advance in the highest knowledge, and attach the poorer classes among themselves, without searching for a perilous entertainment beyond their own doors.

We rejoice to find that another valuable institution is about to be set on foot,—the establishment of BATHS and WASH-HOUSES for the POOR. This will conduce materially to their health and personal comfort, and we hope will be but an instalment of improvements yet to come, in the form of an

improved drainage, and ventilation to be promoted in their dwellings.

TUFTON-STREET.

The fourth son of Sir John Tufton of Hothfield was Sir Richard Tufton of Tothill-street, and the builder of the street of his own name. He died October 4, 1631, and was buried in the Ambulatory in King Edward the Confessor's Chapel.

MARSHAM-STREET

derived its name from the Marsham Family; one of whom was the well-known John Marsham, the antiquary, who went from Westminster School to Oxford in 1619, and was the son of a London Alderman.

GREAT ST. PETER-STREET

bears the name of the Patron-Saint of the Abbey. Upon the front of a house in it, and opposite LEG-COURT, is the following inscription, rudely cut. "This is Sant Peter Street. 1624. R. [a heart] W."

ST. ANNE'S-LANE

was so named from the Chapel dedicated to the Mother of Our Lady. Henry Purcell, who was born in Westminster, resided here. Purcell and Dr. Blow attended St. Margaret's Church, and played the Anthem, when the Choir of the Abbey came to sing in the Afternoon Service, upon the great Festivals of the Nativity, Easter, and Whit-Sunday.

An amusing story is told in reference to this lane in the "Spectator," No. 125. "Sir Roger was a schoolboy, at the time when the feuds ran high between the Roundheads and Cavaliers. This worthy Knight, being then a stripling, had occasion to inquire which was the way to St. Anne's-lane;

upon which the person to whom he spoke, instead of answering his question, called him 'a young Popish cur,' and asked him 'who had made Anne a Saint?' The boy, in some confusion, inquired of the next he met which was the way to Anne's-lane; but was called 'a prick-eared cur,' and, instead of being shown the way, was told she had been 'a Saint before he was born, and would be one after he was hanged.' 'Upon this,' says Sir Roger, 'I did not think fit to repeat the former question, but, going into every lane in the neighbourhood, asked what they called the name of the lane.'"

Dr. Heather lived in a house near this lane. John Rushworth, M. A., of Queen's College in Oxford, well known for his valuable collections relating to Parliamentary History, lived for some time in great obscurity in Westminster.

THE GREY-COAT HOSPITAL.

In 1698 a Charity School was erected for the education of poor children, under the name of the Grey-Coat School, from the colour of the children's clothes. In 1701, encouraged by numerous benefactions, the Trustees greatly augmented the number of children; so that five years after, on April 19, Queen Anne issued letters patent constituting the Trustees "a body politick and corporate" of her royal foundation. In the same year, the present school-house was first occupied. In 1739 a mathematical school was erected on the foundation.

This hospital presents a considerable line of frontage towards Grey-coat-place, from which it is separated by a large court-yard. It is composed of a central building, ornamented with a clock, turret, and bell, above the Royal Arms of Queen Anne, with the motto "Semper eadem," flanked by a figure on either side dressed in the former costume of the children. The south side, which looks out upon an open garden and spacious detached play-grounds (the whole surrounded by an extensive wall), contains the school-rooms. Above is a wainscoted dining-hall, used for the private prayers of the Hospital. The dormitories occupy the whole attic story. The board-room, highly panelled, a very handsome apartment, contains full-length

portraits of the royal foundress Queen Anne, in the manner of Sir Peter Lely; Bishop Compton of London, Bishop Smaldridge of Bristol, Thomas Frederick, Esq., Richard Uphill, Esq., Sir Thomas Crosse, Bart., and Charles Twitty, Esq., of the Exchequer,—formerly Governors.

Upon this noble foundation are maintained sixty-seven boys, who now wear a grey dress, similar in form to that of the St. Margaret's Hospital; and thirty-three girls, whose dress is also of a dark grey colour, open in front, and corded. The Master's private apartments, in the east wing, extend over the lavatory and infirmary. The Matron's rooms are in the west wing.

The President is the Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; Treasurer, Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., who with forty-nine other Governors regulate the affairs of the Hospital according to the Charter; Master, Mr. Edmund Irwin Grove; Assistant-Master, Mr. George Hirst; Organist, Mr. T. H. Hawker, Organist of All Saints', St. John's Wood; Matron, Mrs. Prior; Teacher, Miss Rennie.

Upon the spot now occupied by ARTILLERY-PLACE the men of Westminster used to practise at "the butts," which were provided by the parish in obedience to an ordinance of Queen Elizabeth. In the beginning of the last century it is described as a large enclosure, "made use of by those who delight in military exercises."

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL,

under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the City, derived its name from the first prison of that name, which was situated near St. Bride's Well in Fleet-street. It was first built in 1622, and was called then the House of Correction, and was converted into a gaol for criminals in the reign of Queen Anne. About the year 1778 it was enlarged, and only deserted about fourteen years since for the New Prison, which cost £200,000, and was first occupied in June 1834. It contains a gaol for male prisoners who have not been tried; a house of correction

for male convicts, who are subjected to the silent system; and a prison for women: each on the radiating plan. There are eight wards, two schools for those under seventeen years of age who have been committed, and eight airing-yards; 42 day-rooms, and 348 sleeping-apartments; besides 120 dark cells on the basement-floor. In the centre is an octangular court-yard, 250 feet across each way. R. Abrahams, Esq., was the architect. Colonel Despard was imprisoned in the former Bridewell in 1803.

TOTHILL FIELDS,

before the Statute of Restraints, was considered to be within the limits of the Sanctuary of the Abbey. On account of its dry soil and size, wagers of battle were often decided here, and combats specially granted by princes, as well as those proceeding by ordinary award in law. In the reign of King Edward I. the River Thames overflowed all the fields.

Punishments of necromancers, by destroying their instruments, also occurred here; as in 45 Edw. III. a man was taken "practising with a dead man's head, and brought to the bar at the King's Bench, where, after abjuration of his art, his trinkets were taken from him, carried to Tothill, and burned before his face." So in the time of Richard I., Raulf Wigtofte, Chaplain to Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, "had provided a girdle and ring cunningly intoxicated, wherewith he meant to have destroyed Simon (the Dean of York) and others; but his messenger was intercepted, and his girdle and ring burned at this place before the people."

In 1441 "was taken Margarie Gourdemaine, a witch of Eye, beside Westminster, whose sorcerie and witchcraft Dame Eleanor Cobham had long time used, and by hir medicines and drinkes enforced the Duke of Gloucester to love hir, and after to wed hir; wherefore, and for cause of relapse, the same witch was brent in Smithfield on the 27 of October." In the same year "a combat was fought at Totehill betweene two theeves; the pelour (appealer) hadde the feld, and victory of the defendour withinne thre strokes."

"In 1248," says Matthew of Westminster, "my Lord the King did hasten to the Feast of St. Edward, that is the translation of the same Saint, fifteen days after the Feast of St. Michael . . . . . He did command that proclamation should be made by voice of herald through all the City of London, and in other parts, that he gave command to celebrate a new fair, to last for fifteen days, at the Monastery. All other fairs, and all merchandise, wont to be held and exercised at London, in door or out of door, under pain of loss and confiscation, he straitly forbade, so that the Fair of Westminster might be more fully furnished with company and wares . . . . . But when they all set forth their mercandise to sale, and had no houses, but only booths, they were grievously annoyed with divers mishaps; for many storms of winds broke in upon them, as is wont at that season; and the merchantmen, shivering with cold, were wetted through, hungry and athirst." It seems that this mart was a mere device of the King to exact money from the citizens of London; for they were compelled "to redeem it with two thousand pounds." St. Edward's Fair was at first held in St. Margaret's Churchyard, until 34 Hen. III., when it was removed to Tothill Fields; and in 1302 the Abbat was permitted to levy toll upon all traders who sold their wares at the time, even within the precinct of the Palace.

In 1557, Machyn tells us, "the xxix day of June was Sent Peter's day was a small fare keft in Sant Margatt Church-yerde, as wolle and odur smalle thynges, as tornars and odur; and the same day was a godly processyon, the wyche my lord Abbott whent with ys myter and ys crosse, and a grett number of copes of cloth of gold, and the wergers, and mony worshepfull gentyllmen and women at Westmynster went a processyon."

In 1628 were preserved in the Muniment Room of St. Margaret's,—King Henry III. "his Pattent to the Abbett of Westminster, giving him leave to keepe a markett in Tuthill every Munday, and a faire every yere for 3 dayes" (at the time of the Festival of St. Mary Magdalen),—King Edward III. "his Pattent to the Abbott of Westminster, giving him leave

to keepe j faire every year 31 days long." King James I. however, with all his love of maintaining ancient sports, wisely forbade such unsuitable assemblies in cemeteries.

On the Feast of the Decollation of St. John 1256, John Mansell, King's Counsellor and Chaplain, Monk of the Abbey, Chancellor of St. Paul's, and Prior of Beverley, entertained the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland, the Prince Edward, the Bishop of London, nobles and knights, and chief citizens,—guests so many in number that no common roof could cover them, so that the host was obliged to erect tents and pavilions to receive them: "700 messes were served up in this marvellous cheere."

After the coronation of Queen Eleanor, consort of King Henry III., "royal solemnities and goodly jousts were held here."

> "Girt with many a baron bold,
> Sublime their starry fronts they rear;
> And gorgeous dames, and statesmen old
> In bearded majesty appear."
>
> GRAY.

A strange sight must the wild marshy field have been, with the coarse turf spread with bright yellow sand; the stout barriers; the galleries, hung with silken canopies; awnings, intermingled with green boughs and fragrant garlands, stooping down to shade the groups of fair maidens clustered beneath; the steel-clad challengers, seated firm as rocks upon their neighing steeds, awaiting the herald's blast, and the shock of the opponent in the glittering list; the wavy plumes, the broidered mantle, the token-scarf, the parti-coloured tabard, brilliant as a flowery garden.

In the time of Culpepper these fields were famous for parsley. The under-soil consists of a clear bright loam, lying beneath a rich mould, which extends about a foot in depth, with short fine herbage, which was for centuries grazed on by numerous cattle.

In obedience to an ordinance of the Parliament, March 7, 1642, a battery with an earthern rampart or breastwork was erected here, being in the line of the fortifications erected

round London and Westminster. In 1647 the Parliament demanded a loan of £50,000. to pay the army; and when the citizens refused to obey the edict, the fortifications were destroyed. On the ruins of this fort, which was near the Neat-houses, was erected afterwards a Lazaretto of boards, called the "Five Horses" or "Seven Chimneys," (lately abutting on the Vauxhall-bridge-road,) for the reception of the unhappy persons who were attacked by the plague.

Terrible indeed—though the skies were bright, as if in mockery—must have been the state of Westminster at this time. Not here alone in this solitary lazar-house was the abode of death and misery; the rude pallet, with its ghastly burden; the tainted atmosphere; the despairing sob and frenzied shriek of the sick; but the Destroying Angel held his course along the forlorn streets and the deserted lanes. While large fires in vain burned in the midst to purify the damp air,—the heavy smoke-wreaths, unable to rise, forming a sable pall,—the noisome contagion was spreading fast. At the closely-guarded door, marked with the foot-long cross of blue, and the penitential verse of despair above it—"LORD, have mercy on us!" stood the gloomy watchman; while ever and anon the intolerable profound hush as of a charnel was broken by the toll of the funeral bell, and vigilant searchers with red wands passed to and fro,—and through the long night the deep-laden death-cart heavily rolled by toward the plague-pit, surfeited with hideous corruption, with the doleful cry of the burier, "Bring out your dead!"

In 1665, during the summer, Pepys says, "I was much troubled to hear, at Westminster, how the officers do bury the dead in the open Tuttle Fields, pretending want of room elsewhere: whereas the New Chapel-yard was walled in at the public charge in the last plague-time merely for want of room; and now none, but such as are able to pay dear for it, can be buried there."

In October 1670 a complaint was made to the Dean that certain persons sold the sand by many loads in the day, and destroyed the herbage; so that place had become an annoyance to passengers, having been "formerly of great use, pleasure,

and recreation" to the King's Scholars and neighbours. In 1672 the parish made a new maze herein; and Aubrey speaks of it "as much frequented in the summer in fair afternoons."

William Collins, "the inseparable companion of Gainsborough," a famous modeller in clay and wax, and carver in wood, died in Tothill Fields, on May 31, 1793.

In 1793 there was a famous bear-garden in these fields. A portion of them, including about ten acres, was during the present century inclosed by railings, and named VINCENT-SQUARE, after the learned Dean who then presided over the Abbey Church.

In this square, on October 12, A.D. 1837, a Church, dedicated to **St. Mary the Virgin**, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. The Dean and Chapter gave the ground; the Church Commissioners, £3,000; the Society for building Churches, £500; and Lord Bexley contributed £100, and the Church-plate used at the Administration of the Holy Communion. The first Incumbent is the Rev. Abraham Borradaile, M.A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford. The architect was Mr. Edward Blore.

On St. Margaret's Day, July 20, 1847, Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, on a site in ROCHESTER-ROW, opposite Emery Hill's Almshouses, laid the foundation-stone of a Church, to be dedicated to GOD in honour of **St. Stephen** (the first martyr), and be built and endowed by her free gift, in the presence of the Bishops of London, Oxford, Tasmania, and Adelaide; the last See having been also endowed by her bounty. The architect is Mr. Benjamin Ferrey; the builders, Messrs. Rigby; and the style adopted that of the fourteenth century. The Nave, with its aisles, will be 82 feet long, and the Chancel 47 feet; the tower and spire, which will be 200 feet in height, being placed with a bold projection on the east side of the northern aisle. The materials employed are Anstone and Snenton rag-stone for the walls, and Caen and Whitby for the quoins and dressings. The Schools, for 400 children, will harmonize admirably with the future structure. The whole building, when completed, will be most richly decorated and

picturesque, attesting that knowledge of his art and taste which the able architect has so often displayed. The first Incumbent of the district is the Rev. William Tennant, A.M., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is a cheering thought, that (though, alas! much remains to be done) Westminster has not been slack in fulfilling her part in that paramount duty which devolves upon a Christian country—the education of her poor, essential ever for her progress in civilization, her liberty and safety, and the antidote of evil teaching. A century and a half since the parish of St. Margaret—then consisting of 3,039 houses—not, as now, thinned in a great degree of its former wealth and influence—contained but one Church, and its Chapel of Ease in the Broadway. Now, the last has been replaced by a fair fabric: there has been built the Church of St. John Evangelist's Parish,—formed and subdivided by the bounty of individuals and inhabitants into the districts of St. Mary and St. Stephen, each with its Church and that indispensable adjunct—a School. In Dacre-street a large Free School has been established. Already All Saints' at Knightsbridge is fast approaching completion; and we trust that the time is not distant when, from the temporary Church of St. Mark's, its congregation will be enabled to remove to a permanent building,—and the district of St. Matthew, in St. Peter-street, furnish in its Church and School another evidence that the good work has not been stayed. For

> "As star that shines dependant upon star
> Is to the sky, while we look up in love;
> As to the deep fair ships, which though they move
> Seem fixed to eyes that watch them from afar;
> As to the sandy desert fountains are,
> With palm-groves shaded at wide intervals;
> Such to this British Isle her Christian fanes,
> Each linked to each for kindred services."
>
> WORDSWORTH.

Number of Children educated in the United Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, 1849.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
All Saints', Knightsbridge	80	32
Black-Coat—Palmer's (9 Private)	20	—
Blue-Coat School	100	34
Christ Church	130	81
Dacre-street	100	101
Emery Hill's (24 Private)	20	—
Free School, Horseferry-road	194	160
Grey-Coat Hospital	67	33
National Society, Central School	390	218
Old Pye-street	147	—
St. Margaret's Hospital	29	—
St. Mark's	64	25
St. Stephen's, Rochester-row	186	102
Tufton-street	—	56
Vincent Square—St. Mary's	306	124
Workhouse	61	48
	1894	1014

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Christ Church	100
Knightsbridge	36
St. Mary's	90
Tufton-street	240
	466

HORSEFERRY-ROAD.

The present site of the Gas-works was, not many years ago, the residence of a market-gardener, with poplars and a tea-garden, still perpetuated in the name of the adjacent public-house, "The White Horse and Bower."

These Gas-works (one of the three earliest stations established by the first Gas Company in the Metropolis, which

received its Charter of Incorporation in 1812,) owe their origin to the enterprise of Mr. F. A. Winsor, who, upon the evening of the King's birthday, A.D. 1807, made a brilliant display of gas along the wall between the Mall and St. James's Park. The general lighting of the Capital with gas began on Christmas-day 1814.

MARKET-STREET

derived its name from the right of holding "one market at Touthull every Monday; and one fair to be held annually in the same place, on the Eve, Day, and day following St. Mary Magdalene" (July 2), which was granted to the Abbat and Convent by King Henry III. in a charter. King Edward I. allowed only one fair, to consist of thirty-one days, and commence on October 13. It is said that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, by a bribe of £8,000, induced the Abbat to yield up his privilege.

The following amusing notice of a fair in Westminster, A.D. 1560, is given in Machyn's "Diary," page 241. "The xxv day of June, Saint James fayer by Westminster was so great that a man could not have a pygg for money; and the beare wiffes hadd nother meate nor drinck before iiij of cloke in the same day. And the chese went very well away for 1*d. q.* the pounde. Besides the great and mighti armie of beggares and bandes that were there."

THE HORSE-FERRY.

The wooden house was built for a small guard which was posted here at the time of the Usurpation. The ancient Horse-ferry between Westminster and Lambeth was suppressed when Westminster Bridge was built; but, as it was the property of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and leased out at a yearly rent of £20, the Primate at the time received £3,000, which was funded in his name.

At Christmas 1282, after a severe frost and snow, men "passed over the Thamis betweene Westminster and Lambeth

dryshod;" just as in 1269, "from St. Andrewe's Tyde to Candlemas, men and beasts passed afoote from Lambeth to Westminster." (It has been calculated, after careful observations, that the Thames rises about eighteen inches higher every century.) On August 10, 1600, the Ambassadors of Morocco and Barbary crossed the water at this point, on the way to Nonsuch Palace.

The great frost commenced December 1683; and by January 6, 1684, the river presented the appearance of a town of booths, with carriages plying on it. There was a foot-passage quite across the river from Lambeth-stairs to the Horse-ferry. Evelyn, in his Diary, says that on February 5 he crossed in his carriage from Lambeth to Millbank.

M. de Lauzun mentions the Ferry in his account of the escape of the Queen of James II., December 9, 1688; Sir Edward Hales being in attendance with a hackney-coach. "We drove from Whitehall to Westminster, and arrived safely at the place called the Horse-ferry, where I had engaged a boat to wait for me. To prevent suspicion, I had accustomed the boatmen to row me across the river of a night, under pretence of a shooting expedition, taking cold provisions and a rifle with me to give it a better colour."

The same author tells us that "the King, attended by Sir Edward Hales, who was waiting for him, descended the back stairs, and crossing Privy Gardens, as the Queen had done two nights before, proceeded to the Horse-ferry, and crossed the Thames in a little boat with a single pair of oars to Vauxhall." He threw the Great Seal into the river by the way; but it was afterwards recovered, in a net cast at random, by some poor fishermen.

Very early one morning, while the watermen were dreaming of fares when they should have been by the river-side, the Duke of Marlborough with his hounds desired to cross. By good fortune one Wharton chanced to be at hand; and the Duke rewarded him by obtaining a grant of the "Ferry-house" for him: the present owner is a descendant of Wharton.

The Legend of St. Peter and Edric the Fisherman of Thorney; first told by the good Father Alfred, Abbat of Rievaux.

It was in the year of our Redemption DCX., a dark dreary night; and the ebbing Thames rolled downward rapidly, black and gloomy, save where the lights from the old Palace momentarily flashed upon the tossing waters beneath. But above the wail of the howling wintry storm and the rushing stream, Edric the fisherman of Thorney heard the voice of some benighted traveller calling aloud for skiff to ferry him across safe from the wild waste of Lambeth marsh. "Some pilgrim, methinks," quoth he, "that hath tarried long by the way, would fain lodge with the holy monks; for the morrow, they say, shall the new Minster be hallowed that the good King Sebert hath lately built." So Edric launched his boat; and stoutly he rowed that night. Good angels be sure were there; or never would he have landed the cowled stranger, wrapped about in some foreign garb, upon Thorney Isle. Guerdon or gift he would none for his deed of charity. "Watch, Edric, this night," said the traveller; and still through the fitful gusts the fisher could discern a strange glorious light kindling up each glowing window, and hear pulses of most sweet chant sang as by an angel choir. And then one solemn voice alone, as that we hear in holy dreams, spoke last in the high festival within the sacred walls. Anon, as he marvelled, half doubting if he were not slumbering still, as it was nigh the dawn of day, the stranger once more stood beside him, bidding him launch forth again. "The Fisherman of Galilee," said he to Edric, "hath blessed thy nets; and go to Mellitus of London, and tell him what thou hast seen." A bright cloud passed before him, and Edric was alone.

The noon that day, in solemn pomp, with priest and monk, and citizen and mighty captain, King Sebert and the Bishop entered the western gates. But ONE had been before; and the sweet fume of recent incense, the fresh print of chrism, and serge and taper, and the Altar duly sealed by mystic

cross, witnessed that the new Church needed now no consecrating prayer.

Henceforth tradition told that the Fisherman of Thorney was a proverb of good luck among his fellows; and ever till the year of grace M.CCC.LXXXIJ., whenever the monks of St. Peter's Abbey kept annual memory of that unknown visitant, a humble fisherman sat—high with the chiefest there—by the Prior's side, and offered the tithe of his net's produce at the monastery gate.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

This useful Bridge was at first called Regent Bridge, because the first stone on the Middlesex side was laid by Lord Dundas as proxy for the Prince Regent. The works were commenced on May 9, A.D. 1811. The first stone of the abutment on the Surrey side was laid, in September 1813, by Prince Charles, the eldest son of the Duke of Brunswick, who so soon after fell on the field of Waterloo.

The bridge was finished in August 1816. It was originally, in 1808, projected by Mr. Ralph Dodd. However, in consequence of some disagreement, Mr. Jeremy Bentham and Mr. Rennie were afterwards employed; but Mr. James Walker gave the design for the present fabric, which cost about £300,000. The iron superstructure, consisting of nine equal arches, each 78 feet in span, and about 12 feet in rise, (the iron-work being cast at Butterly in Derbyshire,) is supported on eight rusticated stone piers, built on a foundation of wooden framing cased with stone. The road-way is 36 feet in breadth; the length is 809 feet.

THE PENITENTIARY.

In 1799 a plan was formed of penitentiary confinement calculated to reform offenders; and an Act of Parliament was drawn up under the direction of Sir William Blackstone, according to the suggestions of Mr. Howard, the philanthropist. Fifteen years after, another Act was passed for carrying out the design; and a contract was entered into with Mr. Jeremy

Bentham, who had in his *Panopticon* exposed the evils of gaol association. Owing to difficulties, it was repurchased for £23,578, and the plan abandoned until 1812, when the House of Commons determined upon the erection of a Penitentiary for offenders in London and Middlesex; but by Geo. IV., c. 63, it was made applicable to prisoners from all parts of England. Millbank was fixed upon as the site of the new Penitentiary, which was almost immediately commenced under the direction of Mr. Harvey.

This Penitentiary (which Mr. Bentham wished to contain 1,000 convicts, and be erected on Battersea Rise,) is by Act of Parliament declared to be extra-parochial, and is erected on deep peat, the foundations being laid upon concrete. It is built of sandstone from the Duke of Devonshire's quarries at Holt Stanwell Bridge, Derbyshire. The site cost £12,000. In 1799 £36,000. were voted; in 1812, £30,000; in 1813, £28,835. exclusive of £2,823. for making designs for Penitentiary-houses, It was first occupied by prisoners in 1816. But the building was not completed until 1821; at the end of the year those who were confined in it, owing to a sickness, were removed to the hulks. However, the prison was re-opened in August 1824. The cost of the building was half a million of money, that is about £500. for each cell. It is called, by Act of Parliament 1843, the Millbank Prison: it encloses an area of sixteen acres. The form is a pentagon, each angle containing 12 cell-passages, each 152 feet long, making altogether two miles of cell-passage. There are 2 infirmaries, 2 chapels, 28 circular and 12 square staircases, and about 1,100 separate cells.

MILLBANK-STREET,

in 1745 called the High-street at Millbank, was so named from a water-mill belonging to the Abbey at the end of the present College-street, and turned by the stream which flowed by the Infirmary garden-wall eastward into the Thames. One of the Benedictine rules provided that there should always be a mill attached to the Abbey; and the one here mentioned was that built by Nicholas Littlington.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the shore opposite Lambeth was a mere marshy swamp. In 1708 there was a Company of five Proprietors, who held, by charter or patent of King Charles II., A.D. 1673, a water-house here, from which they were to supply the neighbouring houses with water raised from the Thames. In 1726 the right was sold for fifteen years to the Company of Chelsea Water-works, for £400. a year. Mr. Thomas Hawes had a grant, 15 Charles II., of all the springs in Hyde Park for ninety-nine years, with liberty to convey the water to Westminster.

The last dwelling-house in Millbank was a large mansion, described by Stow as having "a large courtyard before it, and fine gardens behind; but its situation was bleak in winter, and not over healthful, being so near the meadows on the south and west sides." In his boyish days, Pennant often dined at the table of its owner, Sir Robert Grosvenor, who inherited it; the house having been purchased by one of his family from the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough. The rest of his large property about London became his in right of his mother, Mary, the daughter and heiress of Alexander Davies, Esq., of Ebury, county of Middlesex, who lies buried in St. Margaret's Churchyard.

This mansion in 1708 appears in Hollar's Map of London as Peterborough House, having been probably built by the first Earl, in the reign of Charles I. His descendants continued to live in it until the time of Charles, Earl of Peterborough, in 1735. It was then rebuilt by the Grosvenor Family, and inhabited by them till 1809; when it was pulled down, for the purpose of making room for some improvements.

Cole the antiquary, at the end of his Indices, makes a curious extract from the "Morning Post" of June 9, 1779, wherein mention is made of the fifteen greatest estates in England. That of the Duke of Rutland is valued at £28,000, Lord Grosvenor's rental at £27,000, and the Duke of Montague's at £30,000. a year. Of the latter Peer (who, as well as the Duke of Rutland, lived in these Parishes,) a beautiful story is told. Having invited to his table a poor disbanded officer, whose distress—depicted in his face—he had often observed

when passing him in St. James's Park; and then after dinner confronted him with his wife and children, whom he supported in Yorkshire while seeking for employment in London,—the Duke having brought them for the purpose from the far-north; the kind-hearted nobleman desired his solicitor to attend, and settled a comfortable annuity upon the astonished family, struck speechless for very gratitude and joy.

The government-contractor Mr. Vidler lived in a house which had been built in the middle of Millbank by Sir John Crosse, Bart., the brother of the brewer; and to it the mail-coaches, before the unromantic days of railroads, used to be driven in annual procession, upon the King's birthday, from Lombard-street. At noon the horses belonging to the different mails being decked out with new harness,—the guards and coachmen decorated with beautiful nosegays,—the postboys in scarlet jackets on horseback in advance,—the cavalcade set out; and at 5 P.M. returned to the General Post Office.

The site of the "Neat-houses" is described in a grant in the Clause Rolls, 28 Hen. VIII., as the "manor of Neyte, with the precinct of water called the Mote of the said manor." Stow mentions them as "a parcel of houses most seated on the banks of the Thames, and inhabited by gardeners." John, fifth son of Richard Duke of York, was born at the Manor-House of Neyte, Nov. 7, 1448. King Edward VI., on June 28, 1 Edw. VI., granted the "House of Neate" to Sir Anthony Brown.

In 1752, according to the "General Advertiser," on August 27, died Mrs. Tolderoy, (an ancient widow-lady, who had buried six husbands in twenty-two years,) near Millbank, Westminster. Lord Belgrave had a brick-house here in 1800, on the river-bank, with a pretty garden attached to it.

At Parliament (formerly called Queen's) Stairs, between Millbank and Abingdon Streets, the Bishops used to land, having come from their palaces in the Strand and Southwark in their state-barges, rowed by boatmen in purple and white liveries. Archbishop Wake was the last Primate who came from Lambeth along "the silent highway" of the Thames.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

"Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty.
This City now doth like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning: silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering."

WORDSWORTH.

A century ago, and the only bridge in London was a structure of weak irregular arches supporting mean crazy buildings, and a gate, which had been often studded—after the savage fashion of the time—with the heads of criminals. Westminster Bridge, when the name occurs in ancient documents, denoted only a common landing-place, projecting some little way into the river, as there had been a ferry here from very early times,—perhaps since the occupation of Britain by the Romans.

How strangely is the old Homeric legend reversed, which told that the works of men of ancient times were mightier than those of a degenerate present, when we read that in 1052 Earl Godwin sailed through London Bridge for the purpose of attacking the Royal Fleet, consisting of 50 ships, which lay at Westminster!

On February 16, 1731, a question was carried in the House of Commons for building a bridge over the Thames, from Palace-yard to the Surrey side. During the debate that river overflowed its banks, by reason of a strong spring tide. The water was higher than ever known before, and rose above two feet in Westminster Hall, where the Courts were sitting; the Judges, Counsel, &c., were obliged to be carried out.

Ineffectual attempts to obtain another bridge over the Thames, besides that of London, had been made in the several reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Charles II., and

George I. However several public-spirited gentlemen, with the countenance of the Archbishop of Canterbury and noblemen, in the summer of 1734 held meetings to set on foot a new application for obtaining a bridge at Westminster. They raised among themselves the necessary funds to meet the expenses of the plans and surveys; obtained the promise of assistance from their representatives in Parliament; and presented a petition to the House of Commons in the February following, "to have a bridge erected at the Horse-ferry, or at such other place as the House should think fit." The House divided upon the subject; when there appeared 104 for, and 12 against the bill. The Lords passed it on March 31, 1736, with amendments, which were agreed to by the Commons; and the bill received the royal assent. The majority was 117 to 12.

The City of London, the Borough of Southwark, the Watermen's Company, and the West Country bargemen petitioned against a bridge, on the ground that it would injure the navigation of the river, and decrease the means of employment for the watermen.

On July 14, 1736, a large paper parcel was found under the chair of the Counsellors in the Court of Chancery, which being thrown out upon the steps exploded, scattering about printed papers stating that five Acts, impudently stigmatized as libels, would be burned in Westminster Hall upon that day, and in other places. One was the Westminster Bridge Act.

By this bill the bridge was to be erected from New Palace-yard to the opposite shore; and there was granted £625,000. towards its cost, to be raised by a lottery. That proving unsuccessful (for only £43,000. were raised), a second Act of Parliament was obtained in 1737; in which power was taken to establish a new lottery to raise £700,000, and to build the bridge at the Horse-ferry, or at any other place in the parish of St. Margaret or of St. John, Westminster. In 1737–8, £148,750. were raised by lotteries; and by grants between 1741–9, £132,000. were added to the fund.

By these bills nearly 200 Commissioners (Peers and Mem-

bers of Parliament) were appointed to conduct the business. But of this large number, seldom more than 26 attended the board; and great contentions arising as to the site, and whether the bridge was to be wood or stone, a third Act of Parliament was obtained; when the former was fixed at or near the Wool-staple (the present site), and the choice of the design and materials left to the Commissioners, who resolved to have a wooden superstructure supported by stone piers. M. Labelye was appointed engineer.

The river at Westminster Bridge is 1,223 feet wide, being 300 feet broader than either at London Bridge or the Horse-ferry. But that site was chosen for its great convenience. No such work had been effected since the building of Old London Bridge some centuries back. On Friday, June 9, 1738, a pile was driven in the middle of the Thames, as a mark where one of the stone piers which were to support the great centre arch was to be built. On Monday, January 29, 1739, the first stone was laid by Henry Earl of Pembroke, who so greatly improved Wilton, and preferred Labelye to Hawksmoor and Batty Langley as the architect.

In 1739 it was decided, by a majority of 20 to 12, that the entire bridge should be of stone; and the plan, with some trifling alterations, as now executed was approved. On Friday, April 23, the first pier (formed of solid blocks of Portland stone) was finished; and the architect proposed to build three more by Christmas. Twelve gentlemen of the City and Liberties were to value the houses in New Palace-yard and King-street which were to be pulled down to make the approaches. Some nobleman asking whether the piers were to be of wood or stone, a certain Earl replied, "Of stone, for that we had wooden Peers enough already." A severe frost in this year grievously injured the works; 140 piles being torn away, and half of them were snapt in two.

In February 1740, Labelye received the sanction of the Commissioners to build a stone bridge of 15 arches; increasing from 52 feet, exclusive of the small abutments, to 76 feet in the centre arch: the piers to be from 12 to 17 feet in breadth: the length of the bridge to be 1,220 feet; the breadth 40 feet.

Croydon Palace, where in 1573 Archbishop Parker entertained Queen Elizabeth and her Court for seven days, and for some years the residence of the Primates, was sold by Act of Parliament to Sir Abraham Pitches for £2,500; and the proceeds were applied to the building of the bridge. On May 13, 1742, the House of Commons voted £20,000. for the bridge; and on July 13 a perpetuity was passed to Sir Joseph Ayloff, Bart., Thomas Lediard, Esq., and their heirs and successors for ever, to hold in common free socage the Crown Lands from Westminster Bridge to Charing Cross, in trust to the Commissioners appointed to build the bridge.

A great disaster now occurred. One of the piers began to sink. The space for the caisson had not been dredged sufficiently large in the blue clay, so that it rested on the slope of the excavation; until the weight of the masonry, breaking away the sides of the pier, settled on the loose sand and gravel which broke in. Mr. King, the first carpenter, had protested against further building, having bored up the sand, unless the foundation of the pier was first piled up. On September 4, 1747, the Commissioners began to repair the "West 15 foot" pier, the sixth from the Westminster side, which had settled 16 inches, and ordered the workmen to clear the two adjoining arches (that were cracked) of all the stone-work down to the sinking pier; and piles were to be driven in order to prevent boats from passing, and wooden centres to be erected for rebuilding the arches.

This misfortune provoked many satirical papers. "I must confess," says one writer, "that since I have been at Westminster, I have grown very much out of love with the word 'sinking.' It was at Westminster that the Church of St. John sunk very visibly, to the surprise and terror of all the pious people in the parish; and it was in Westminster that, about thirty years ago, his late Honour invented the Sinking Fund; and now this magnificent fabric is sinking under its own weight, sinking when completed, and though the sinking pier has had several years to settle."

By June 21, 1748, the pier had sunk five inches, since a weight had been laid upon it on May 28: 700 tons of blocks

of stone and condemned iron cannon were laid upon it: Labelye proposed to add 1,400 more tons, but was hindered. On July 8 it was determined to take it down; and Mr. Edwin, the carpenter, engaged to make it passable by Lady-day. On September 27 the pier was to be taken down to low-water mark, and an arch to be raised on two abutments made on each side over it. On Wednesday, July 19, 1749, the workmen began to drive piles to secure the foundation of the sunken pile, and the two adjoining arches were rebuilt. On November 6, 1750, the Commissioners gave notice that the bridge would be opened on the 18th; being Sunday, it was opened on the 17th.

To give an idea of the enormous quantity of stone contained in this bridge, the architect stated it to be nearly double that employed in the construction of the Cathedral of St. Paul. The middle arch above the piers, without ornaments, has 500 tons more stone than was used in the Banqueting House at Whitehall. Five of the arches are wider than Westminster Hall.

The following is the substance of an article in the "Gentleman's Magazine":—

There is an abutment of very strong stone work, 77½ feet in length, at each end, as a breastwork, extending on each side above and below the bridge 25 feet, with stone stairs as a landing-place for goods. The breadth of the bridge is 44 feet, with 7 feet on either side for a footway (not reckoning the recesses over the piers): this is raised 12 inches, and paved with broad moorstone: the ascent being 1 in 30 feet. The arches are 13 large and 2 small. The piers are 14; the length of each being 70 feet: either end is terminated with a salient right angle against both tides. These piers, at bottom 4 feet wider than at the spring of the arch, are laid on a strong foundation of timber, 2 feet thick, shaped in the same manner, being 80 feet long and 28 feet broad. Some of these lie 14 feet, others only 5 feet beneath the river-bed, according to the depth of the layer of gravel, which is lower on the Surrey side. They are built alike inside and out of Portland stone, of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 tons weight, and none less except the key-stone; the

joints being filled with Dutch terrass, and cramped together with iron. These piers take up 353 solid feet; and the water-course between them has a free way of 870 feet. The stream is so gentle that it seldom flows more than 2 feet and a half in a second at flood-tide, and a quarter less at the ebb. All the arches, which are semi-circular, spring from about 2 feet above low-water mark. The middle arch is 76 feet wide; the rest decrease 4 feet each severally towards the abutment-arch, which is 25 feet. The piers decrease 1 foot; the largest being 17 feet wide at the springing of the arch. The soffit of every arch is built through with Portland stone blocks; over which is turned another arch, bonded in with the Portland, four or five times thicker on the recess than on the key: by which means, and owing to the incumbent weight of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio; *i. e.* the thrust and lateral pressures are counterbalanced, so that each of the arches might stand alone, without affecting or being affected by any other. Several feet below the pavement are drains to carry off the water, which, if it stagnated, might cause decay. The tide rises here about 8 feet, or more than 15 feet perpendicularly; so that at the highest tide 25 feet are left for passing under the largest arch. There is a large shoal in the mid-channel, which has at low water upon it only 5 feet, while in the side channels there is from 7 to 9 feet; so that at the top of a spring tide the water is 20 feet deep in mid-channel, and 24 at the bank-side. The stone used is Portland, Purbeck, Cornish, and Kentish rag-stone. The two largest piers contain 3,000 cubic feet, nearly 200 tons, of solid Portland stone. The quantity of solid stone used in the largest arch, exclusive of the frieze, cornice, foot and carriage ways, is about 500 tons; and about £40,000. worth of materials is always under water. The caisson for founding the first large pier contained 150 loads of timber, and was of more tonnage than a frigate of 40 guns.

The bridge cost £218,810, and was eleven years and nine months in progress; for which Parliament granted for building, and procuring the several conveniences requisite thereto, from 1737 to 1749 inclusively, £389,500. The persons employed respectively as Architect, Engineer, Surveyor, and Comptroller,

upon the bridge and avenues, received the sum of £10,731. 10*s.*; exclusive of gratuities to the inventors of centres, and of the several engines and machines used in the said work,—all which business Mr. Mylne did for £3,762. 10*s.* On January 28, 1771, £2,000. were received by the Commissioners to maintain the bridge; on March 30, 1773, £2,000; in 1766, £2,000. From 1810 to April 1838, £83,097. 6*s.* 9¼*d.* had been spent in repairs and alterations, and charges for professional services. Since 1838 the repairs have cost £82,661: £52,879. more were wanted; and if the footpaths were made like London Bridge, £40,000. in addition.

The surprising echo in its arches brought at one time a large number of persons to amuse themselves with blowing French horns under the bridge, during the summer evenings. In M. Grosley's "Tour in London" is given this absurd reason for the great height of the balustrades—that they were intended to prevent the crime of self-destruction so prevalent in England! In 1756 Maitland says a guard of twelve watchmen were always on duty, in order to prevent the alcoves becoming ambushes for thieves and robbers.

In enumerating the beauties of his bridge, Labelye states, "It has also this great advantage, that if ever a street be made through the City of Westminster in the continuation of the direction of the bridge, that street will open a view to or terminate in St. James's Park, at the end of Princes-street, near Storey's-passage." (This gentleman, a Swiss, was naturalized, and retired to France; but would not engage in any work that would prove distasteful to England, which he affectionately remembered: he died in 1762.) In the very year in which this noble structure was completed (1750), an Act of Parliament, 23 Geo. II., was passed for the purchase of all such tenements and places as stood in the way of the improvement of Westminster: accordingly the remains of the ancient market-place, called the Round Wool-staple, were purchased for the sum of £450.

On the day that Westminster Bridge was free for carriages, (and crowds flocked to see the opening of the structure,) the first funeral which passed over it was that of Charles Price,

on its way to Lambeth. He had been a salesman in Monmouth-street; and upon one occasion, at the instigation of his son, then only twelve years old, cheated an honest seaman, who generously paid him three times the worth of a sorry coat to rescue the boy from a mock flogging, which his father pretended to inflict for underselling his goods. The son robbed his parents, and his master a hosier, which so angered the father that he disinherited him shortly before his death. Charles Price (the son) was known as "Patch, the Arch Impostor," and, after a long career of swindling, ended his life as a suicide.

King George III. was riding over Westminster Bridge on a spirited horse, which was very restive. Mr. Astley, the noted equestrian, saw him coming up; and so soon convinced his Majesty of his skill in the management and training of horses that he got quit of an information which had been lodged against him, and received a licence in a few days. Astley afterwards, about the year 1769, discovered a diamond-ring on the bridge, which was never claimed, and was eventually sold for £70, which he devoted to putting up palings round the course, and building a grand stand in his amphitheatre.

One of the alcoves was a favourite noon-day retreat of "Walking Stewart," who perambulated "the world to find the polarity of moral truth," sitting as though he had never walked in his life, but had taken his seat there from his birth, and had grown old in his sedentary habit.

On an average of six weeks, made some years since, in twenty-four hours there passed over Westminster 32,000, Blackfriars 42,000, London 89,640 persons.

As we stand upon this bridge, a whole vast city appears before us, steeped in the blaze of the red noon,—an amphitheatre of domes, spires, pinnacles, and far roofs, casting shadows upon the ebbing river which flows down beneath our feet. No huge mouldering masses, no mutilated marble, no lichened ruins—relics of an old world lost beneath the waves of Time, no vague traditions tell its proud story of the Past.

No fiction of romance, no high-sounding verse is needed here to people it once more with the creations of a vivid fancy, or reanimate that which has long lain buried in the deep shadows of its bygone glory. On either bank of the broad river are the notes of a City which is the Queen of the commerce of the world. Her merchants princes; the lavish richness of the merchandise brought hither in the thousand ships, whose tall dark masts are like the clustered trees of a leafless forest, beside the wharves of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Limehouse; the costly stores which fill its marts, warerooms, and places of daily traffic; the magnificence of the greatest Metropolis in the world; homes dwelt in by many of the chief of England's best; the Abbey, with its august height and towers, like the eyes of some majestic portrait, following us from whatever point we gaze; the architectural grandeur of the buildings of the State; the countless memorials into which men have breathed the spirit of a wondrous age, amid streets quick with the fervid stir of enterprise and business, are records—all but imperishable—speaking of the taste, and wealth, and power of this Empire, with a voice audible as the tongue of History itself.

We have traced the rise of Westminster. There is no note of decline—no shadow of sinking to her fall. The crumbling bridge upon which we stand needs but her bidding, and it will rise again more beautiful and strong than when first the admiring crowds gazed with wonder on its mighty span. But beneath flows on the great stream, with its "pomp of waters," now with momentary rise, now with succeeding ebb; but ever surely it goes down to the great sea beyond, unchangeably, certainly,—its real course leads thither,—hasting rapidly. The world hath long been hurrying—generation upon generation, like wave overtopping wave, just flashing into light to sink and disappear—onward to the end of all things; nor let nor stay it knows,—it has borne down the hundred-gated cities nameless now or undistinguishable. So may we hope that those holy fanes—which, with happy augury, have of late begun to cluster round their ancient Mother—may from year to year gather in a blessed family of

love, silently translated from home of earth, across the deep still-closing waters of the grave, into that great City, which—eternal, glorious in the heavens—shall endure although

> "The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
> Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
> And, like the insubstantial pageant faded,
> Leave not a rack behind!"

L'ENVOI.

We have reached the bourne, where we must part, gentle reader. The History of Westminster has been essayed by hands more tried, in a style more pleasing: it was scarcely in our power to collect much fresh information; yet we trust that we shall have not employed our time in vain, in tracing in a regular order the gradual growth of Westminster from its first humble origin to its present size, dignity, and importance. It will be ever an abiding pleasure for us to remember this our labour of love; and if our name be unknown, and our endeavour fails, we shall be well consoled when we reflect upon the superior merit and talent of those who cast our little volume into shade.

INDEX OF NAMES AND TITLES.

A.

PAGE

Aldrich, H. . . . 158, 179
Alexander III. 243
Amory, Thomas 283
Andrewes, Dean . . . 173, 182
Anne, Queen . . . 57, 305
Anstey, Ralph 251
Armstrong, Sir T. . . . 263
Arnold, Dr. 72
Arundel, Earl of 258
Atterbury, Bishop . . . 57

B.

Bacon, Lord . . . 38, 216
Baliol, John 244
Balmerino, Lord . . . 268
Barnett, Joane . . . 148, 297
Barwick, Dr. 273
Bath, Henry de 241
Bentham, Jeremy . 76, 290, 335
Bentley, Dr. 89
Betterton, Thomas . . 157, 283
Beveridge, Bishop . . . 88
Billing, Lady . . . 94, 149
Blake, Admiral 161
Blood, Colonel . . 44, 164, 320
Blow, Dr. 322
Boleyn, Anna . . 30, 103, 254
Boswell, James 64
Bothmar, Baron . . . 64
Boyle, Earl of Cork . . . 64
Bradshaw, Lord President 202, 263
Brady, Dr. 179
Bruce, Robert 243
Buckingham, Duke of . . 40, 254
Burgh, Hubert de . . 27, 200
Burke, Edmund . . . 283
Burlington, Lord . . 51, 190
Burton, Decimus . . . 73
Busby, Dr. . 173, 174, 177, 186
Byron, Lord William . . 269

C.

Camden, William . . 88, 185
Campden, Lord 158
Canute, King 204
Carew, Sir George . . . 282
Carew 68
Caroline, Queen 302
Carr, Robert 260
Carte, Thomas 88
Carter, John 318
Castel, Richard . . . 74, 295
Caxton, William . . 139, 279
Chamber, Dr. . . . 151, 231
Charles I. 21, 41, 68, 69, 222, 262
Charles II. . . . 18, 46, 61
Chatham, Earl of . . 65, 211
Chaucer, Geoffrey . . . 219
Churchill, Charles . . . 315
Churchyard, Thomas . . . 155
Cipriani 52
Clare, Gilbert de . . . 206
Clarges, Nan 57
Cleypole, Mrs. . . . 65, 211
Cliffords, The 77
Clifford, Anne 77
Clifford, Martin 164
Cobham, Eleanor . . 84, 325
Cole 148
Collins 329
Colman, George 61
Colquohoun, Dr. . . . 144
Corbet, Mrs. 144
Cornwall, Richard Earl of . . 242
Cornwath, Earl 267
Courayer, L'Abbé . . . 64
Courtenay, Bishop . . . 231
Cowley, A. 179
Cracherode, C. M. . . . 75
Craven, Lord 48
Cromartie, Lord . . . 268
Cromwell, Oliver . 43, 69, 211, 263
Cromwell, Elizabeth . . . 160
Cromwell, Richard 42, 43, 216
Culpepper 327
Cumberland, Bishop . . . 78

D.

Dacre, Lord . . . 256, 282
Dangerfield 65
Davenant, Sir W. . . . 65

David, King of Scotland . . 246
Davies, Alexander . . . 337
Davy, John 209
Dean, Colonel 160
De la Zouch, A. . . . 206
Derby, Earl of 76
Derwentwater, Earl of . . 267
Desborough, Mrs. . . . 160
De Vere 64
Dewes, Willowby . . . 158
Donne, Dr. 46
Dorislaus, Dr. 160
Dorset, family of . . . 77
Doubleday, Edmond . . . 68
Douglas, Earl 209
Douglas, Sir William . . . 209
Douland, John 293
Downing, Sir George . . . 64
Dryden, John 179
Dudley, Family of, 35, 141, 151, 155, 156
Dudley, Sir Andrew . . . 281
D'Urfey, Tom 46
Dymock, Sir J. 246

E.

Earle, Dean 174
Ebury, Alexander . . . 163
Edward the Confessor . 92, 205, 210, 218, 242
Edward I. . 28, 200, 206, 226
Edward II. 244
Edward III. . . . 211, 245
Edward the Black Prince, 83, 206 245,
Edward, Prince 206
Edward IV. 84, 207, 230, 250, 251
Edward V. . . . 84, 250
Edward VI 32
Elizabeth, Queen . . 34, 35, 36
Elizabeth, Princess . . . 250
Elliston, Robert William . . 319
Elsinge, Henry 159
Essex, Earl of . . . 78, 259
Evans, Avise 61
Exeter, Duke of 84

F.

Fairfax, Lady 262
Faux, Guy . . . 38, 220, 259
Ferrers, Earl 268
Finch, Rt. Hon. Daniel . . 302
Fisher, Bishop 255
Fitz-Osbert 241
Fitz-Stephen . . . 5, 170
Flower, William . . . 95
Francklin, Dr. 75

G.

Gardiner, Bishop . . . 33
Gascoigne, Judge . . . 248
George II. . . . 62, 215
George III. 56
German Princess . . . 274
Gibbon, Edward . 64, 181, 318
Gibbons, Orlando . . . 79
Gifford, William . . . 293
Glover, Richard . . . 293
Godwin, William . . . 204
Goodman, Bishop . 69, 158, 274
Goodman, Dean . . . 173
Gordon, Lord George . . . 225
Gray, Lord Leonard . . . 256
Grey, Lady Jane . . . 77
Grey, Lord de Wilton . . 282
Guise, Sir John . . . 27

H.

Halifax, Lord 78
Hamilton, Lady 87
Harley, Earl of Oxford 57, 267, 293
Harley, Mr. 275
Harley, Sir Robert . . . 288
Harrington, Sir James . 143, 204, 280
Harrison, Colonel . . . 263
Hastings, Baron 34
Hastings, Warren . . 180, 270
Hawkins, Sir John . . . 87
Hawley, Robert 83
Hayes, Catherine . . . 100
Heather, Dr. 323
Hengham, Sir Ralph . . . 197
Henrietta, Queen . . . 39
Henry III. . . 226, 241, 251
Henry IV. 248
Henry V. 207, 249
Henry VI. 250
Henry VII. . . . 251, 280
Henry VIII. . . 11, 208, 255
Henry Prince 240
Herbert, George . . . 177, 178
Hicks, Dr. 164
Hifferman, Paul 317
Hill, Sir John 289
Hoare, Henry 87
Holbein, Hans . . . 30, 55
Hollar, Wenceslaus . . 66, 163
How, William 159
Howard, Lord Charles . . 34
Hudson, Sir Jeffery . . . 274
Hutton, Archbishop . . . 72
Hyde, Henry 157

I.

Ireland, Dean 175
Isabella, Princess . . . 242
Isabella, Queen 247

J.

James II. . . . 48, 264, 288, 333
James, Richard 157
Jeffreys, Judge . . . 72, 165

John, King 241
John of France 245
Jonson, Ben . . 37, 185, 219
Jones, Inigo . . 36, 91, 176
Jones, Bishop 164

K.

King of Cyprus 246
Katharine, Queen . . 103, 254
Katharine of France . . . 250
Kenmure, Lord 267
Ken, Bishop 47
Kennett, Bishop 292
Kent, William . . 54, 204, 302
Kilmarnock, Lord . . . 268
King, Bishop . . . 144, 178
Kingston, Duchess of . . 270, 301
Kippis, Dr. 66
Knevett, Sir Thomas . . . 68
Knox, John 32
Knyvett, G. H. 313

L.

Labelye, M. 345
Lambert, General . . . 202
Lambert, a schoolmaster . . 256
Langham, Simon . . . 230
Langton, Cardinal . . 7, 226
Latimer, Bishop . 32, 94, 257
Lawrence, Thomas . . . 164
Lee, Elizabeth 164
Leighton, Alexander . . . 202
Lenox, John 135
Lenox, Mrs. 88
Lilburne, John 214
Llewellyn 243
Lloyde, Edward . . . 261
Locke, John 179
Lovat, Lord 268
Lovelace, Colonel . . . 274
Lovelace, Thomas . . . 201
Lunsford, Colonel . . . 203
Lyndwoode, Bishop . . . 231

M.

Machyn . . 85, 95, 326, 332
Macpherson, James . . . 65
Mansell, John 327
Margaret, mother of King James I. 35
Margaret, Queen . 82, 243, 250
Margaret, Countess of Richmond, 208, 278
Marlborough, Duke of . . 333
Marshall, Stephen . . 120, 162
Mary, Queen 33
Mary, mother of George Villiers . 56
Mary of Orange . . . 49, 50
Maud, Queen 240
May, Dr. 161
Melville, Lord 271
Milman, Rev. H. H. . 91, 123, 321
Milton, John . . . 159, 290
Mohun, Lord 266
Monk, General . . . 57, 103
Monmouth, Duke of . . . 47
More, D. McCarthy . . . 35
More, Sir Thomas . . . 255
Mowbray, Anne . . . 230

N.

Nairn, Lord 267
Nares, Dr. 145
Neile, Bishop 153
Newbolt, John 209
Newdigate, Sir R. . . . 180
Nicholls, Dr. 173
Norfolk, Duke of . . . 258
North, Sir Dudley . . . 69
Northumberland, Duke of . . 257
Nowell, Alexander . . . 184

O.

Oates, Titus . 44, 165, 203, 264
Oldcastle, Sir J. . . . 250
Oldfield, Anne 69
O'Neale, Shan 254
Onely, Dr. 121
Osbolstone, Lambert . . . 186
Otho, the Legate . . . 242
Outram, Dr. 120

P.

Parham, Sir E. 273
Parker, Sir Peter . . 146, 147
Parry, William . . . 201
Patten, Margaret . . . 288
Peirson, Samuel . . . 105
Pembroke, Earl of . . . 341
Penn, William . . . 302
Pepys . . . 59, 60, 275
Percival, Mr. 236
Percy, Earl 34
Peter the Great . . . 265
Peters, Hugh 98
Pettingale, Dr. . . . 72, 290
Prideaux, H. 179
Prior, Matthew . . . 73
Prynne, William . . . 202
Purbeck, Lady 273
Purcell, Edward . . . 129
Purcell, Henry 322
Pye, the Laureate . . . 86
Pym, John . . . 161, 225

R.

Raleigh, Sir Walter . 142, 222, 275
Ramsey, David . . . 202
Randall, Dr. 293
Rawleigh, Carey . . . 163

Read, John 165
Reynolds, Edward . . . 143
Richard I. . . . 216, 241
Richard II. . 229, 236, 246, 248
Richardson, J. 75
Rivalis, Peter de . . . 241
Rochester, Lord . . . 38
Romaine 285
Rubens 39
Rupert, Prince 40
Rushworth, John . . . 323
Rustat, Tobias 48

S.

Sacheverell, Dr. . . 100, 266
Sancho, Ignatius . . . 66
Sandwych, Henry de . . 206
Sanquire, Lord 201
Schmidt, Bernard . . . 128
Selden, John 273
Shackel, John 83
Sharp, Archbishop . . . 290
Sigismund, the Emperor . . 249
Skelton, John 149
Smaldridge, Bishop . . 179, 287
Soane, Sir J. . . 56, 91, 204
Somers, Lord 216
Somerset, Duchess of . . . 77
Somerset, Duke of . . 95, 257
South, Dr. . . . 177, 179
Southern 283
Spenser, Edmund . . . 68
Spratt, Bishop . 88, 99, 121, 179
Stafford, Viscount . . . 264
Sternhold, Thomas . . . 221
Stewart, Walking . . . 346
Stillingfleet, Bishop . . . 71
Stourton, Lord . . 258, 282
Strafford, Earl of . . . 261
Strong, William . . . 162
Stroud, William . . . 161
Stuart, James 250
Stuart, Charles Edward . . 269
Stubbs, John 201
Suffolk, Duke of . . . 257
Sussex, Duke of . . . 304
Swift, Dean 60

T.

Talbot, Lord 269
Taylor, Dr. 122
Tenison, Dr. 50
Thurleby, Bishop . . . 11
Thurlow, Lord 71
Townley, Charles . . . 75
Tresilian, Lord 83
Turner, Henry 128
Twiss, Dr. 161
Tye, Dr. 293
Tyrrell, James 74

U.

Udall, Nicholas 185
Usher, Archbishop . . . 41
Uvedale, Robert . . 158, 181

V.

Vanburgh 51
Vaux, Nicholas 273
Vernon, Admiral . . . 75
Villiers, William . . . 157
Villiers, Barbara . . . 158
Vincent, Dean 187

W.

Wake, Dr. . . . 107, 123
Wallace, Sir W. . . . 244
Waller, Sir William . . 163, 288
Waller, Edmond . . 97, 157
Walpole, Horace . . . 269
Warbeck, Perkin . . . 200
Ward, Bishop 302
Warner, Bishop 294
Warwick, Earl of . . . 266
Warwick, Philip . . . 156
Welles, Lord 84
Wesley, Samuel . . . 89
Weston, Charles . . . 157
Whate, Frances . . . 165
Wheler, Lady 78
Whiddon, Sir J. . . . 251
Whitelocke, Judge . . . 201
Whitfield 101
Widdrington, Lord . . . 267
Widville, Anthony . . . 237
Wilcocks, Bishop . . . 88
Wilkes, John 73
Williams, Dean . . . 175, 286
Williams, John 203
Wilson, Dr. 122
Wilson, Bishop 305
Wolsey, Cardinal 28, 213, 231, 251
Womack, Bishop . . . 146
Wood, Alderman . . . 22
Woodville, Elizabeth . . 84, 212
Wraithwoode 66
Wren, Sir Christopher 50, 181, 199, 302
Wyatt, Sir Thomas . 33, 257, 258
Wykeham, William of . . 228
Wymberley, Dr. . . . 119

Y.

Yevell, H. 247
York, Duke of . . 54, 56, 284
Young. Dr. Edward , . . 124

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

Abbey of West Minster, 2; converted into a Cathedral Church, 11; patrimony wasted, *ib.*; lands exchanged, *ib.*; chief monuments, 276.
Abdication of James II., 48.
Abingdon-street, 318.
Act for the trial of Charles I. burned by the common hangman, 263.
Act of savage cruelty, 95.
Admiralty Office, 72, 77.
Affray between the Spaniards and English, 200.
Alexandrian MS., 90.
All Saints', Knightsbridge, 301, 330.
Almonry, the, 278; celebrated residents, 279; ancient house, 280.
Alms-box for prisoners, 278.
Almshouses, 291, 292.
Ancient conduit, 72.
Arms of Westminster, 14.
Arraignment of Sir Thomas More, 255.
Arras-tapestry, curious, 214.
Artillery-place, 324.
Ashburnham House, 89; fire at, 90.
Assassination of George III. attempted, 56.
Augmentations, Court of, 203.
Axe-yard, 65.

B.

Banqueting House, 36; ceiling, 39; paintings by Rubens, *ib.*
Barebones' Parliament, 42.
Barton-street, 318.
Bath, Knights of the, 54, 58.
Baths and Wash-houses for the Poor, 321.
Battle for the spring, 301.
Beautiful story, 337.
Benefactions to the parish of St. Margaret, 295.
Benet-street, 73.
Betrothal of the Princess Isabella, 242.
Bigamy, trial of the Duchess of Kingston for, 270.
Birdcage-walk, 60.
Birthplace of George Colman the younger, 61.
Bishop of London's jurisdiction, 117.
Blue-Coat School, 284.
Bluff reply to Queen Elizabeth, 293.
Board of Control, 78.
Board of Trade, 56.
Boar's Head-court, 70.
Boat-races between Westminster and Eton Scholars, 171.
Boundaries of Westminster, 4, 7, 26.
Bowling-alley, 320.
Bowling-street, 320.
Bow-street, 71.
Bridewell, 324.
Bridge-street, 71.
Broadway, the, 289.
Broadway Chapel, 72.
Broken Cross, 73.
Brotherhood of St. Mary, 108.
Buckingham, story of, 40.
Buffoonery between Oliver Cromwell and Henry Martin, 211.
Buildings, proclamations concerning, 16.
"Butts," practice of the, 324.

C.

Canning, statue of, 204.
Canon-row, 76; eminent residents, 77.
Caron House, 282.
Cartoons of Raphael, 42.
Central Schools of the National Society, 86.
Challenge answered by a woman, 269.
Champion of England, 246.
Chancellors and Keepers, list of, 253.
Characteristic story of Richard I., 215.
Charters of Offa and Edgar, 4.
Chelsea Water-works, 20, 302, 337.
Cherry-tree-court, 67.
Child crucified by Jews, 243.
Christ Church, Broadway, 285; painted windows, 286.
Christ's Hospital, 33, 74.
Citizens, reviews of armed, 31, 58.

City and Liberties, 13.
City of Westminster Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, 321.
Clock-tower, the, 197.
Clubs, 70, 204.
Coach running to King-street, 71.
"Cock" public-house, 281.
Cockpit-gate, 55; removed, *ib.*
College of St. Peter, Westminster, 169; antiquity of, 170; ancient custom, *ib.*; foundation, 172; patronized by Queen Elizabeth, 173; decay under the Commonwealth, 174; again revives at the Restoration, *ib.*; "standing out," 175; scholarships, *ib.*; school porch, 176; upper and lower schools, *ib*; custom on Shrove Tuesday, *ib.*; interesting tradition, *ib.*; King Charles I. publicly prayed for, 177; anecdote of Dr. Busby, *ib.*; eminent scholars, 178; Deans of Westminster, 182; list of Masters, 184; College Hall, 189; Dormitory, *ib.*; Latin plays, 190; recollections, 191.
Colonization, 306.
Colonel Blood's house, 320.
Colours of the Cavaliers removed from Westminster Hall, 266.
Combat between two thieves, 325.
Common Pleas, 252.
Common rights, 10.
Condemnation of Sir William Wallace, 244.
Conduit in Palace Yard, 197.
Controversy between Henry VIII. and Lambert, 256.
Convention of Lords and Commons, 49.
Cotton House, 221.
Cottonian Library, 89.
Courageous conduct of Lady Fairfax, 262.
Court of Common Pleas permanently fixed, 11.
Court Leet, 14.
Court dwarf, 274.
Court of Wards and Liveries, 252.
Cowley-street, 318.
Crane, the, with a wooden leg, 61.
Crown-street, 65; celebrated residents, 66.
Curiosities in King-street, 69.

D.

Darkness, extraordinary, 22.
Dartmouth-street, 73.
Deans of St. Stephen's, list of, 231.
Deans of Westminster, list of, 182.
Dean's-yard, 88; eminent residents, *ib.*; discovery of architectural remains, 89.
Delahay-street, 71.
Deposition of Richard II., 248.
Dial in Privy Gardens, 48.
Diamond-ring found, 346.
Dick Turpin, 289.
Dinar, a coin, 4.
Dirty-lane, 3, 209.
Disputations held by Westminster Scholars, 170.
Dispute between the Bishop of London and the Abbey, 117.
Dogs, destruction of, 154, 156.
Domesday Book, 3.
Dover House, 56.
Downing-street, 64; eminent residents, *ib.*
Duck Island, 59.
Duck-lane, 284.
Duke-street, 71; eminent residents, 72; Chapel, *ib.*

E.

Earl of Oxford, attempted assassination of, 57.
Earthquake, shocks of, 21, 22.
Echo on Westminster Bridge, 345.
Edric the fisherman, legend of, 334.
Eia, manor of, given to Westminster, 8, 325.
Emmanuel Hospital, 291.
Epidemics, 153.
Equity Court of Requests, 252.
Escape of Lord Dacre, 256.
Evil May-day, 254.
Eubery, manor of, 9, 163, 337.
Excise scheme, the, 225.
Exchequer, Court of, 217.
Execution of King Charles I., 41.
Executions in Palace-yard—the Duke of Hamilton, and the Lords Holland and Capel, 202; Guy Faux, 220; Sir Walter Raleigh, 224.
"Ey Crosse," 284.

F.

Fair in Tothill Fields, 326.
Fair of St. Edward, 242, 326.
Fair, curious notice of a, 332.
Fatal street affray, 67.
Festivities at the marriage of Lord Herbert, 53.
Fife House, 52.
Fire at Whitehall Palace, 50.
Fire of London, 263.
Fire, precautions against, 21.
Fish-market, 79.
Flags in Westminster Hall, 266.
Flight of the Princess of Denmark, 57.

Floods and hurricanes, 22, 242, 258, 267.
Flood-street, 71.
Fludyer-street, 65; celebrated residents, *ib.*
Foot-Guards' Barracks, 54.
Footpaths widened, 21.
Fortifications, 327.
Fortitude of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, 255.
Franchise, limits of, 9.
Free School in Dacre-street, 330.
French Embassy, the, 71.
Frolics of Queen Elizabeth, 34.

G.

Gallery of pictures at Whitehall, 39.
Games of defence and wrestling, 199.
Gardener's-lane, 66.
Gas, introduction of, 20; introduced into St. James's Park, 61.
Gas-works, 331.
Gate-house, 273; prisoners confined there, *ib.*
Gates, ancient, 3, 30, 55, 67, 196.
George II., amusing story of, 61.
German Princess, the, 274.
Goods taken to Westminster Hall during the Great Fire of London, 263.
Gordon riots, 225.
"Go your way," 317.
Gradual increase of the City, 2.
Grey-Coat Hospital, 323.
Great College-street, 317.
Great feast, 327.
Great frosts, 333.
Great George-street, 71.
Great storm in 1703, 21.
Great St. Peter-street, 322.
"Great Tom," 198.
Guild Feast, an ancient, 109.
Guildhall, the, 86.
Gunpowder Plot, discovery of, 37, 38, 220.

H.

Hackney-coaches introduced, 17.
Hanging by a silken halter, 258.
Hay-market in the Broadway, 289.
Heads of Cromwell and others set up on Westminster Hall, 263.
"Heaven," "Hell," &c., taverns, 221.
Hertford House, 77.
High Bailiff, 13.
High Constable of England, office abolished, 254.
High Stewards, list of, 13.
High tide, 267.
Horse-ferry-road, 331.
Horse-ferry, the, 332.
Horse-Guards, 52, 54, 72.
Hospital of Jesus, 292.
Hospitals founded by Edward VI., 33.
House of Commons, 232.
Hyde, manor of, 8, 11.

I.

Impeachment of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, 267; of Warren Hastings, 270; of Viscount Melville, 271.
Impostor, an, 22.
Improvement of the streets, 23.
Incarceration of Mr. Harley in the Gate-house, 275.
Indulgence, an extraordinary, 100.
Infirmary, 292.
Influenza, 153, 154.
Interview between the Earl of Oxford and the Duke of Marlborough, 293.
Intramural interments, 166.
Installation of Prince Charles, Duke of Albany, 58.
Inundation, 258.

J.

James-street, 292; eminent residents, 293.
Jerusalem Chamber, 89.
Jewel Tower, 208.
Jews, assault upon the, 240.
Jews, punishment of, 243.
John-street, 73.
Judge Gascoigne and "Prince Hal," 248.

K.

Kensington Palace, 302; by whom erected, *ib.*; description of the apartments, 303; gardens, 304.
Kentish men, 274.
Kingly splendour, 247.
King's Bench, 252.
King's-gate, 57; removed, 58.
King's Robing-room, 216.
Kingston House, 301.
King-street, 67; eminent residents, *ib.*
Knighthood conferred on Shan O'Neale, 254.
Knightsbridge and its vicinity, 300.

L.

Lady-alley, 70.
Law Courts, 6, 204.
Lawyers, Peter the Great's opinion of, 265.

Lazaretto in Tothill Fields, 328.
Lazar-house, 301.
Lewisham-street, 73.
Library, Royal, 45.
Lighting of the streets, 20.
Limits of St. Margaret's Parish fixed, 6.
Lindsey-lane, 219.
Little College-street, 318.
Long Ditch, 72.
Longevity, remarkable instance of, 288.
Lord Chancellor's Court, 252.
Lord Mayor's Procession, 22.
Loyal song of Colonel Lovelace, 274.

M.

Magistrates of Westminster, 86.
Magna Charta and Charta de Forestâ, 243.
Mail-coaches, procession of, 338.
Manchester-buildings, 78.
Manor of Westminster, 4.
Market-street, 332.
Marriage of Henry VIII. and Anna Boleyn, 30.
Marsham-street, 322.
Masques, 35, 37, 40.
Master of the Rolls Court, 252.
Maundy Thursday custom, 47.
Memorable criminal, 266.
Menagerie in St. James's Park, 60.
Mews, the, 73.
Millbank-street, 336.
Mob clamour, 224.
Monastery of Grey Friars, 32.
Mortar, a huge, 54.
Municipal government of the City, 13.
Murder discovered, 100.
Muster of armed citizens, 31.

N.

Narrow escape of Oliver Cromwell, 69.
National Society, 86, 272, 283, 331.
Neat-houses, the, 338.
Necromancers, punishment of, 325.
Neglected genius, 66.
New Chapel, the, 286; endowments, 287; eminent chaplains, *ib.*; windows defaced, 288.
New Palace-yard, 196; ancient fountain, 197; clock-tower, *ib.*; wardenship of the Clochard, *ib.*; "Great Tom," 198; tradition, *ib.*; serious riot, 199; historical events, 200; Titus Oates pilloried, 203; Law Courts, 204; statue of George Canning, *ib.*
New Way, the, 285.
Neyt, manor of, 8, 11, 338.
Noblemen created, 33, 34, 35.

O.

October Club, 70.
Old Palace, 204; destroyed by fire, *ib.*; rebuilt, 205; anecdote, *ib.*; death of Edward the Confessor, *ib.*; additions made to the Palace, 206; suffers by fire, *ib.*; historical events, *ib.*; Palace falls into decay, 208; space occupied by the Palace, *ib.*; State-Record Office, 209; tournament, *ib.*; trials by battle, *ib.*
Old Palace-yard, 218; curious legend, *ib.*; English assailed by the Normans, *ib.*; boundaries of, 219; house of Geoffrey Chaucer, *ib.*; of Ben Jonson, *ib.*; historical events, 220.
Old House of Lords, 216.
Oliver Cromwell, anecdote of, 43.
Omens betokening the fall of James II., 264.
Orange-trees formerly in St. James's Park, 60.
Oratorio of the "Messiah," 107.
Oratory of Our Lady de la Pieu, 236.
Oratory, King Edward's, 225.
Orchard-street, 283; first School of the National Society held in, *ib.*
Outrage upon Members of the House of Commons, 203.

P.

Paddington, an appendage of Westminster, *temp.* Edgar, 9.
Painted or St. Edward's Chamber, 210; founded, *ib.*; ancient paintings, *ib.*; origin of the name, *ib.*; historical events, 211; formerly a Council-chamber, *ib.*
Palace of Westminster, new, 237.
"Paradise," a messuage called, 197.
Park Prospect, 74.
Park-street, 75.
Parliament, 11, 97, 99, 232, 260.
Parliament-stairs, 338.
Parrot, anecdote of a, 32.
Patch, the arch-impostor, 346.
Paving of streets, 17.
Penalty for striking a blow, 49.
Penitentiary, the, 335.
Peterborough House, 337.
Petty Calais, 289.
Petty France, 289.
Pimlico, 300.
Plague, the, 154, 155, 156, 328; causes of the, 162.

Pleading in harness, 258.
Plot of Waller, the poet, discovered, 97.
Poor Man's Court, 252.
Population, statistics of, 308.
Portland House, 51.
Premier, official residence of the, 64.
Pride's purge, 320.
Prince's Chamber, 214; foundation, *ib.*; curious arras-tapestry, *ib.*
Princes-street, 72.
Princes-court, 73.
Princesses born in the Old Palace, 207.
Printing introduced by Caxton, 279.
Prison for clerks-convict, 273.
Privy-Council Office, 56.
Privy Gardens, 51.
Proclamation against vagrancy, 15.
Protector, swearing in of Cromwell, 263.
"Purgatory," a place called, 221.
Pye-streets, Old and New, 285.

Q.

Quarter Sessions, 14.
Queen Anne, statue of, 74.
Queen-square, 74; celebrated residents, 75.
Queen-street, 74.
Queen's-stairs, 338.

R.

Red Lion Almshouses, 291.
Remonstrance against the proceedings of the House of Commons, 275.
Representatives of Westminster, 12.
Requests, Old Court of, 215.
Residence of Milton, 290.
Restoration of King Charles II., 44.
Rhenish Wine-house, 70.
Richmond House, 51.
Richmond-terrace, 51.
Riots in New Palace-yard, 199, 203.
Rival preachers, 99.
River Thames frozen over, 332.
Rochester-row, 329.
Roncesvalle, St. Mary of, 30, 109.
Rosamond's Pond, 59, 60.
Rota Club, 204.
Royal Palace, *temp.* Fitzstephen, 5.
Royal revenge, 242.

S.

St. Anne's Chapel, 278.
St. Anne's-lane, 322; an amusing story concerning, *ib.*
St. Anne's, Soho, 309.
St. George's, Hanover-square, 309.
St. James's Park, 58; procession of the citizens of London, *ib.*; annual fair deferred, *ib.*; additions made by Charles II., 59; canal formed, *ib.*; improvements, *ib.*; Birdcage-walk, 60.
St. James's Hospital, 58, 117.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 309.
St. John the Evangelist, 309; boundaries, *ib.*; Church, 310; stained glass, 311; enlargement, *ib.*; altar-piece, *ib.*; new font, 312; monuments, 313; list of Rectors, 315; Churchwardens, 316.
St. Margaret, legend of, 113.
St. Margaret, parish constituted, 4.
St. Margaret's Parish, 26; boundary, *ib.*
St. Margaret's Church, 92; antiquity, *ib.*; destroyed by fire, 93; rebuilt, *ib.*; alterations, *ib.*; stone cross, *ib.*; pulpit in churchyard, *ib.*; curious entry, 94; murderous assault by a monk, 95; new peal of bells, 96, 97; Parliamentary aid, 97; Solemn League and Covenant taken in the Church, *ib.*; building spoiled by the Puritans, 98; curious sermon, *ib.*; State's Arms removed, 99; gallery, *ib.*; rival preachers, *ib.*; Church repaired, 100; altar-piece, 101; traditionary custom, *ib.*; Whitfield seizes possession of the pulpit, *ib.*; Church new pewed and decorated, 102; the Old East Window, *ib.*; suit against the Churchwardens, 104; loving cup, 105; Overseers' box, *ib.*; performances of sacred music, 107; repairs, 108; Brotherhood of St. Mary, *ib.*; Churchwardens' Accounts, 111; living, 116; list of the Clergy, 119; Churchwardens, 125; Organists, 128; extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts, 129; interior of the Church, 135; Monumental Remains, 139; old monuments, now destroyed, 149; Registers, 150; remarkable events, 165; necessity for repairs and alterations, 167.
St. Margaret's Hospital, 294.
St. Margaret's-street, 203.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 9, 10, 309.
St. Mary Magdalen Chapel, 290; destroyed, *ib.*
St. Mary the Virgin, Church of, 329.
St. Matthew's Church, 330.
St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 309.
St. Peter, image of, 73.
St. Stephen's, 225; foundation of the Chapel, *ib.*; embellishments, 226; paintings, *ib.*; Chapter-house, 227; Tower, *ib.*; gorgeous decorations, 228; decrease of revenue, 229; serious dispute, *ib.*; historical associations, 230; Deans, 231; desecration, *ib.*; expense of maintenance, 232.

St. Stephen, new Church of, 329.
St. Stephen's Hospital, 79.
Sanctuary, the, 80; ruins of, 81; belfry in, 82; persons who have claimed Sanctuary, 83.
Schools, statistics of, 331.
Scotch Commissioners, trial in presence of, 261.
Scotch migration, 17.
Scotch rebels tried, 268.
Scott's Boarding House, 88.
"Seven Chimneys," the, 328.
Sentinel of Windsor, story of, 198.
Sentence, an extraordinary one, 213.
Sentence passed on Guy Faux and others, 259.
Sermon, a curious one, 98.
Serpentine, the, 302.
Seven Bishops, trial of the, 265.
Sheriffs, swearing in of, 259.
Sickly season, 21.
Sicknesses prevalent in 1556, 152.
Sign-boards, 19; order for them to be removed, 20.
Signs of public-houses, 282.
Simple-minded Bishop, a, 305.
Singular character, 66.
Singular ordinance, 17.
Situation of the City, 2.
Skating in St. James's Park, 60.
Smith-square, 321.
Society of Waits, 23.
Solemn League and Covenant taken in St. Margaret's Church, 97.
Speakers, list of, 234, 235.
Star Chamber, 212; origin of the name, *ib.*; extent of its powers, 213; number of the Council, *ib.*; historical events, 214.
State-Paper Office, 56.
State-Record Office, 208.
Statue of James II., 48.
Storey's-gate, 60.
Street improvements, *temp.* Edw. III., 6.
Streets, wretched state of, 18.
Strutton Ground, 282.

T.

Tart Hall, 292.
Taverns and public-houses, regulations of, 15; number licensed, 16.
Tax on houses, 17.
Thames, overflows of, 22, 44.
Thieven-lane, 70.
Thorney Island, 3; boundaries of, *ib.*; walls and gates, *ib.*
"Three Tuns" Tavern, 81.
Thursday fatal to the Tudors, 31, 35.
Tilt-yard, 52; tournament at, 53; festivities at the marriage of Lord Herbert, *ib.*
"To rob Peter to pay Paul," 12.
Tothill-street, 281; etymology, *ib.*; formerly inhabited by the nobility, *ib.*; eminent residents, 282.
Tothill Fields, 325; fair, 326; market, *ib.*; battery erected, 327; lazaretto, 328; bear-garden, 329.
Tothill Fields Bridewell, 324.
Touching for the Evil, 47.
Tournaments, 34, 53, 82, 209, 254, 255, 327.
Traditionary custom, 101.
Treasurers of the united parishes, 299.
Treasury, the, 57.
Trials in Westminster Hall—Fitz-Osbert, 241; Peter de Rivalis, *ib.*; Sir William Wallace, 244; Sir J. Oldcastle, 250; Duke of Buckingham, 254; Sir Thomas More, 255; Bishop Fisher, *ib.*; Lord Dacre, 256; Lord Leonard Gray, *ib.*; Dukes of Somerset, Northumberland, and Suffolk, 257; Sir Thomas Wyatt, Baron Stourton, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl of Arundel, 258; Earl of Essex, Guy Faux, &c., 259; Robert Carr, 260; Earl of Strafford, 261; King Charles I., 262; Visct. Stafford, 264; Seven Bishops, 265; Earl of Warwick, Lord Mohun, Dr. Sacheverell, 266; Viscount Kenmure, Earl of Oxford, and others, 267; Lords Cromartie, Balmerino, Kilmarnock, Lovat, Earl Ferrers, 268; Duchess of Kingston and Warren Hastings, 270; Viscount Melville, 271.
Trials by battle, 209.
Tufton-street, 322.
"Turk's Head," the, 204.
Tyburne stream, 284.

U.

Undercroft, Chapel in the, 229, 231.

V.

Vauxhall Bridge, 335.
Venturesome Churchmen, 211.
Victoria-street, 284.
Vincent-square, 329.
Vine-street, 320.
Violence, an act of, 254.

W.

Wagers of battle, 209.
Wagers, contests for, 61.

Wards of Westminster, 14.
War trophies deposited in Whitehall Chapel, 52.
Warrant for the disinterment of bodies which had been interred in the Abbey during the Commonwealth, 159.
Water, supply of, 20.
"Water-poet," the, 36.
Weathercock on the Banqueting House, 48.
Weigh-house, the, 79.
Wellington Barracks, 61.
Westbourne manor, 9.
Western Dispensary, 66.
Westminster, etymology of, 2; a Royal Honour and Bishopric, 11; civil government, 13; Governor appointed, 14.
Westminster-gate, 57; removed, 58.
Westminster Bridge, 339.
Westminster Hall, 239; Law Courts established here, *ib.*; historical associations, 240; wherries rowed in the Hall, 242; a woman-masquer, 244; noble roof, 247; statues of the Kings of England, 248; Judge Gascoigne and the Prince, *ib.*; tradesmen's stalls, 250; royal marriage, *ib.*; marble bench, 251.
Westminster Hospital, 87, 292.
Westminster and Eton Schools, contest of wit between, 171.
White Horse-lane, 66.
Whitehall-gate, 55; removed, *ib.*
Whitehall, 29; Parliament held there, *ib.*; tilt-yard, tennis court, &c., 30; marriage of Henry VIII. to Anna Boleyn, *ib.*; assaulted by Sir Thomas Wyatt, 33; memorable events, *ib.*; Queen Elizabeth taken to the Tower, 34; tournament, *ib.*; plays acted, 35; visit of the Speaker and Commons House to Queen Elizabeth, *ib.*; Banqueting House, 36; "barriers" held, 37; discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, 37, 38; Chapel, 38, 45; nuptial festivities, 39; Prince Rupert a resident, 40; royal entertainments, *ib.*; a tumult, 41; King Charles I. beheaded, *ib.*; the Palace occupied by rebels, 42; return of King Charles II., 44; library, 45; destruction by fire, 50.
Window of St. Margaret's, 103.
Witch of Eye, the, 325.
Wood-street, 318.
Wool-staple established, 6, 78, 79.
Woman-masquer, 244.
Worthies of Westminster School, 178.
Wrestling-match, 61.

Y.

York-place, 27; Wolsey's residence, 28; name changed to Whitehall, 29.
York-street, 289; eminent residents, 290; almshouses, 291.

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